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Grove Inquiry Puts Stress On Flaws in Exits

Presentation of case to Grand Jury will attempt to fix responsibility for Boston holocaust.

State investigators today indicated that evidence to fix responsibility for the Cocoanut Grove disaster would be presented to a Grand Jury on Monday.

The evidence will be based, according to the offices of State Attorney General and the District Attorney of Suffolk County, upon the testimony of approximately 125 witnesses privately interviewed by the State prosecutors.

It was made apparent at the State inquest ending a full week of statements yesterday from actual observers of the Grove disaster that considerable emphasis would fall on the inadequacy of emergency exits and the failure of fireproofing interior decorations.

Testimony was presented during the closing hours of yesterday's inquest to the effect that Barnet Welansky, President of the Grove, had ordered flame-proofing chemicals nine months ago at the behest of someone who said it was needed. No testimony has yet been advanced publicly as to why the fireproofing had not been used, at least on 15 samples of decorative materials in the club tested subsequent to the fire.

Meanwhile evidence was growing that the Cocoanut Grove disaster would not be permitted to drop into the caldron of political discussions which too frequently end in the sidetracking of reforms. Legislative clerks were busy today drafting bills intended to help avert any repetition of another such fire.

In the steady flow of projected reforms are measures to require that any future Building Commissioner of the city of Boston have an architectural background, that automatic sprinklers be installed in places of public entertainment having facilities for 50 or more persons and having entertainment, that all such places have weekly fire drills by employees.

Another legislative recommendation called for appointment of special legislative commission to investigate causes of the Cocoanut Grove disaster and make proposals to prevent recurrences. In Equity Court, bills of litigation were filed in the first attempts by relatives of fire victims to recover damages for "the negligence of the defendant" in not providing suitable means of egress, in hiring unqualified workers, and in using inflammable materials.

Scores of other cities investigating their fire regulations and inspections were said to be planning to follow the example of Worcester in banning Christmas trees and special Christmas lighting from churches and schools this year.

In One Year

Beginning today and continuing Monday, Dec. 7, this newspaper celebrates not the Destruction at Pearl Harbor but the Construction of a global front against tyranny in the intervening year.

In Column 8 of this page, The Christian Science Monitor's leading military correspondent and eyewitness at Pearl Harbor, Joseph C. Harsch, illuminates the whole story from treachery to Tunis. His broad, prophetic analysis of global strategy is illustrated by an ingenious world map on the first page of the Second Section.

On Monday, material which cannot be released until after today will be presented: new pictures of Pearl Harbor, a naval communiqué with new information, a "now it can be told" story by Mr. Harsch, and reportage from Gordon W. Walker, the Monitor's present correspondent at Pearl Harbor, while from Washington, Joseph G. Harrison will present and analyze the first comprehensive war-production figures for the initial year of the war. There also will be other forward-looking material.

Oil for Ranges Due in Boston —But Convert

Although range oil users in the Boston area were assured by Mayor Tobin that a week's supply is on the way, nevertheless, the possibility that the old kitchen range might have to be converted to coal or wood arose today.

The Mayor yesterday announced that the supply of cooking oil would begin arriving in Boston on Monday. The Mayor promptly dispatched a telegram to Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes saying that "this prompt action will be very welcome news to the people of Greater Boston."

Oscar F. Ostby, New England solid fuels co-ordinator, cautioned, however, that there would be insufficient range oil for the winter. He added that a large supply of grates is available for burning coal in kitchen ranges.

That the warning to convert kitchen ranges should be taken seriously was indicated by Mr. Ostby's assertion that "there will be enough coal, provided that we get 100 per cent co-operation from consumers and dealers. The railroads have done a better job than almost anyone expected and the threatened bottleneck of coal has not occurred."

Mr. Ostby said that he would rely upon dealers to see that coal hoarding did not occur. "If we find any dealer helping a consumer to hoard coal we will take it up with the producer, and I don't think we will have much trouble with them. If a dealer should persist in delivering too much to any home, we would suggest that the mines send him no more."

Kaiser Urges Trade to Seize U.S. Initiative

West Coast shipbuilder in call to get jump on social planners for post-war program.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Now is the time for business to take the initiative away from social planners and blueprint a better postwar world, according to Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, speaking at a dinner ending the sessions of the War Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Speaking on the same platform, Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, drew a balance sheet of industrial accomplishments during the nation's first year of war, and reported to the National Association of Manufacturers-sponsored Congress that American industry was now turning out guns, tanks, airplanes, shells, fighting ships and the necessary incidentals in as great a volume of combat armaments as their enemies, and by the end of 1943, he predicted that America alone will produce almost as great a volume of combat armaments as all the rest of the world combined.

Messages from President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, hailing American industry's accomplishments, were read at the dinner.

Mr. Kaiser told the manufacturers that never before in their lifetime had there been such a challenge to responsible leadership. He held that there had been enough talk about postwar projects and that now was the time for action.

"The first and primary essential is employment—a nation-wide, yes, a world-wide opportunity for all who want to work," Mr. Kaiser declared. "If freedom to produce is taken literally, it will not be difficult to show that it comprises all of the freedoms so recently and so eloquently expressed. There is no magic source of wealth for the reconstruction period. . . .

"The epoch of bounty has passed; the hand-out era has been completely swallowed up by a war debt which represents not only the spending of the nation's wealth, but the mortgaging of its future. We, all of our Allies, and the conquered enemies must go back to work.

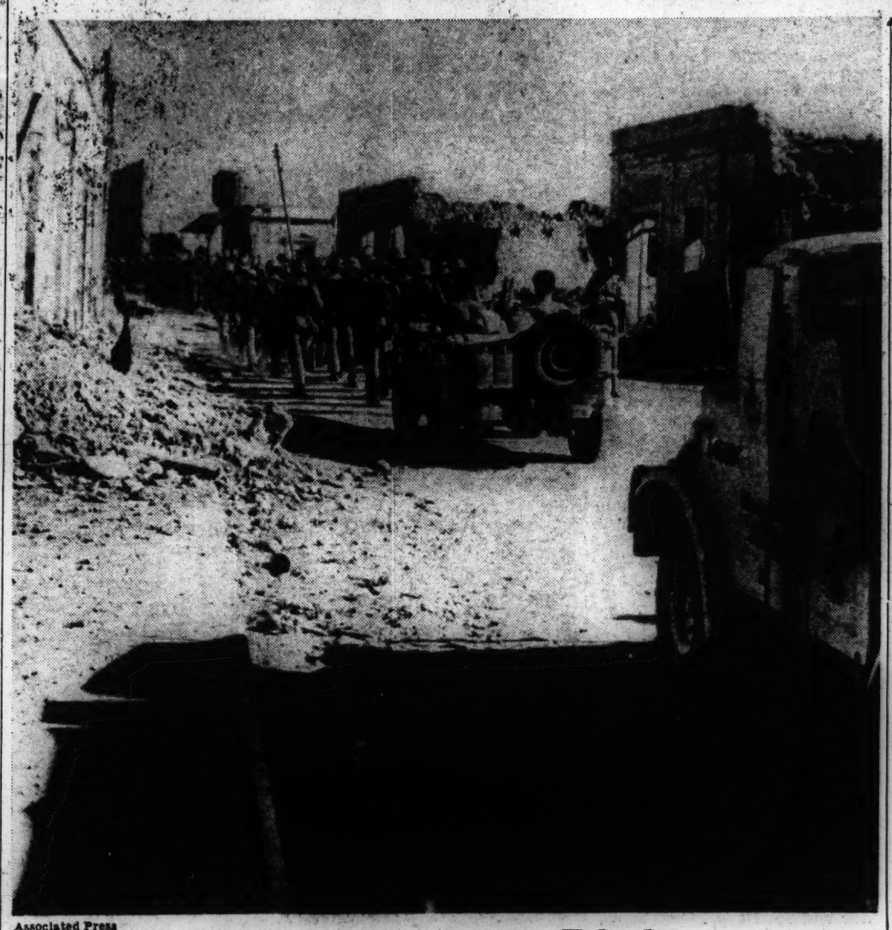
"Out of our efforts new wealth must be created, and some of it must be saved."

Declaring that preparation for the life after the war should begin "tonight," Mr. Kaiser offered a "thumbnail sketch" of a plan that will need "no commissions, no corps of experts, no voluminous reports." He listed four avenues of opportunity—housing, automobiles, highways and adequate medical care—which, he said, were typical of the types of activity which could quickly generate an immense volume of employment.

"Has the automobile industry

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Gains by Allies Since Pearl Harbor; U.S. Bombers Hit Naples and Sicily; Axis Forces Push Ahead in Tunisia



Associated Press

British Troops Entering Tobruk

Infantrymen of the British Eighth Army march in a column to occupy the key African city after their advance from Egypt had forced General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's German and Italian troops to flee toward the west.

Attack on Hawaii a year ago by Japan based on assumption that power of America could be destroyed by one blow—Now the whole picture of the war has turned to side of the Allies.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, who was at Pearl Harbor throughout the Japanese attack of Dec. 7, 1941.

Twelve months ago Japanese planes diving out of the blue Sunday morning skies of Hawaii brought the United States into the Second World War. That action was predicated on the Axis assumption that the war could be won before the lumbering, internally distraught, still largely unprepared mass of America could make itself a powerful instrument for war.

During those twelve months there have been periods when it almost seemed as though the Axis premise were sound. But as the year ends the facts of war on land, sea and in the air are a powerful answer to the hopes of the Axis and the fears of our own skeptics.

In only those twelve months the whole shape of the war has changed.

The retreat—at some points a rout—has been halted.

On every front around the world United Nations forces have taken their stands, and held them against bitter attempts to regain the lost momentum of Axis advance.

And already on three fronts United Nations forces are slowly wresting initiative from the enemy.

The greatest single proof that the Axis plan for victory was founded on a fallacy lies in the Pacific Ocean, where America has been able to stabilize a desperate situation and hold the exuberant might of new Japan in check while it was developing and launching with Great Britain a great military movement to complete a siege line around Hitler's vaunted "fortress of Europe."

Twelve months ago a substantial part of the United States' naval power was a twisted, smoking jumble of steel in Pearl Harbor.

Today the United States' contribution to the Allied cause has already proven enough to produce a military picture sufficiently coherent and sufficiently strong to have in it the detectable outlines of the master plan for victory.

To understand that plan and to read its portends, note carefully where we really stand today.

America is already fighting a war on many fronts, most of them as yet minor, two of them major. It is fighting a great naval war against Japan in the Pacific, unaided except by valiant but strategically small Australian and New Zealand naval units.

Encirclement of Germany

At the same time it has embarked with Britain on a great campaign to close the gaps which still exist in the encirclement of Germany and to join hands effectively with Russia in Eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, it is keeping the embers of Chinese resistance alive with a few tokens of a great air force to come at some future date; it is providing air strength for India and beginning to harass the Japanese in Burma with it; it is building a threat to Hitler's northern flank in Iceland; and it is fighting a powerful and still growing German submarine fleet over half the oceans of the world.

None of these fronts can fairly be called more important than any other. Loss of any one would jeopardize all the others. But for sound reasons inherent in geography it has been decided to concentrate our offensive power first against Germany. Our plan for that is now clear. We are going to try to pen Hitler inside the land mass of the continent of Europe and then open a war of attrition in the air because the time has come when we can afford to trade him even and come out ahead.

Long-Range Plan

But this plan to pen Hitler up in Europe is not a plan for an early march to victory.

It is a plan to effect an easier and more promising situation from which we can begin the victory march.

It is only a plan for laying the foundation of later action. What we have decided to do is to launch a peripheral campaign against Hitler—to hack away his overextended tentacles, deprive him of access to resources outside the continent, remove the salients which separate us from direct and easy access to our most powerful land ally — Russia.

This campaign to draw the net around Hitler is only beginning. Its beginnings are promising. We certainly possess the initiative for the moment.

The most important result attained so far has been the drawing of German air power away from Russia, effecting thereby the first opportunity Russia has yet had to open a counteroffensive against something less than the full weight of the Luftwaffe.

But it can take much longer for completion than is widely assumed.

Tunis, Tripoli and More

It will not be complete when Tunis and Tripoli are in our hands. We must have Sicily and Sardinia too, and complete security against any danger of a German drive down through Spain against our line of communications, and most important perhaps of all, direct access to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea because

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

3 Warships Reported Hit In Naples Raid

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A heavy daylight raid on Naples and Sicily by big Allied bombers operating from Mediterranean bases offsets in considerable measure Allied reverses in the Tunis-Bizerte triangle. One report reaching London said United States Liberators had paced the attack and that a battleship and two cruisers had been hit at Naples.

The raid indicates graphically that although the Axis may hold a momentary edge in air power over its bridgehead in Tunisia, rising American and British aerial strength already is strong enough to defy the formidable plane fleets the Nazis and Fascists have assembled in Sicily and elsewhere in Southern Europe.

It provides a grim portent of things to come for Italy. The raid was announced in Cairo a few hours after it became known that Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander-in-chief of United States Army Air Forces in the European theater, had arrived in North Africa, presumably to help plan an all-out aerial assault on Axis' positions both in Africa and on the European mainland.

Meanwhile, the possession of more and better airfields near Tunis and Bizerte seems to have enabled the Axis forces to press the Allies back in the Tebourba and Djedeida areas on the periphery of the Tunisian bridgehead. Both towns evidently have been retaken by the enemy and Berlin claims the capture of 1,000 prisoners.

The news of the Allied setbacks came while Prime Minister Churchill was warning an audience in Bradford, England, that there would be "very hard fighting" before the Allies could cross the final 20 miles that separate them from Tunis and Bizerte and drive the Axis into the sea.

"The hard core of Nazi resistance and villany has not yet been broken in upon," Mr. Churchill said. "I do not doubt the result, but I cannot lead you to suppose it will be easily achieved."

While the possession of superior air bases by the Axis is undoubtedly the major reason for the Allied reverses in the Tunis-Bizerte region, an important contributing factor continues to be General Eisenhower's extended supply lines. At present the principal Allied communication links run back

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Nazi Edge in Tank Power Wanes on Russian Front

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 5—There have been signs in the last few months that the Soviet Army has advanced greatly toward parity of tank strength with the German Army. By spring it is conceivable that the Germans will have lost the advantage in these important weapons which they retained in battles this summer.

This dwindling tank edge has led some Russian observers to wonder if, perhaps, the Germans have not been preparing a winter offensive in the case their summer and autumn operations failed to achieve their strategic objects.

Russian correspondents surveying captured enemy positions in the Stalingrad area said there were strong indications of far-reaching offensive plans by the Wehrmacht.

One suspicious fact has been the condition of German soldiers taken prisoner in various sectors of the front—they have been practically devoid of winter clothing and do not differ outwardly from the "Winterfritzes" of last December and January.

Nazi Air Force Prepared

The German Air Force, on the other hand, is well prepared for winter, also the German Transport system, but the Nazi infantry seems unprepared although Hitler had at least 10 months in which to collect warm clothing from millions of "subjects."

One pair of straw-stuffed boots and one padded greatcoat a platoon is apparently the best Hitler could do for many of his soldiers. Last winter it was estimated that 200,000 German troops were fatal victims of the cold in Russia.

One possible explanation is that the Germans have been forming special winter troops for offensive operations in some sectors of the east front and using all stocks of warm clothing on these men so they could fight at least as efficiently as the Russians in extreme temperatures. Incomplete preparations might explain why these troops have not yet entered the field, or the Russian offensive may have upset plans.

January Offensive

One sector where the Germans were suspected of offensive designs is Leningrad. One report a few weeks ago said the Nazis were moving up siege guns, including one monster cannon from

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Goal: Even Supply Flow To N. Africa

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Tremendous efforts are now being made to establish a broad and unbreakable flow of supplies to the Anglo-American armies all across North Africa.

This military supply line is being created on land, sea and in the air and is designed to build up an immense reservoir of goods behind rapidly-growing Allied armies from Morocco to Egypt.

Although faced with many difficulties, including long hauls over water, American and British engineer and quartermaster units have already kept a steady flow of equipment going to the Allied forces gathered for final assaults against Axis positions in Tunisia and Tripolitania.

Allied weapons are now believed to be moving into Tunisia from Great Britain, some 2,000 miles away, in greater volume than the Axis is able to ship them from Italy, only a few hundred miles distant. This achievement is credited not only to greater advance preparation but also to the skill of the officers and men of Anglo-American transportation units.

Germans Surprised

The War Department believes on the basis of reports from the front that the German High Command was definitely surprised by and unprepared for the volume of American and British soldiery and equipment which avalanched down on French North Africa. It certainly did not expect to be forced, within three weeks after the first landing, to face a combined British-American-French force in Tunisia which may outnumber the Axis five or more to one.

Despite the initial success, American and British supply lines to and in Africa are not yet perfected. Receiving and dispatching

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Threat of Rubber Crisis Mars Good Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—One big war problem was settled in Washington, another was on the way to settlement, and a third just appeared on the horizon, as Administration officials heaved a sigh and came to the end of another typical week.

Here is the situation:

1. The War Production Board and the military services formally announced settlement of their differences over control of civilian production with Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of WPB, winning the victory, and turning authority over to Charles C. Wilson, former head of the General Electric Company.

2. President Roosevelt announced that he was on the point of naming the new food and manpower administrators, with the prospect that the first would go to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and the latter to Paul V. McNutt, who would combine control of Selective Service with his present War Manpower Commission.

Rubber Crisis Threatens

3. Meanwhile, a brand new problem popped up, with the prospect that it would keep Washington adequately occupied for some days to come, as William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, bluntly told a joint committee of the Senate and House in a special report that military "disaster" may develop because of a threat to synthetic rubber factories in the diversion of necessary materials to other war uses.

This is the old problem of trying to make a dozen units fit 13 places, but since rubber is basic to American war output, Mr. Jeffers' warning sounded particularly ominous. Vital equipment for rubber factories must be forthcoming immediately, he reported, or the armed forces face a serious rubber shortage in 1943. He added that he had little hope of solving the problem of rubber priorities in time to avoid a crisis.

Of the three matters above, the Jeffers statement, because it is the latest problem raised, probably will attract the greatest long-range attention. Many Congressmen still are ignorant of the rubber crisis, as exemplified by their recent efforts to block rubber-conservation gasoline rationing. Here again Mr. Jeffers faces the shortage of machine tools that has held back contracts in the big Detroit automotive industries and elsewhere. Mr. Jeffers said bluntly: "I am not hopeful."

The ultimate victory of Mr. Nelson in his contest with the Army and Navy had been forecast. It insures that production control will be kept in civilian hands. But this does not mean that the problem of production has been solved; it simply decides which group will try to solve it. It is the parent problem of the Jeffers' rubber difficulty.

Cabinet Plan Dropped

Finally, on the question of food and manpower control, Mr. Roosevelt apparently has dropped his scheme of a three-way Cabinet shift which would have taken Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior from oil control, where industry praises him, to run manpower.

High Administration authorities who could not be directly quoted said the President will grant Mr. Wickard sweeping authority; power to get food produced, power to ration food, and power to determine when rationing orders shall be issued.

Ice-Cream Output Cut 20 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Government yesterday ordered the manufacture of ice cream curtailed about 20 per cent in December and January in order to provide more butter.

The War Production Board directed manufacturers and restaurants to produce only 60 per cent of their October output. Because less ice cream is made in the colder months of December and January, however, the cut will mount to only about 20 per cent below normal production.

The order is designed to save enough butter fat to make 3,300,000 pounds of butter in December, about 3 per cent of the amount of butter produced last December.

Officials said they consider ice cream a food and not a luxury, however, and that there is no disposition to stop its manufacture. They added that it might not be so plentiful as formerly and that new fruit flavors might replace some of the chocolate and other flavors made scarce by the war.

Bulletins

Goebbels: France No Longer Political Ally

New York, Dec. 5 (CBS)—In a speech at the Berlin Sports Palace, Dr. Joseph Goebbels said last night that "the desertion of Admiral Darlan and the scuttling of the French Fleet at Toulon have eliminated France as a political ally," and that the "disloyalty" of high French officers made it "impossible for Germany ever to consider treating with France again," the British Radio reported today.

Beneš Urges Armistice Terms Be Considered Now

Manchester, England, Dec. 5 (AP)—Eduard Beneš, President of the provisional Czech Government, declared today the Allied war effort had entered its final victorious phase and urged immediate consideration of the terms on which an armistice ultimately may be signed. He predicted that France would "fully re-enter the war on the side of the Allies" and declared "we shall welcome this regenerated France at the council table of Europe at the earliest possible moment."

President of Ecuador Flies to Cuba for Visit

Miami, Fla., Dec. 5 (AP)—Ending a good neighbor visit to the United States, President Carlos Arroyo Del Rio of Ecuador went to Cuba by plane today for a three-day visit in Havana. Before leaving, the President broadcast a brief address in Spanish to South America, expressing his pleasure at his talks with President Roosevelt and with his tour of United States war production plants.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Saturday at 5:41 p. m.; ends Sunday, 7:28 a. m.
Dim-out begins Sunday at 5:41 p. m.; ends Monday, 7:29 a. m.
Dim-out begins Monday at 5:41 p. m.; ends Tuesday, 7:30 a. m.

Boston University School of Education Explores Situation in Latin America

Forum Told Why Argentina Naturally Looks to Europe

It is natural that Argentina has always looked more toward Europe than any other nation of South America, according to Prof. Clarence H. Haring, of Harvard University, who spoke before members of four social studies associations in a joint conference opened yesterday at the School of Education of Boston University.

"Argentina is pre-eminently a Latin country, its immigrants being chiefly from the Mediteranean. Nearly one fourth of the population is Italian. Argentine has also been tied to the Continent by exporting to Europe wheat and corn. Argentina is chiefly an agricultural country, and not a cattle country, Professor Haring said.

"An influencing factor in Argentina's present attitude is that the nation feels that she should be spokesman for the rest of South America, since she is very proud of her dignity and is the most progressive of the South American countries. Brazil has also aspired to leadership. There develops a rivalry between the two nations. Our unity of action with Brazil has been a natural habit, so our rivalry with Argentina is also natural," he said.

Fuel Situation Difficult

Professor Haring stated his belief that Argentina, although the war has led to considerable development of industry there, can never become a great industrial country, because she lacks coal and has only a very limited supply of oil. "The fuel situation," he said, "is infinitely more critical in Argentina than in this country."

"I firmly believe that the great majority of Argentines are not pro-Nazi, but are pro-democratic and devoutly hope for the victory of the Allies. But they are pro-Argentinian and do not want war, so they follow their government," he concluded.

Professor Haring spoke on "The Why and Wherefore of Argentina's Attitude" at the first session of a two-day joint conference sponsored by the New England Council for the Social Studies, the New England Geographical Conference, the New England History Teachers Association, and the Rhode Island Social Studies Teachers Association.

Policy of the Axis

Dr. Earle B. Shaw of Worcester State Teachers College also addressed the group on "The Axis Map of Latin America." Illustrating his lecture with a series of photographic slides, he pointed out that the Nazis had made only five regional divisions of the 19 republics of South America, because they promote the theory that large states are stronger than small states. Savings and government cost are also influencing factors in making this Nazi division, he said.

"The main trouble with German thinking is that the Nazis ignore one of the major elements of all sound geographic philosophy, man himself. They are willing to ride roughshod over the human factor while making otherwise sound conclusions with reference to geographic elements such as area, land forms, climate, soils, flora and fauna. The German geographer saw only the similarities in physical environment and envisioned the great saving in government costs that would result by combining the three states into one political entity," he concluded.

Review of Sessions

Presiding over the meeting was Dr. W. Linwood Chase, President of the New England Council for the Social Studies. A Conference dinner, which followed the addresses was held at the Hotel Lenox and was presided over by Dr. Albert Carlson of Dartmouth College.

At the evening session last night Prof. Samuel S. Van Valkenburg of Clark University discussed "The Future in the Far East," and Prof. G. Nye Steiger of Simmons College spoke on the place of the Far East in the postwar settlement. Prof. Harold U. Faulkner, Vice-President of New England History Teachers Association, presided.

The second day of the conference was begun this morning with a business meeting of the New England History Teachers Association. At a morning session Prof. Trevor Lloyd of Dartmouth College discussed "Europe After the War," and Prof. Samuel H. Crosse of Harvard University spoke about the handicaps to a permanent European peace. G. Russell Burns, President of the Rhode Island Social Studies Teachers Association, presided.

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'Information' Full of Fun, Lucrative Too

Hundreds of admirers stormed the stage to get autographs of the three experts after "Information Please" made its debut broadcast outside of Radio City at Symphony Hall in Boston last night.

For the audience was well entertained and delighted with the prompt responses of the experts and their witty remarks. The 2,631 persons seated in attendance showed their appreciation by purchasing a total of $4,036,350 in war bonds.

Some radio editors and publicity men had seats at the performance because of the Cocoanut Grove Club fire.

Just before the program United States Treasury Department officials checked up on seat sales and discovered that there were 100 seats unaccounted for. A further check among the sales staff disclosed that one of the bond-ticket salesmen was a victim of the fire. A hurried search of his desk disclosed the 100 Information Please tickets. That is how many of those who actually reported what went on in Symphony Hall were able to attend.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., took his stand with Oscar Levant, music authority; Franklin P. Adams, newspaper columnist, and John Kiernan, sports editor. Mr. Levant knows his present-day military affairs but missed several questions concerning historic Boston. Although he failed to respond to what Paul Revere's Army rank was, the other experts couldn't answer that one either.

Clifton Fadiman, who gives out the questions, kept the crowd laughing.

Better Teamwork Is Sought Of Agencies in Labor Disputes

Better teamwork between government agencies in handling labor disputes is sought in a meeting of New England labor officials here next Monday.

The first meeting of this kind to be held in the country took place in Boston last year. The New England Governmental Labor Relations Conference was then organized. This will be the second session. There is no other conference just like it, to the best of local information.

The project of bringing government officials informally together so that they can know more of each other's fields and work better together was initiated by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

He was made chairman of the new conference, and will preside next week. There will be a private roundtable in forenoon and afternoon and a dinner meeting at the Hotel Bellevue open to any interested. Reservations can be made through the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Speakers will include Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, Saul Wallen, Acting Regional Director of the National War Labor Board, and Lieutenant Roy C. Charron, Regional Field Officer of the Selective Service System.

The conference will draw together the State Labor Commissioners of New England, members of the State Boards of Arbitration, the State Labor Relations Commissions, representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor Conciliation Service, of the Federal Wage and Hour Division, the National War Labor Board, the War Manpower Commission and the Labor Relations Officers of the War and the Navy Departments.

State 1944 Ballot Will Contain No Initiative Items

There will be no initiative questions on the 1944 Massachusetts ballot.

Sponsors of three proposed petitions failed to file the necessary 20,000 signatures by the deadline which expired Thursday.

The three proposals, on which the required original 10 signatures were filed but on which no further action was taken, were:

Repeal of the act providing free transportation of pupils to and from parochial and other private schools.

An act providing a State fund for workmen's compensation.

Repeal of the old-age assistance law and substitution of an old-age pension plan to be administered by the Commonwealth and financed in part by a State lottery.

Hurley Wins Out As State Treasurer

The official tabulation by the Executive Council of the vote for State Treasurer last Nov. 3 disclosed that Francis X. Hurley (D) of Boston, defeated State Senator Laurence Curstis (R) of Boston, by 15,335.

Totals showed 669,223 votes for Mr. Hurley as compared with 653,888 for Mr. Curtis.

The official figures preclude a recount as petitioned by Mr. Curtis since the law requires the difference between the candidates be one per cent or less of the total vote.

Museum Receives Unusual Bequest

The Museum of Fine Arts has received, by bequest of the late Daniel Berkeley Updike, expert in typography, an unusual view of Paris, showing the Pont Royal and the Tuileries in 1848, painted by Arthur Roberts (French School).

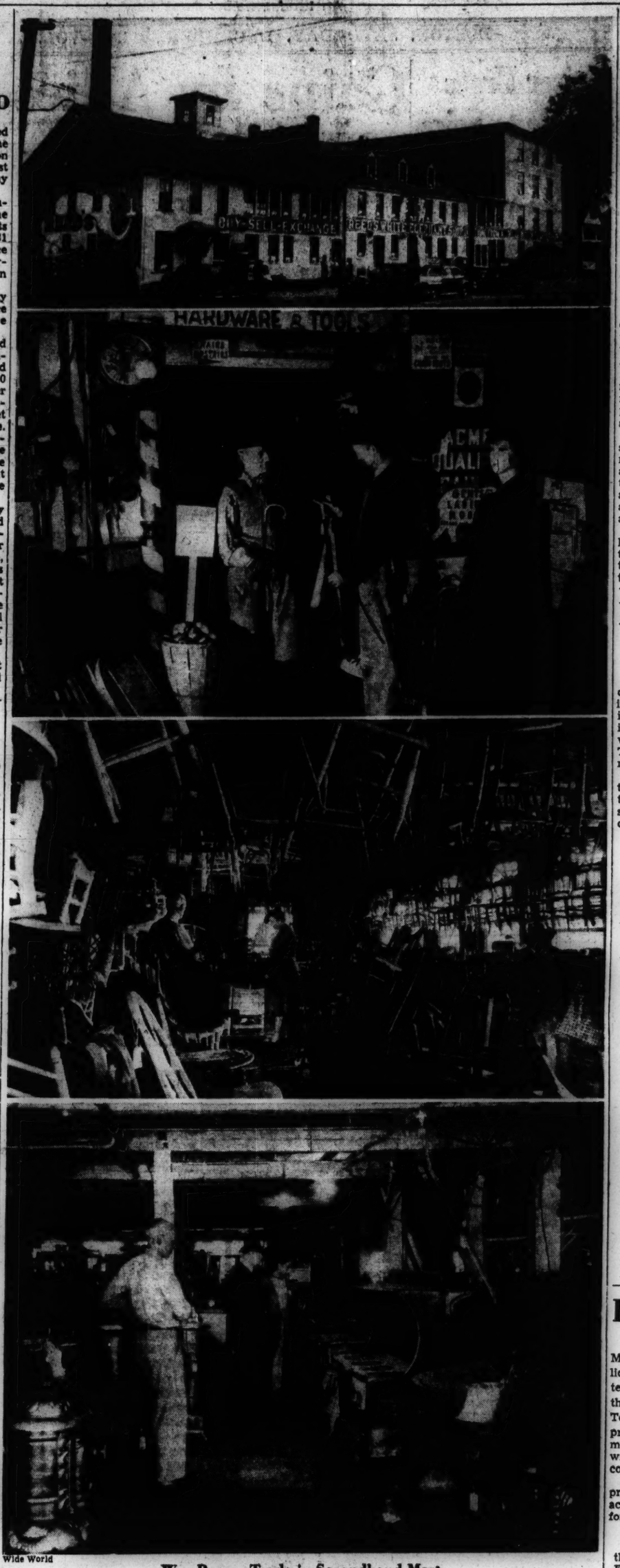
Much in the scene remains unchanged: the Pont Royal, the iron Pont du Carrousel beyond it, the general masses of the Tour de St. Jacques, and the Palais de Justice. Roberts painted chiefly genre, portraits and religious subjects. Landscape was the exception with him.

Walk Around Beacon Hill Scheduled for Dec. 12

An information walk around Beacon Hill, will be conducted by the Field and Forest Club, Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 p. m.

This walk will include a visit to the Harrison Gray Otis house, where members of the Club will be shown the historical display of antiques dating back to Revolutionary Days. A dinner for members, followed by a theater party, will conclude the afternoon's activities.

The walk is in charge of Maurice Conn, chairman of the excursion committee, and leaders for the afternoon are Serena Bentley and Katherine Macdonald.



Wide World

War Booms Trade in Secondhand Mart

At Milford, N. H., Harold E. Reed's store for secondhand goods operates under the slogan, "Anything from a collar button to an elephant." Today, because of shortages caused by the war, his hodgepodge assortment of stock dating back to the Gay Nineties, and beyond, is in great demand. Even with a drop of 70 per cent in customers due to gasoline rationing, sales have increased about 80 per cent. Folks don't come in to browse and snicker any more at the odds and ends which range from old glassware to merry-go-round flying horses and elephants; they come out bearing parcels of "hard to get" merchandise. The store has a floor space of nearly an acre and a half, and is piled to the ceiling with stock. (1) The exterior of the White Elephant Shop, three buildings covering nearly a city block. (2) Buffalo robes, barber poles, canes, and old-fashioned costumes mingle with hand-picked Baldwin apples and "Home Sweet Home" samplers. (3) If you're looking for a chair, you should find the type you want among the thousands of chairs of all ages and periods stored in this huge stockroom. (4) The stove room is one of the busiest places today, with citizens, short of fuel oil, seeking old-fashioned wood or coal-burning heaters to set up in their homes for the duration. In one day, recently, 180 such stoves were sold.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold today with moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Little change in temperature today.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature today, with snow showers in the mountains.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:32 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 10:13 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 10:44 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Monday, 11:03 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:41 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:41 p. m.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	352
1,500 gals	264
1,000 gals	176
500 gals	88

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A talk on "Carrying On in These Times" will be given by John Haynes Holmes at the Charles Street Forum, Charles Street Meeting-House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, at 4 p. m. Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given by Ella Belle Davis, soprano, and Maria P. Davis, accompanist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

An organ recital, "Hour of Organ Music," will be given by William Zeuch at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets at 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on "At Home with Gandhi" will be given by Louis Fischer at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. The doors open at 7:30 and there will be an organ recital by Willem Frank from 7:30 to 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page —.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Wellesley Girls Plan Vacation Of Work in Lines Hard Pressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 5—Wellesley students are taking seriously the pleas of industry, agriculture, and social welfare organizations for workers, and are planning to spend their two month's winter vacation performing much-needed services. A large number of underclassmen hope to work as saleswomen in department stores; 38 will serve as assistants in hospitals; 8 will be waitresses in ski lodges. Others will care for refugee children, work in libraries, or assist with clerical work in insurance companies and in the Travelers' Aid Society.

One girl intends to become a dairy worker on a Midwest farm, while others of her fellow students will become mothers' helpers, and attendants in mental hospitals. A munitions industry, an airplane manufacturing company, and a machine tool company will employ another group of Wellesley students.

In volunteer work, freshmen, sophomores and juniors are planning to assist at rationing boards, aid in United Service Organizations work, civilian defense, serve as observation teachers in nursery and grade schools, nurses aides, and settlement workers.

For Wellesley's seniors, attempts have been made to place them in the type of industry or business they wish to enter after graduation. Those with a knowledge of mathematics and physics will do technical work in those fields, production expediting, chemical analysis in a testing laboratory, or clerical and actuarial work in insurance companies.

A large banking firm will employ 10 Wellesley girls in its various departments, and another group will become chemists in an airplane manufacturing company, technical workers in a radio manufacturing company, or analysts in a munitions industry. One senior majoring in botany plans to do botanical research during her long vacation.

Many seniors who intend to take up teaching careers after graduation will spend their vacations in practice teaching in public and private schools, while a number of majors in political science will serve their internships in Federal Government agencies. The Political Science Department has found openings for its students in the public administration course in Board of Economic Warfare, the War Labor Board, the Bureau of Prisons, the Library of Congress, the Office of War Information, the antitrust division of the Department of Justice and the National Resources Planning Board. These internships will last for approximately four weeks. Six other students who take the same course will observe operations of town and city departments or field offices of Federal agencies.

Men's Clothing Making Leads All Boston Trades in Size

The biggest manufacturing industry in Boston is not to be found in the metals but in men's clothing, and the biggest pay roll gain in any line of business last month was made by women's clothing. The total pay roll for the month ran more than $4,000,000.

These and many other angles of the business and industry of Boston are brought out in the monthly survey published by the Division of Labor Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Though men's clothing leads in manufacturing it is outdistanced in number of employees by the department and dry goods stores. These employed 9,430 workers in October to the 6,556 of men's clothing.

The latest picture of business in Boston, showing just what it is made up of and the trend of the last month is furnished by this table from the State House:

	Number of Establishments	Number on Pay Roll Week Ending Near 15th Oct. 1942	Per Cent Change Over Sept. 1942	Amount of Pay Roll Week Ending Near 15th Oct. 1942	Per Cent Change Over Sept. 1942
BOSTON	1,773	119,405	+ 1.1	$4,176,910	+ 3.6
Manufacturing	312	51,737	— 0.1	$1,949,169	+ 4.3
Bakery products	18	1,406	— 1.0	41,737	+ 2.7
Boots and shoes	6	1,507	+ 2.3	47,004	+ 3.4
Boxes, paper	11	792	+ 3.6	21,665	+ 12.1
Chemicals	9	783	— 2.7	25,273	+ 12.4
Clothing, men's	53	6,556	— 1.0	174,857	+ 6.1
Clothing, women's	27	2,578	+ 3.6	75,139	+ 17.2
Confectionery	9	1,858	+ 8.2	42,828	+ 8.8
Cotton goods	4	1,242	— 4.5	32,523	+ 3.2
Cutlery edge tools	3	1,080	— 1.1	37,788	— 0.2
Foundry products	4	2,057	— 1.7	88,160	+ 3.7
Heating apparatus	11	3,236	+ 1.0	138,583	+ 2.0
Machine-shop products	16	2,140	— 1.8	100,418	— 0.4
Metal alloys, stampings	9	1,676	+ 4.0	80,445	+ 11.2
Printing, book and job	38	1,944	+ 2.8	62,057	+ 9.5
Printing, newspaper	3	1,445	+ 1.3	71,088	+ 0.1
All other industries	162	21,468	+ 1.1	$902,348	+ 3.0
TRADE	933	20,884	+ 2.1	$896,578	+ 3.1
Wholesale	280	9,113	— 1.9	$345,335	+ 3.7
Automobiles, accessories, gas and oil	18	440	+ 4.0	17,482	+ 4.4
Groceries, prov.	108	4,707	— 1.8	189,202	+ 5.3
All other groups	140	4,026	— 0.9	138,651	+ 1.6
Retail	547	20,714	+ 3.5	$853,543	+ 2.7
Automobiles, accessories, gas and oil	53	638	+ 6.0	18,120	+ 10.0
Dep't and dry goods	25	9,430	+ 3.3	356,857	+ 1.5
Fuel and ice	63	1,303	— 0.5	43,891	+ 4.2
Furniture and radios	25	671	— 2.7	19,644	+ 4.3
Groceries	124	2,157	+ 3.5	48,178	+ 3.4
Lunchrooms, restaurants	74	2,927	+ 5.2	35,581	+ 9.0
Wearing apparel	84	2,409	+ 7.9	65,698	+ 7.2
All other groups	99	1,279	+ 0.2	43,474	+ 4.5
Public utilities	7	12,216	— 0.8	$519,859	— 2.1
Building contractors	144	2,557	+32.0	$308,204	+85.0
Municipal employment	1	3,510	— 2.3	$100,735	— 3.7
All other classes	413	18,499	+ 0.5	$498,815	+ 0.2
Banks and trust companies	18	873	+ 0.7	27,319	— 2.2
Brokerage	24	805	— 2.6	21,988	— 1.4
Clubs and associations	9	629	— 3.4	12,113	— 1.3
Dyers and cleaners	9	460	— 3.0	13,737	+ 5.5
Freight handling	9	1,142	— 1.6	41,113	— 10.3
Hospitals	7	2,108	— 5.8	38,033	— 2.9
Hotels	20	1,882	— 0.1	34,607	— 0.1
Hotel restaurants	12	1,437	+ 1.9	27,788	+ 8.1
Insurance companies	28	2,829	— 1.3	86,026	— 4.6
Laundries	26	1,704	— 1.3	34,854	— 1.7
Schools	6	498	+19.4	11,413	+14.7
Theaters	59	1,792	+ 3.9	43,787	+11.9
Trucking and expressing	93	1,385		62,895	+ 7.6
All others	67	1,148	— 0.8	37,732	— 0.2

Plan to Honor Toulon Heroes

J. W. Farley, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, yesterday proposed in a telegram to President Roosevelt that the French naval heroes of Toulon who scuttled their fleet to prevent it from falling into German hands be honored in nation-wide Pearl Harbor anniversary commemorative exercises.

A copy of the telegram and a proposal that he advocate similar action in Massachusetts was also forwarded to Governor Saltonstall.

Mr. Farley's wire was:

May we respectfully suggest that the officers and men of the French Navy who died as heroes at Toulon be included among those honored in Pearl Harbor anniversary commemorative exercises throughout the United States. The courage, defiance, and determination to uphold national honor shown by these men has moved and impressed us all.

As Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and speaking for more than 400,000 civilian defense workers, we respectfully urge that this recognition be accorded to the heroic Frenchmen who kept faith with their Allies of 1918 and with all those of the Allied Nations who are fighting and working so that freedom shall not perish from the earth.

Only you as our Commander in Chief can appeal to our nation to join in a tribute to those whose spirit could not be broken.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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United States Explores British Manpower Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Valuable and timely lessons to be learned by the United States from Britain's striking and successful mobilization of manpower are brought home pointedly in a report, just published here by the Public Administration Service, based on studies by Eric H. Biddle. Mr. Biddle has been in England each year since 1939 looking into questions of manpower, welfare, and civilian defense.

Despite the granting of virtually unlimited powers to the Ministry of Labor and National Service in May, 1940, to direct workers to employment, Mr. Biddle found, the British manpower agency for the most part adopted compulsory measures on the basis of general consent, and only after administrative machinery was adjusted and strengthened to carry out such measures.

The Ministry put the powers into practice on a step-by-step basis, as public opinion was prepared to accept them, after full consultation with the interests affected. This approach was taken as the best means of maintaining willing co-operation and yet enforce job transfers by compulsory measures if necessary.

Co-operation Is Key

Key to the success of the British manpower program, according to the report, is the "co-operative spirit" facilitated by this administrative setup:

1. The national system of employment offices is an integral part of the manpower agency. Employment exchanges are supplemented by district manpower offices, each supervising the labor supply program of a group of employment exchanges. The link between the two offices is the labor supply inspector.

2. Through the labor supply inspectors the Ministry undertakes to examine all possibilities of using the existing or potential local labor supply through such measures as "upgrading" and "de-skilling," and through employment of women workers, part-time workers and aliens. Government training programs and training within the industry are encouraged by direct and indirect means.

3. The Government provides an extensive system of appeal from compulsory assignment to jobs or to the armed forces, an act of self-restraint designed to prevent arbitrary exercise of powers vested in the Ministry.

4. The Ministry encourages organization of labor-management committees, such as the Joint Production Committees, which have been established in many war plants to encourage workers and management to pool their ideas for the improvement of production methods.

The over-all object of Britain's manpower program, Mr. Biddle summarizes like this:

1. To assign each citizen to a place where his skill is best used, a step sometimes involving compulsory transfer of labor from one job to another even though it means a decrease in earnings;

2. To see that the worker is cared for fairly and as well as wartime conditions permit;

3. To base enforcement of the program on general consent despite broad compulsory powers given the Government.

Assignment of the worker to the job where he is most valuable, whether in the armed forces, industry or civilian defense, is placed ahead of all other considerations under the program.

Family status is not a primary consideration in deciding whether a man should be deferred from military service, the report said.

The Ministry of Labor and National Service decides how and when a person can best serve the nation. By adjusting the deferment policy and by transferring workers when necessary, the Ministry assigns the needed proportion of workers to each type of civilian job.

Appeals from deferment from military service on grounds of unusual hardship—usually appeals for additional time to clear up business matters—are passed on by local committees of the Ministry; appeals on basis of essentiality usually are made by an employer and passed on by the Ministry.

Great care is exercised in balancing value of an individual in his occupation against his value in the armed forces. The report emphasized that this decision could best be made by field offices with Ministry advice on adjustments in light of national policy.

Britain escaped in this war the worst difficulties caused by voluntary enlistments in the armed forces of men with special skills needed for war production, agriculture, and other essential services. To avoid this pitfall, the manpower agency set up a "schedule of reserved occupations" which defined and catalogued all types of essential occupations and classified all industries.

Avoid Transfer of Labor

The British found the best way to deal with transfer of labor was to avoid it wherever possible, the report said. Production programs were planned to obtain full utilization of the local labor supply and of existing plant facilities. Effort was made to concentrate less essential industries so as to utilize in more essential jobs workers released from such industries. This also helped minimize labor transfer.

Meanwhile, closest possible relationship between production and public welfare agencies is necessary if the total manpower resources of a nation are to be mobilized for a successful war effort, according to the report.

Because of this, the British Ministry of Labor and National Service accepted the proposition that if it is to direct workers to jobs it must protect their conditions of living and employment.

The Ministry, Britain's national manpower agency, established an Outside Factory Welfare Department which employs regional officers to keep in touch with local conditions and to discover deficiencies in provisions for welfare of workers outside the factory with respect to transportation, living accommodations, recreational facilities or other needs. While regional welfare workers do not provide for needs themselves, they see that other public and private agencies do.

Responsibility for enforcing health and safety requirements inside the factory lies with the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry.

To indicate how Britain's manpower policy takes into account total productive efficiency of a community, the employment exchange of one British city last April assigned the highest preference in filling of vacancies to laundry workers. This was because many women with families, engaged in full or part time work, were coming late to work or staying away altogether to do the family laundry. It was desirable to assign a few women to remove this bottleneck rather than lose the industrial output of a great many more women.

Thus while general public welfare measures operate in close cooperation with the manpower program, some of them, especially the provisions for welfare of industrial workers, must be part of the manpower program itself. For example, wages must be paid according to the pattern adopted in the National Arbitration Order, which require that the rate for the job conform to the rate established by collective bargaining for the industry and the district. The order requires also that adequate measures be taken for the welfare of the workers, both inside and outside the factory, and that employers provide facilities for training within their industries.

Purpose of this, the report said, is to see that factory personnel management is on a par with the management of operations itself. This means that in the British factory, as in the country as a whole, manpower is regarded as an asset to be conserved and allocated carefully.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Brings 'Em Back Alive

Jensen, Chicago Daily News

Down but Not Out

'War' Status Of Liberia Is Outlined

MONROVIA, Liberia (Delayed) (AP)—In the first interview granted to any newspaperman in nine years, Edwin Barclay, President of this tiny Negro republic, has outlined Liberia's wartime status as a benevolent neutral.

The statesman, who personally conducted the negotiations under which U. S. troops were sent here, said he turned to America and requested protection for Liberia because of the traditional friendship between the two countries.

"Ours is a historical friendship," he pointed out. "The United States has always taken an altruistic interest in us. She is the strongest international friend we have and our international policy has been conditioned generally on her leadership. For this reason we turned to her for aid."

President Barclay, who is endowed with almost absolute control of his country's military, administrative and financial affairs, declared that no state could safely insulate itself from the events now changing the world and pointed to Liberia's interior frontiers which were surrounded by the territories of three belligerent states.

"Many suspicions were raised," he said, "that our coast line would be used as a retreat for submarines of the Axis powers, whose shipping lines pass within easy battle range of our coast."

For these and other reasons the Liberian Government, the President went on, had taken its present stand, which was one of neutrality in a legalistic sense, but which nevertheless could be exercised in a benevolent manner toward the interests of Great Britain and the United States.

"Neutrality," President Barclay said, "has become now merely an expression of a state of mind which has become demoded. As a practical formula it no longer exists."

Evidence of Axis Espionage Laid Before Argentine Court

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 5 (AP)—Evidence which Federal Judge Miguel Jantus said proved that members of the German Embassy Staff were involved in espionage activities in Argentina was sent to the Supreme Court today to determine whether the Reich diplomats can be brought to trial.

Judge Jantus' action climaxed an investigation touched off more than two months ago when United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Wells asserted in a speech in Boston that both Argentina and Chile were being used as bases of operation by a Nazi spy ring.

The judge's statement that the German Embassy was involved came after he had heard the testimony of six of 38 persons arrested in a sweeping roundup of alleged spies. A responsible source said that one of the six, Johan Jacob Napp, had testified he made secret reports of the movement of Allied ships at the request of Capt. Dietrich Niehbuhr, German Naval attaché.

Should the Supreme Court decide that such action is warranted, it might ask the German Government to waive diplomatic immunity for any of its representatives allegedly involved so that they might be tried as common spies.

The judge's action apparently was taken with the approval of the Foreign Office because just before his announcement Prosecutor Belisario Gache Piran conferred for an hour with Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú, who has been a stubborn proponent of maintaining relations with the Axis powers.

Norwegian Arts And Crafts Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — The Norwegian Exhibition recently opened in the National Gallery of Scotland displays the life of Norway in peace and war. Peacetime is represented by arts and crafts, and wartime activities by rooms devoted to the Norwegian Mercantile Marine, the Navy, the Army, the Air Forces and the Home Front.

As the visitor enters the Galleries the first exhibit he sees is a dinghy which cost two Norwegian boys 25 shillings. This is the first of a great procession which crossed the North Sea, for it came to Scotland in the summer of 1940. Eric Linklater tells of how he saw such boats arrive at both the Orkneys and in Shetland and how it brought to his thought the crossing of the Norsemen of many centuries ago.

The Exhibition was opened by King Haakon of Norway, and in welcoming him, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh said, "Norway is still a nation, her king is still her king, and nothing external can destroy these facts."

Auto Industry Producing At a Six Billion Rate

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DETROIT, Dec. 5—The great American automotive industry which 10 months ago was just leaping into armament production uncertain if it could meet the demands after Pearl Harbor is today producing at a rate of $6,000,000,000 annually, higher than ever before in history, and employs today 930,000 men which is 170,000 higher than peak civilian employment, and 310,000 higher than last February, at the low point of "conversion."

Obviously easier in their minds over the armament picture these and other figures which could not be quoted because of military considerations were given to the group of newspapermen revisiting the heart of the motor industry 10 months after conversion, during a composite interview with seven leaders of the industry. These were Charles W. Wilson, head of General Motors; Alvan Macaulay, President of the Automotive Council for War Production and Chairman of Packard; George T. Christopher, Packard general manager; C. E. Sorenson, Vice-President of Ford; Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice-President; Harold S. Vance, Studebaker Board Chairman and E. A. Clark, Budd Wheel Company Vice-President.

Labor Problem Better

There is decrease in worry over some problems and an increase over others, but, in general, there is the feeling among these men, whose precise comments generally could not be quoted, that the problems ahead will not be so bad as the problems already licked. One of the best signs, acknowledged on all sides, is a diminution of labor problems and a better relationship on all sides. No strong opposition was expressed to the Federal wage and hour law, which does not prevent hours up to 60 or over, it is pointed out, in some plants, though it does increase overtime pay. There is a general feeling that this is a wage matter and not a time limitation so far as it affects the motor industry, and that the Government foots the wage bill, so it is up to Washington.

The two big problems now are labor supply and material supply. Reporters who were shown over big factories and given production figures found executives agreeing that the technical problem of conversion has been licked.

As for labor, Packard interviews 1,200 to 1,400 applicants a day and is fortunate to hire 75, it was said, while Mr. Sorenson declared many days more workers leave than are hired. This means more and more women are taking jobs, with 25 per cent already employed at Willow Run. Here, Mr. Sorenson said, any suitable man who applies gets a job.

Question of Supplies

The motor industry now feels that Washington should re-apprasie the overall production situation, with the end of the first phase of frantic rush that followed Pearl Harbor. Some war weapons, particularly of a defensive kind, are tapering off, but other contracts are being doubled, and trebled. Motor executives want some assurance that they will get necessary machine tools and materials before they enter new contracts. "From now on we cannot accept more orders without assurance of supplies," Mr. Christopher declared.

OCD and WPB Test New Fog Generator

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Office of Civilian Defense and War Production Board officials have been given a preview of a fog generator, designed primarily to hide cities and military objectives from daylight attacks but also having peacetime possibilities. In the tryout, the machine generated great clouds of vapor that completely screened a Chicago manufacturing plant.

William Sanborn, an engineer who invented the machine, said that numerous such units mounted on automobile chassis could fog out whole areas during air raids. He added that the generator might replace the smudge pots used in citrus groves.

The inventor explained that his machine consisted essentially of an intensely hot flame into which was sprayed an emulsion of oil and water. This, he said, instantly becomes a vapor that tends to hug the ground, dissipating slowly. The vapor, he added, was harmless to breathe, stainless, and noninflammable.

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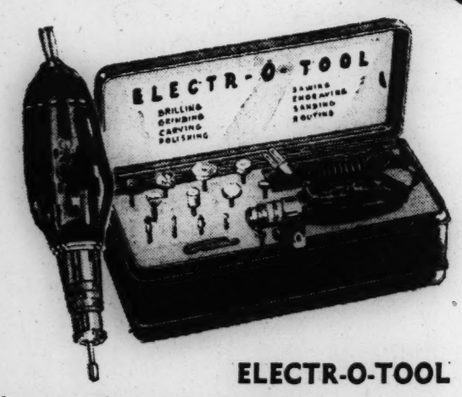

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Girls' Schools Remembering Pearl Harbor

Just a year ago tomorrow a group of girls from the Garland School of Homemaking and Erskine School were entertaining a group of soldiers and sailors at the Garland School Art Center when news of the attack on Pearl Harbor broke upon their happy gathering. Tomorrow about 50 girls from those same schools will be hostesses to the servicemen who drop in at the Esplanade Service Club at the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets.

In the intervening year 10 Back Bay girls' schools have shared the pleasure of entertaining soldiers and sailors every Sunday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock. They transferred their activity from the Art School to the Esplanade Club this past fall because the latter is more accessible. These 10 schools are also providing student hostesses every Wednesday evening at the Officers' Club.

Much Credit for Mrs. Jones

It was Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, President of the Garland School, who started this particular ball rolling. Before the nation was at war, she felt the need of offering servicemen, especially those from out of town, more hospitality in homelike pleasant surroundings, an opportunity to meet young women from all parts of the country. "But it's everybody's show now," she said yesterday in an interview in the spacious upstairs living room of the school's building at 409 Commonwealth Avenue. "All I had to do was pick up the telephone the first time."

The nine neighborhood schools, all of junior college grade, which responded eagerly to her invitation to share in the project, are: Chandler, Chamberlain, Chamberlayne, Dunn Memorial of Boston University, Erskine, Katherine Gibbs Secretarial School, the School of Modern Art, the West Hill School, and the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mrs. Jones is Chairman of the committee and Miss Margaret VanVorhees of the Katherine Gibbs School is Secretary. The plan just happened to go into effect on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941.

Two Schools Each Sunday

Two schools are represented each Sunday but the same two are not paired off together each time. Tomorrow will be the first afternoon since Dec. 7 last year that Erskine and Garland girls have served together.

"Our project has proved helpful not only to the men but to ourselves," Mrs. Jones commented. "Working together for this friendly, informal purpose we as schools have become better acquainted and have discovered that we have many common problems. And the girls enjoy their contacts with the girls of the various schools."

Mrs. Jones stresses to the girls that their job is to see that the men are given a good time, and that they themselves are not the important factor on these occasions. If they are expecting primarily to be entertained, then these gatherings are not the place for them. She tells the girls that as hostesses it is up to them to break the ice, and urges them to think up ways in which to do it graciously. They have found, she says, that there is nothing like a piano to make everyone feel at home, so they always try to have a girl along who plays well.

While the girls plan, order, and pay for refreshments each time, food is of the least importance to the men, according to Mrs. Jones. "We have the best fed Army in the world," she said, "and food isn't the answer to what the men want. They want someone to talk to, to play with, to laugh with in a friendly, homey way. We have found they are just as happy with peanut butter sandwiches and a hot drink as anything more elaborate.

"The Government can and will provide anything they need in the way of food and clothing. The one thing it can't produce is friendly sociability. That must come through the kindly interest of individuals," she concluded. That is just what the girls from these Back Bay schools are providing. Having fun doing it, too.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Girls to Entertain Servicemen

Erskine and Garland schoolgirls who will serve as hostesses at the Esplanade Service Club tomorrow afternoon. Left to right: Betty Grubb of San Francisco and Bette Jaicks of St. Louis, both from Erskine; Audrey Tompkins of Greenwich, Conn., and Jane Russell of Farmington, Conn., both from Garland.

Dimout Forces Sunday Museum Hours Ahead Some

To conform with dimout regulations the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will now be open on Sundays from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. instead of from 2 to 6 o'clock. Weekday hours will remain the same.

Next Sunday, at 4 o'clock, Charles D. Maginnis, eminent architect and a member of the firm of Maginnis and Walsh, will give a free, illustrated lecture on Boston's public sculpture.

Valuable, early American silver originally owned by the oldest church in Dorchester, has just been placed on exhibition in gallery D 36, where it will remain throughout the month. The 28 pieces include examples of work by Hull and Sanderson, William Rouse, Jeremiah Dummer, Paul Revere senior, and other noted craftsmen.

Garden Club Group Lunches on Dec. 9

Mrs. L. Joseph Eno, Vice-President of the northeastern region of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, will hold a luncheon meeting for the Presidents of the 40 clubs in her region, at 12:30 p. m. on Wednesday, Dec. 9, in Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Speakers at the head table will be: Mrs. Harold Plimpton, President of the Federation; Mrs. L. Sherman Whipple, Jr., defense chairman; Mrs. Frank White, chairman of junior gardens; Mrs. Hollis Webster, horticultural chairman, and Mrs. Charles A. Purinton, chairman of flowers for the camp hospital at Fort Banks.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Sunday

Professional Women's Club—Christmas program. Dr. Howard M. LeSourd, "Lest We Forget." Readings by Miss Brenda Erickson; carols by Club's Choral Group. Hotel Statler, 3:30 p. m.

Monday

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—George Rockwell, recently returned from England, speaker. At 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club—Mrs. Helen Merrill Nevins, speaker. Dessert, 1:15 p. m.; meeting, 2.

Federation of Women's Clubs—Discussion of "How Newton Meets the Problems of Wartime Living" by Newton League of Women Voters. Mrs. John L. MacNeil and Mrs. F. Brittain Kennedy, speakers, Newton Center Women's Club, 2 p. m.

West Medford Woman's Club—Entertainment by Dramatics Committee, Community Hall, 2 p. m. Sale of Christmas gifts before and after meeting at Mt. Vernon Hall.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Literature group. Mrs. Blanche Barnard, "Important Eras in the History of Chinese Literature"; Mrs. Arzillia Higgins, "Chinese Poetry," Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Book reviews, 1:15 p. m. Lecture by Miss Eunice Avery, 2:15.

Watertown Woman's Club—Mrs. Max Ulin, "America Wakes Up." Unitarian Parish Hall, 2 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Presidents' afternoon. Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor, "Today in Our Changing World." Songs by Mrs. Byron Bennet, accompanied by Mrs. Paul Goodhue, South Parish House, 2 p. m.

Chilmark Woman's Club—Performance by Frank Madden, comedian. Proceeds go to scholarship fund. Town Hall, 2:45 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin, book reviews, 11 a. m.

Newton Center Garden Club—Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., First Vice-President, Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, "Service to Military Hospitals and Victory Gardening." Open meeting. Newton Center Woman's Club, 10:30 a. m.

D. A. R.—General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter, George W. Buckingham, "Epitaphs—New England and Elsewhere." At home of Mrs. William P. Burnham, 131 Storrs Avenue, Braintree, 2 p. m.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Program in charge of Music Committee, 2 p. m.

Tuesday

Milton Woman's Club—Drama Group meeting at home of Mrs. Fred N. Russell, 42 Blue Hills Parkway, 2:30 p. m.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Holly Dessert Bridge and White Elephant Auction for benefit of club philanthropies. Fortnightly Hall.

The Friday Club of Everett—Literature Class. Miss Edna G. Peck, Chairman of Book Selection, Boston Public Library, "Books as Windows." At home of Mrs. Robert J. Sproat, 592 Broadway, 2 p. m.

Lawrence Woman's Club—Jane Welch, "Dramatic Interpretations of a Novel." Eleanor Diemer, cellist. Y.W.C.A., 2:30 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Christmas program. Mrs. John English and her four children, of Stoneham, will present a sketch, "Christmas With the English Family." Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Mrs. W. O. B. Little, "Let's Look on the Bright Side." Dessert, 1 p. m.; meeting, 2 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Angus and Anne Ross, "A Wee Bit of Heather," song and dance program. Carols by Glee Club, accompanied by bell ringer. Legion Hall, 2 p. m.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Elizabeth Burns-Burian, a native of Czechslovakia, "England Under Fire." Music by double quarter. High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Music Lover's Club—Second concert of season. Elizabeth Seidhoff, pianist; Gladys de Hamelds, soprano; Mercedes Pitts, accompanist. Charter Room, New England Mutual Building. Bouillon, 10:15 a. m.; Concert, 11.

Quincy Woman's Club—Annual Christmas luncheon at noon followed by business meeting and program at 2 p. m. "The Lost Word," a pageant based on the story by Henry van Dyke, arranged by Mrs. Loy J. Bowen, who will be the narrator. Carols by Wednesday Morning Music Group.

Professional Women's Club—Monthly business meeting. Program by Miss Norma Woodward, dramatic reader. Songs by Miss Jane Johnston, accompanied by Palmira Dellamana. Hotel Statler, Salle Moderne, 2:30 p. m.

Braintree Garden Club—Mrs. Danniel Griffin, "Suggestions for Christmas Decorations and Wrappings." Masonic Hall.

Bundles for Britain—Christmas sale, 121 Newbury Street, 9-5.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Alice Cooper Bailey, "Hawaiian Summer." Highland Hall, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Hannah Goddard Chapter, the Rev. Robert Wood Coe, minister of the Leyden Church, speaker. Leyden Church Parish House, 2:45 p. m. Board will convene at 1:45.

Lynn Woman's Club—Joy Homer, "China, Our New Ally." 2:15 p. m.

Wednesday

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Literature Committee book reviews at the home of Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry, 19 Pomfret Street, 2 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Fifth District Departmental Conference. Dedham Women's Club, hostess. Allin Congregational Church. Morning session, 10 a. m.; luncheon 12:30; afternoon meeting, 2 p. m.

Medford Committee for Russian War Relief—Michael Karpovich, associate professor of history at Harvard, speaker. Motion picture, "Our Russian Front." Pitman Academy, 162 High Street, 8 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Christmas Musicale. Vivianne Bertolami, violinist. Elinor Benedict, cellist, Norma Bertolami, pianist. Corinthian Hall.

D. A. R.—Hannah Winthrop Chapter, "The White Cliffs of Dover," interpreted by Mrs. Crawford H. Hollidge. Commander Hotel, Cambridge, Old Colony Chapter. Mrs. Maurice P. Spillane, "Cameos." At the home of Mrs. Winthrop J. Cushing, Main Street, South Hingham, 2:30 p. m.

New Century Club, Needham—Play reading by Drama Study Group, Unitarian Church, 2 p. m.

American Association of University Women—Arthur W. Heintzelman, "The Development of Etching and Drypoint: How to Know and Enjoy Prints." Open meeting, Wiggin Gallery, Boston Public Library, 2:30 p. m.

Thursday

Quincy Woman's Club—Literature Committee. Book reviews by Mrs. William H. Doble. Mrs. Robert Bell and Mrs. John L. Mahoney. Mrs. P. E. Benjamin, "Peru and Bolivia." Christmas story read by Mrs. Charles Chase. 2 p. m.

Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts—Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, "Christmas Decorations." 2 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Christmas party, 3 Joy Street, 6 p. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—International Relations Round Table. Mrs. Eaten H. Perkins, "Japan—a Planned Empire"; Mrs. Richard Carney, "Asia—For Whom?" At the home of Mrs. Arthur D. King, 131 First Street, 10 a. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Christmas party for the Blind Circle, Loring-Greenough House, 2-4 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Dramatic Workshop Group. "Morning of Poetry." Hotel Statler, 10:30 a. m.

Florence Crittenton League—Brookline Circle. Travel pictures in color, shown by Dr. D. F. Spinney, St. Marks M. E. Church, 2:30 p. m.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—Christmas party for 15 small boys. O'Neil sisters, tap dancers, accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Ralph O'Neil. Selections by Beverly Graham, child pianist. Hotel Vendome, afternoon.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Subject: "Postpone Definitely"; instructor George Demeter. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Board meeting, 1 p. m.

Daughters of Massachusetts—Gift Day for Social Welfare Committee. Edna Swift, dancer; Harvey Davies, pianist and entertainer. Women's Republican Club, 2 p. m.

Friday

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Dr. Alan R. Monitz, "Crime in Fact and Fiction." Loring-Greenough House, 8 p. m.

Woodbourne Woman's Club—Mrs. Helen Jackson Beale, "Political and Historical Norway." Upham Memorial Church, 2 p. m.

Women's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial—Christmas service in charge of Rev. Livingston H. Lomas of the First Baptist Church of Needham. Percy J. Trevethan, speaker. Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Avenue, 10:30 a. m. Luncheon, 12:30 p. m. Tour of Morgan Memorial Industries, 1 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Regional Conference. Morning session, 10 a. m.; Luncheon, 12:30; afternoon, 2 p. m.

Women in Council, Roxbury—Annual Christmas party for Roxbury children. Marionette Show. Roxbury Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Business meeting and social hour. A Christmas story in song and verse by Edna Merritt, contralto. Food Sale, 1:30 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—Annual dramatic performance for benefit of scholarship fund. "Tons of Money," comedy directed by Betty Boerstler. High School Auditorium.

D. A. R.—Massachusetts Ex-Regents Club. Readings by Mrs. Warren S. Currier of Newburyport; musical program in charge of Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr of Melrose. Hotel Touraine, 2 p. m.

Canisbrigia Club—Executive board meeting, 10:30 a. m. Reading Group, 2 p. m.

Saturday

Women Musicians' Club—Children's Christmas party, Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

Children of the American Revolution—Christmas party. Hotel Gardner, 2 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—"Enjoy Yourself."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Navy Program.
8:30 p. m.—"Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:45 p. m.—Notre Dame-Great Lakes Naval Training Station game.
5:45 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orchestra; Songs.
9:00 p. m.—News Service.
9:15 p. m.—Chicago Theater: "Naughty Marietta."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bondwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

For Sunday, Dec. 6

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; The Sunday Show.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—We Believe.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music from Other Lands.
7:00 p. m.—News; Fashions in Novelty.
7:15 p. m.—Deeds Without Words.
7:30 p. m.—The Organ Loft.
8:00 p. m.—News Concert Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Reviewing Stand"; recorded.
3:00 p. m.—Hancock Ensemble; Chamber Music.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—Quiz of Two Cities.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—"The Legion Salutes the Navy"; drama; speakers.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Leo Cherne, "Impact."
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Hawaii Calls: music.
11:30 p. m.—"Answering You"; Recorded.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Dec. 6

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: Ellen Drew	News Service	News: Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama ...	"Mystery Money Quiz"; National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker ....
12:30			Man on the Farm: News	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies .....
12:45			Dave Ross's Or.: drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	Country Journal ...	Air Express Music	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal ...	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard ..	Concert Melodies .....
1:30	Studio Speaker ...	Washington Luncheon ..	All Out for Victory....	News; Music: Orchestra	Parade of Bands .....
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands .....
2:00	News: Of Men and Books: guests	Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "La Traviata"; Lieln Albanese; Lawrence Tibbett; Thelma	NBC Symphony Orch.; Dr. Frank Black, cond..	Henry Jerome's Orch....	Victory Program .....
2:15				Henry Jerome's Orch....	Victory Program .....
2:30	"Spirit of '43"		Matinee in Rhythm.....	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra ..	Organ Recital .....
2:45	"Spirit of '43"		Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	News Service .....
3:00	United We Stand ..	Voiplea; Helen Ollelm;	Naval Training Station	Naval Training Station	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	United We Stand ..	Charles Kullman; Alessio De Paolis; George Ochanovsky); Louis	football game	football game	Popular songs .....
3:30	Hello from Hawaii..		Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Afternoon Rhapsody ..
3:45	Hello from Hawaii..		Naval Training Station	Naval Training Station	Afternoon Rhapsody ..
4:00	Matinee at Meadowbrook: Charlie	D'Angelo; Lorenzo Alvary; Cesare Sodero, conductor	football game	football game	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:15			Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
4:30	Spivak's Orchestra.		Naval Training Station	Naval Training Station	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
4:45	News Program ...	Metropolitan Opera	football game	football game	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra.	Richard Crooks, Int'rv'w	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Notre Dame-Great Lakes	Guy Lombardo's Orch..
5:15	Rudolph Ringwall, conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra....	Naval Training Station	Naval Training Station.	Terry O'Toole, variety program .....
5:30		Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Three Suns Trio.....	Sports Matinee	
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Interviews; Comments ..	Sports Matinee	News reports .....
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Program .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel.....	Sports; Digest; Music...	Musical Rendesvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today ...	Message of Israel.....	News Review	Dramatisation	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	People's Platform..	Stars from the Blue	Ramin & Bauer, pianos.	Navy Bulletin Board:	"March to Victory" ....
7:15	People's Platform..	Stars from the Blue	"Punts and Passes" ...	J. Dorsey's Or.: songs.	News Service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks to the Yanks"	"The Green Hornet": drama	"Misery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours".	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45			"Misery Queen": drama.	Arthur Ravel's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00	Sanderson and Crumit quiz	Roy Porter, news....	"Abie's Irish Rose": comedy serial	American Eagle Club in London: variety show ..	Ann Nicro, pianist ....
8:15		Edward Tomlinson, news			Deeds Without Words: dr
8:30	Hobby Lobby	"Over Here": Variety Revue: Ronald Colman, master of ceremonies..	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	"This Is the Hour": orchestra: songs	Uncle Bill: talk .....
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News				Uncle Bill: talk .....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Over Here": Revue....	National Barn Dance: Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists ..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?": comedy quiz	Chicago Theater: Marion Claire; Mario Berini; orchestra; speaker ..	Classical Album .....
9:30	"Saturday Night	Orch.: Peter Hayward.			Classical Album .....
9:45					
10:00	Serenade"; music	Yankee Doodle Minstrels	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news ..	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:15	Soldiers With Wings: band; guests	Yankee Doodle Minstrels	Dick Powell, songs....	"Saturday Night Bond Wagon": speakers	hockey game .....
10:30		John Gunther, news....	Ted Steel's Club.....		Hockey game: News....
10:45	News; World War II	Industry's '43 War Plans	Ted Steel's Club.....	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Dixieland Music .....
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott.	Man and His Band	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra .....
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Johnny Messner's Orch..	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast: News	Music You Want.....	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Day's End: News.....

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	News; Charles M. Courboin, organ recital....	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15		Religious program		Radio Carollers	.....
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	.....
8:45		Music for Sunday.....	NBC String Quartet..	News Service	.....
9:00	News of the World.	Music for Sunday.....	World News Roundup...	Religious program	"Morning Pick-up": orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs: organ recital	Variety Music: Samuel Fisher, conductor	Church School of Air....	Religious program	Religious service .....
9:30			"Words and Music"...	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service .....
9:45	Religious program ..	Variety Music			Gems of Melody .....
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama..	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama..	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Park Street Church Services	"Thrilling Stories" ...	"Southland Echoes" ...	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.		"Commando Mary"...	Walter Compton, news.	Services of The Mother
11:00	News: Coolidge String Quartet	Park Street Church Services	News; Rhapsody of the Rockies: orchestra	Services of Temple Israel	Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
11:15				Services of Temple Israel	
11:30	Coolidge String Quartet	Park Street Church Services	Harmony Hall	Services of Temple Israel	
11:45			Olivio Santoro, songs....	Services of Temple Israel	
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal....	"Hospitality Time" ...	Religious program	News report .....
12:15	Network Speaker ...	Weekly War Journal....	"Hospitality Time" ...	Religious program	"Romance in Music" ....
12:30	Memorial Services..	"The Voice of Hope": William C. Jensen	Newsroom of the Air....	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	Tabernacle Choir		Dave Rose's Orchestra..	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	Beacon St. Window.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People": Robt. St. John	News Service	"Balbo": drama .....
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory: talks.	Concert Album	Concert Time .....
1:30	Leon Henderson	Cavalcade of Song.....	Sammy Kaye's Serenade.	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour ....
1:45	News Service	Cavalcade of Song.....	News Service	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour ....
2:00	"Those We Love": dramatic sketch ..	Cavalcade of Song.....	"The Man Who Missed a Year": drama	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15		Cavalcade of Song.....		Religious program	'Prof'sional Women': tlks
2:30	World News Today	"To the President": by Arch Obeler: drama.	Univ. of Chicago Round Table Discussion	Religious program	Christian Science Program: talk; music ....
2:45	World News: "Post"			Religious program	
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic: Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	News Service	News: Musicale	'Reviewing Stand": "Up Through the Balkans"	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:15		"You and the War"...	World News Parade.....		Scandinavian Melodies..
3:30		Boston University Vespers: speakers; chorus	'The Army Hour': drama; speakers; band; choir	Hancock Ensemble chamber music	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic				Irish Music .....
4:00	Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	Religious program	"The Army Hour".....	Religious program	Religious program .....
4:15		Religious program	"The Army Hour".....	Religious program	Religious program .....
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.; guests	Adrian O'Brien and Alice O'Leary, songs	Sumner Welles: 'Freedom and World Affairs'....	Young People's Church of the Air; speaker	"Dreamland Quartet" ..
4:45					Religious program .....
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys Swarthout; Deems Taylor; chorus; or.	Moylan Sisters, songs...	NBC Symphony Or., Leopold Stokowski, cond..	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	Religious program .....
5:15		Concert Gems		"Quiz of Two Cities"...	Religious program .....
5:30		Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Or., Leopold Stokowski, cond..	"The Shadow": drama..	Religious program .....
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news..	Musical Steelmakers		"The Shadow": drama..	Religious program .....
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Talk: Dinner Music ....
6:15	Today at Duncaan's	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Program .....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Dance Music .....
6:45	The World Today ...	U. S. Treasury Drama ..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Progr'm: 'Salute'	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15	Orson Welles: dr..	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": sketch..	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch.....	"Hobby" by Whipple: sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?": Army Air Force Progr'm
7:45	"Blondie": sketch..		Meet the Band.....	John Barry, comment..	
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz....	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America...	"Sizing Up the News"..	Popular songs .....
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz....	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America...	"The Barries": songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue": music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz.. "True or False": quiz..	Richard Crooks, tenor; Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond": drama	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama .....
8:45					
9:00	Theater: Fay Bainter and original cast in "The War Against Mrs. Hadley"	"Counter-Spy": mystery "Counter-Spy": mystery Bob Chester's Orch.... Orch.: Gracie Fields.....	"Great Artists": Helen Traubel; orchestra .... "Dr. I. Q. Quiz"..... "Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	Gabriel Heatter, news... News Service ..... 'America Today': Gabriel Heatter, narrator	Classical Album ..... Classical Album ..... Classical Album ..... Classical Album .....
9:15					
9:30					
9:45					
10:00	Guild: Greer Garson: 'Mrs. Miniver' Interview	Raymond Gram Swing.. Alias John Freedom..... Alias John Freedom.....	Dorothy Kirsten: Rheinhold Schmidt; orchestra World's Most Honored Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Raymond Clapper, news. "Our Morals": D. Pardue Paul Schubert, news.... Music That Endures.....	News Service: Defense.. Dance orchestra ..... "You Shall Have Music" "You Shall Have Music"
10:15					
10:30					
10:45	News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.			
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra.....	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch..
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Karl Rohde's Orchestra.	March to Victory.....	Lord Halifax: recorded..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Lands of Free: Inter-Am. Univ. of Air: recorded .	"Radio Newsreel": Arthur Mann	Local sports .....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News			Local sports .....

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"The Captivators"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch..	N. E. Cupboard	Talk: 'Odds and Ends"..
11:15	"Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	E. C. Hill: "Dec. 7"....	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..		"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny".....	Jack Little's Orchestra.	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party	News reports .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Mystery Money Quiz....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George & Dixie.....	The Pepper Shaker .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music....	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Defense Talk; Music....	Italian Melody .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"			Musical Roundup	Italian Melody .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk...	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Music Box: orchestra...	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk....	"Autumn Nocturne".....	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk....	Curtain Time: Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	
2:00	Serial drama	Dept. of Agriculture....	"Light of the World"...	Taxes; Music	Melody Mystery Quiz ...
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz ...
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air

Falmouth, Mass., High School Boys Near New Draft Age to Get Basic Army Work

Called First U.S. Course of Type, Drill Comes 2 Nights a Week

War Activities in New England

Nearly 100 Lawrence High School boys at Falmouth, Mass., who are either 18 or close to the new draft age of 18, are to receive regular pre-induction Army basic training by soldier-instructors from Camp Edwards, it is announced from camp headquarters.

The pre-induction course—believed to be the first of its type undertaken in the United States—is to begin on Monday. The youths will be drilled two nights a week, Monday and Thursday, in the school gymnasium in preparation for their entry into military service. The Lawrence High boys recently voted, 85 to 12, for military training, in lieu of basketball.

Training—which will be the same as that given to newly-inducted recruits at Camp Edwards itself—is to include instruction in drilling, interior guard, general orders, defense against gas attacks and other phases of military training. Training films are also to be shown during the course which will extend throughout the balance of the school session.

Credit for the pre-induction training scheme goes to Private (first class) Ralph F. Robbins, 39 Bourne Avenue, Falmouth, a member of headquarters and Headquarters Company, 114th Service Command Unit. A graduate of Lawrence, he proposed the training idea to Russell Marshall, principal, received his approval, and then presented the plan to Lieut.-Col. John Lucas, assistant camp executive officer, who heartily indorsed it and promised camp cooperation.

Private Robbins then presented his training plan to the Falmouth School Committee and received its unanimous approval. The school then conducted the student poll.

Registering Dates

Procedure for Massachusetts 18-year-old youths to register for Selective Service, as outlined in a proclamation by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall:

Those born on or after July 1, 1924, but not after Aug. 31, 1924, will register the week of Dec. 11-17.

Those born on or after Sept. 1, 1924, but not after Oct. 31, 1924, will register the week of Dec. 18-24.

Those born on or after Nov. 1, 1924, but not after Dec. 31, 1924, will register the week of Dec. 26-31.

Youths born on or after Jan. 1, 1925, will register when they become 18 years old.

Unusual Ceremony

Officers and enlisted men are to be sworn into the Navy in the same ceremony, for the first time in New England, at a Pearl Harbor anniversary program, Monday, Dec. 7, before relatives and friends at the Metropolitan Theater, at 8:30 p. m.

Lieut.-Commander E. H. Harry, senior member of the V-1 and V-7 officer selection board, will administer the oath to 25 officer candidates, the First Naval District announced. Lieut.-Commander George M. Powers, district recruiting officer, will give the oath to the enlisted men.

Soldiers' Taxes

Soldiers, especially noncommissioned officers, must save for next year's record taxes on income, New England military establishments are pointing out, even though the soldier does pay less than a civilian receiving the same cash income.

As distinct from officers, who are paid allowances in addition to salaries, enlisted men receive pay plus board, clothing, and certain personal services, which a civilian must meet out of income.

An unmarried staff sergeant, earning $1,152 would pay $51.07, after credits, compared to a tax of $83.57 paid by a civilian earning $1,152.

Soldiers whose incomes total more than $624 will be subject to the Victory Tax of 5 per cent for incomes beginning at that figure. Incomes over $750 will be subject to individual income tax levies, but dependents' allowances will be exempted, as well as a fixed amount invested in war bonds.

Under the victory tax, two credits are available: current credit and postwar credit, similar to regulations for civilians.

Thus, the staff sergeant, getting $1,152, will pay $26.40 in victory tax and get a credit of 25 per cent or $6.60. After deducting an average of $100 for usual deductions, and after deducting his $750 exemption, he pays the regular surtax, 13 per cent at this point, or $39.26, on $302 net.

From the taxable $302, he deducts the earned income credit of 10 per cent of his net income, or $105.20. The remaining $196.80 is subject to the normal 6 per ceent tax, or $11.81. These two add to $51.07, compared to the civilian's $83.57.

Air Expansion

Doubling of the present air force to 2,200,000 men in the Army's expansion to 7,500,000 by the end of 1943 indicates the need for recruitment and drafting now being accelerated in New England. The new figure represents a sevenfold increase in the prewar Army, in manpower alone, plus even greater expansion in equipment and materiel.

Bard Points Need Of Naval Force For 'Transition'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5—Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ralph Bard, told 75 naval officer graduates of the War College here recently, "We must for our own security and for the peace of the world insist upon full maintenance of American naval power, certainly during the transition period between the end of hostilities and until effective means of preventing war have been established and proven."

Mr. Bard said that we had "paid an awful price for our negligence after the last war" and warned that we must not make the same mistake again. He added, "I have brought with me a message from your Commander in Chief, Admiral King: 'There is undoubtedly something to be said for unorthodox methods of fighting a war. And it is probably true that new rules are necessary to meet new methods, but I should not like to see the trend develop to the point where it will become orthodox to be unorthodox. The basic principles have not changed materially for a long time. I wish you every success in your new assignment.'"

Among those present at the graduation were Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court, Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, and Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island.

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Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

125 Years Later a Modern British Fleet Is There

Robert Salmon's painting showing the advance of the British fleet on Algiers in 1816 in an effort to stop the plundering of the Barbary Pirates. Picture just placed on display at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Timely View Of Salmon's Fleet Picture

The huge canvas by Robert Salmon, depicting the British fleet forming in line off Algiers in 1816, presumably for bombardment under the leadership of Lord Exmouth has for the first time been placed on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. It was left to the Museum in 1937 by Miss Mary Lee Ware.

The English artist who painted the picture, in 1829, soon after arriving in Boston, made five such canvases that year, all of them large and probably intended for drop curtains in the theater. This one measures about eight feet by 16.

Africa's mountainous coast runs close to the sky line, in the background. A British man of war advances, with small boats and three-deckers carrying triple tiers of guns. They fly the Union Jack and other ensigns and pennants of the Royal Navy. The red cross of St. George on the white ground indicates the presence of a full admiral.

British history records numerous unsuccessful efforts to end marauding by the Barbary Pirates, who were a menace in the Mediterranean for about three centuries. American history shows that forces dispatched, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to Tripoli, following attacks on American merchantmen, put a stop to the piracy, and "the safety of American commerce was assured."

Branch Defense Rental Offices In Four Cities Opened

Branch defense rental offices to serve the large population centers of Fall River, Cambridge, Lowell, and Quincy, Mass., have been opened by Edgar J. Driscoll, regional rent executive of the Office of Price Administration.

The bulk of work in the huge Eastern Massachusetts defense rental area necessitated the new offices, and Mr. Driscoll warned landlords that registration statements must be filed either at one of these offices or at the main office, 10 Post Office Square, Boston, by midnight, Dec. 15.

The branch offices are as follows: Fall River, 64 North Main Street, the Bennett Building; Cambridge, in the City Hall; Lowell, at 175 Central-Bodley Building; Quincy, the Post Office Building on Washington Street.

John H. Needham of Orono, Maine, attorney, yesterday became director of the Bangor, Maine, Defense Rental Area, with offices at 27 State Street, Bangor. The area includes all of Penobscot County.

Window Card Plan Notifies Collector 'Scrap' on Hand

One of the first—if not the first—plans for establishing permanent and continuous scrap collections has been adopted in New Bedford, Mass. Window cards in homes will notify collectors that a minimum amount of needed materials, such as rubber, metal, rags, fats, etc., are on hand to be picked up.

Junk collectors have co-operated by promising to make regular trips about the city, calling at all homes in which the salvage cards are displayed.

Instructions as to the use of the cards, and a supply of the cards themselves, were distributed among 25,000 families today by Civilian Defense Air Raid Wardens. The plan was worked out and has been copyrighted by the New Bedford Standard-Times, and is an outgrowth of the United Newspapers' Scrap Metal Collection drive.

Water O. K. for Incendiaries; Beware Extinguisher Racket

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Water can be relied upon for combating fire bombs and the fires they start, advises Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director for the First Civilian Defense Area.

Director Loughlin accompanies this advice with a warning that the sale to the public of a great variety of "Incendiary bomb extinguisher" powders and devices, such as "scoops," "grabs," and "snuffers" for handling the bombs, has reached alarming proportions. Vigorous sales campaigns, he says, are frequently based on misleading advertisements; and adds that these materials are entirely without merit and may endanger the persons who depend upon them.

Dimout Demands Caution

It is too early to determine whether the new dimout regulations have had any effect on highway accidents. However, Connecticut's safety officials point out that added caution is necessary on the part of motorists and pedestrians. They suggest that the latter wear white armbands or fasten handkerchiefs to their sleeves when walking along or crossing roads at night.

Plane Spotters Wanted

Enlistments in the armed services have caused wide gaps in the ranks of Rhode Island's plane spotters. An intensive drive is under way to obtain volunteers.

Air Fast Freight

Plans have been completed for immediate establishment of a special service providing fast freight transportation for Connecticut war plants by the Connecticut Wing of the Civil Air Patrol. The service will be operated on a nonprofit basis. There will be direct air and motor transportation from all points in the State to Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Pittsburgh.

No Meats, No Fats

Maine's Salvage Committee regrets that the housewives of the State have not supplied the Government with all the household-fats it has asked for. The Committee blames the shortage of meats, its high cost, and over-emphasis on saving scrap metals and rubber. Even so, Maine's fat salvage has increased, but not at a high enough rate.

Westerly's Radio Lead

A short-wave radio license has been awarded to Westerly, R. I., for use under orders of the Council of Defense. The town now has four short-wave transmitters, of which two will be mounted as mobile service units.

Portland's Shelters

The Portland Civilian Defense Council is making a survey of the City to determine the number of air-raid shelters needed. In the City's 153 sectors, each will contain from two to 10 shelters. It is intended to utilize basements in residences and third floors in large buildings.

Measuring Sky Glow

The story behind the new dimout regulations is being told frequently by C. Irving Dwinell, blackout consultant attached to the Regional Office, who has been in demand to fill speaking engagements since adoption of the rules.

It is the tale of long nights aboard a small boat that cruised up and down the shipping lanes between Eastport, Maine, and Old Saybrook, Connecticut.

Using an instrument called a low-brightness meter in conjunction with a map of New England, Mr. Dwinell and members of the Army Signal Corps measured sky-glow and made deductions that resulted in the new regulations. Their boat carried depth bombs, which would have been dropped overside had they crossed courses with an enemy submarine, but as their craft was good for only eight knots, it never could have got away in time to avoid the bomb's explosion.

Triple Base in Labor Relations

Declaring that the term "labor relations" is no longer a synonym for employer-employee relations, but rather a "three-cornered foundation of management-unions-government, with economic democracy as the objective, A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, and a member of the Faculty of Boston College School of Social Work, spoke at this noon's meeting of the Twentieth Century Association on the subject of The Current Scene in Labor Relations.

"This new pattern is not an overnight development," Mr. Myers continued. The prewar decade, with its economic maladjustments, prepared the groundwork. The result of, and, at the same time a contributing cause of, the wave of social legislation such as NIRA, NLRA, Social Security, etc., was an aggressive labor movement freed of employer interferences and organized on realistic industrial lines," he declared.

"As to its numerical strength, in comparison with about 3,000,000 organized workers at the beginning of World War I, we entered the current fight for democracy with more than 12,000,000 members of collective bargaining organizations, divided between two competing federations, the railroad brotherhoods, and a large number of independent unions.

"The strong position of unions today arises, however, from more than mere numbers," Mr. Myers continued. "Along with a great increase in our armed forces, estimated to include a potential above 10,000,000 men, goes the fact that mechanized warfare requires an all-out effort of our production facilities and our industrial and transportation manpower.

"Where employment in 1939 for all manufacturing industries stood at 90 per cent of the figure for the lush 1920's, the index had risen to 142 per cent of that base by 1942, and on the railroads the index has risen from 100 in 1939 to 129 in 1942.

"The labor movement today has reached the stage where, rather than being a pressure group representing a minority engaged in a private economic campaign, it now represents all workers, skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled, in full partnership with management and government.

"It must share with industry in directing national affairs, which, of necessity, involves a large part in shaping the international future," Mr. Myers asserted. And then he asked: "Does either labor or industry have enough able and trained leaders to meet this expanding need? Can they think and act in terms of long-run national welfare rather than from the viewpoint of short-run interest? Can a disunited labor movement take advantage of the opportunities for larger leadership? Will industrial leadership be big enough to encourage a strong labor movement?

"Perhaps," he concluded, "all groups needs to realize that, rather than leaders for labor, management, and government, leaders from labor, management and government are essential if democracy is to survive the present crisis."

Dartmouth Gets Bequest

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Dec. 5 (AP)—Dartmouth College receives all but $20,000 of the estate of Mrs. Melusina H. Varick, estimated in excess of $100,000, under her probated will.

Russian Takes A Study Lead In Languages

Although French, German, and the classical languages were once acclaimed the most popular tongues pursued by students, Spanish, Russian, and conversational French now take the lead in foreign language courses at schools and colleges in Greater Boston.

German has generally declined in popularity among students, and it survives in many colleges only because it is required for scientific and engineering degrees. Spanish is primary in the rating because of the close relationship between North and South America.

Spanish Popular

Miss Helen Garrity, supervisor of cultural University Extension courses sponsored by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts State Department of Education, said that the three courses for which registration is greatest this year are Spanish, Russian, and Portuguese, respectively. Spanish has an enrollment twice that of French, the only French course offered being one in conversational French, since beginning and intermediate French classes have been abolished due to a lack of students. An old Swedish course still attracts students, but a class in Polish had to be discontinued. An unusual study is elementary Gaelic, a course for which 16 students have registered. It is of cultural importance to students of the Celtic renaissance, since it includes translations of Irish folklore and poetry.

Portuguese again appears in a new class at Radcliffe College, but only a small number of students have registered for it. Enrollment for Spanish at Radcliffe has tripled in the last two years, but French is believed to be stable and the largest field for concentration. German is the third most popular language, but it is decreasing, whereas Italian is on the upgrade. Last year there were no students majoring in the Slavic or Far Eastern languages, but now three are majoring in Russian and two in Chinese and Japanese.

At Massachusetts Institute of Technology prime interest is fixed on Russian, a new course, but Spanish and German still predominate, since they are required for an engineering degree. Next term, however, emphasis will be placed on conversational French, Spanish, and Russian, as these courses would affect a military man.

Italian at Wellesley

At the College of Liberal Arts at Boston University Spanish again heads the list of popular languages, and French follows. Classes in German have a larger enrollment than Italian, and Latin and Greek are at the bottom. Spanish, French and German are the three thriving languages at Wellesley College, and Italian still remains.

Probably because more students have registered for natural science degrees at Simmons College where German is a requirement, this language has the largest number of enrollees. Spanish is higher, but French has fallen. At Harvard also elementary German is in the lead because of scientific majors; Spanish and French each have larger enrollments.

A new Chinese course has been started by the Boston Center of Adult Education and two classes have been organized.

Station WAAB On the Air Dec. 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 5—Station WAAB, formerly of Boston, is to come on the air again on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 8 a. m., serving the Worcester area with the national program of the Mutual Broadcasting System and the regional programs of the Yankee Network, it was announced yesterday by the local network.

Studios of the new WAAB are located in the Barnard Department Store and Mrs. Dorothy Robinson is the station superintendent and sales manager. The transmitter, of composite make, has been relocated in Holden, northwest of Worcester. The station is to operate on a frequency of 1,440 kilocycles, with a power of 5,000 watts.

Committee on Foreign Trade To Hear Federal Board Expert

Log of the Port of Boston

Work of the Federal Board of Economic Warfare in controlling the international trade of the United States, both in interests of the war effort and the postwar position of American overseas trade, is to be discussed by William S. Swingle, consultant of the BEW, at a luncheon meeting of the Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Boston City Club Dec. 10.

Mr. Swingle is Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., as well as consultant for the BEW. He is well known as a foreign trade executive and has been brought into close contact with problems commonly met by exporters and importers.

Auction Sale

Merchandise remaining the public stores unclaimed—after expiration of the legal time limit—will be offered for sale at public auction Dec. 8, at the Appraisers' Stores, 408 Atlantic Avenue, starting at 10 a. m. The goods to be auctioned include various lots of seized goods and abandoned merchandise.

Warehouse Group

Warehousemen of Boston have formed the Federal Emergency Warehouse Association of Boston to provide a central organization through which to contract with various federal agencies which have need of storage space for goods and materials. A dozen Boston warehouses are represented in the group and others are expected to be added. Walter H. Belcher, secretary of the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association is to act as manager for the group. Officers have been chosen as follows: A. N. Greenwuist, Fitz Warehouse Corp., President; Paul V. Amon, Atlas Terminal Stores, Inc., Vice-President; Howard E. Weymss, Hoosac Storage & Warehouse Co., Treasurer; W. H. Condon, A. M. Somes Warehouse Co., Secretary; Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., Wiggin Terminals, Inc., Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

Herman Promoted

G. V. Herman, former Port Captain for Peabody & Lane, Inc., and later for B. S. Costello, and who has been serving in the Navy for some time, has been promoted to the rank of Commander, U. S. N. R. He is stationed at the Army Base, South Boston and has been a Lieutenant-Commander.

General Agent

E. J. Colburn who has been affiliated with the Boston & Albany R. R., Foreign Freight Department at Boston for some years, and later with the general freight department, is now General Agent, freight department, at Springfield, in the office of C. W. Cummins, division freight agent.

Thebaud 'Induction'

"Induction" of the famed Gloucester fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, into the Coast Guard is to be a public ceremony at Gloucester, Dec. 13. The craft that twice represented the American fishing fleets in international races against the Bluenose of Nova Scotia, is to be flagship of the Coast Guard's Corsair fleet, patrolling the New England coast. Capt. Ben Pine, owner and former racing skipper, is to turn the vessel over to Commander Fletcher Brown, section Coast Guard officer.

Women on Board

Miss Sophia S. Bernstein who has been connected with the office of the United States Shipping Commissioner at Boston for some years, has been named Senior Deputy Commissioner, succeeding Patrick Quinn who has been recently promoted to Commissioner. She is said to be the only woman to hold such a position in the entire country. Her home is in Brighton.

Retirement Plan

A retirement plan and fund for its employees reaching the age of 65 has been established by the American Hawaiian Steamship Co., effective Dec. 1, under which employees will pay a portion of their salaries regularly to the fund and the company paying a larger amount to the account of each person. The company is also to place in the fund the employees' portion accruing from the time they entered the employ of the company up to Dec. 1, 1942.

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the wool flannel $35
the rayon velvet $35
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Allied Bombers Attack Naples

Continued from Page 1

1,000 miles and more to such Moroccan ports as Casablanca and Rabat and they are under constant harassment from the sky.

However, the Axis likewise continues to experience serious difficulties in maintaining its transport lines across the Mediterranean. RAF torpedo planes are officially credited with sinking a southbound cargo ship and leaving another in flames off Tripoli, making a three-day total of 12 Axis vessels sunk or wrecked.

In the Russian campaign, the Red Army's offensive has overrun 11 more towns in the Stalingrad area and sharply reduced the width of the so-called Nazi "escape corridor." Russian troops driving simultaneously through German positions from the north and south are reported only a few miles apart in the big bend of the now-frozen Don. German reports claim Axis troops have gained ground in the Tuapse sector along the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus.

In the southwest Pacific, the Japanese evidently have given up their costly attempts to reinforce their hard-pressed troops in New Guinea by sea. General MacArthur's headquarters disclosed that Nipponese planes were now dropping supplies by parachute.

Nazis Taking Away French Oil Works

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 5

Fighting French sources reported today that the Germans were arranging to transfer immediately to the Crimea machinery from all the principal gasoline refineries in France.

The only large refinery not affected, these sources said, is that at Aucun, 50 miles southwest of Dijon.

The Germans were said to have told Pierre Laval and other French collaborationists that the move was necessary because Germany must obtain another 16,000,000 tons of gasoline within the next six months.

Battle of Tunisia:

Germans Holding Foothold in North

Dispatches reaching London indicate that the Germans were defending their foothold in the Bizerte-Tunis region under cover of superior air forces with every weapon and piece of equipment available.

While the situation in the north apparently found the Allied forces on the defensive, American troops under Col. Edison Raff, parachute commander, joined with French units in routing a Nazi armored column and capturing a town in Central Tunisia.

More than 100 prisoners were taken as the American-French units fell upon the Nazi column southeast of Tebessa near the Algerian-Tunisian border, a North African spokesman said. Axis troops were reported in retreat toward the coast. The Mediterranean port of Sfax is some 140 miles east of Tebessa.

In Central and Southern Tunisia earlier advices had told of French and Allied troops reaching the coastal road between Gabès and Sfax and at another point north of Sfax. Yet reports persisted of engagements far behind these points in areas far from Axis coastal bases.

In the north, the Allies obviously were hampered by the lack of sufficient airport facilities and difficult supply problems over rough terrain. There appeared little hope of matching the Axis in the air over the battle area until new Allied air bases could be hacked out of the Tunisian soil. The Germans possess the best airports in the Tunis and Bizerte areas and also ca nuse Sicilian air facilities.

Authoritative London sources were quoted by the military correspondent of the Daily Mail as saying that Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's First Army "faces a period of hard, tough and relentless land and air fighting before it can hope to pry the Germans loose from the bridgehead around Bizerte and Tunis."

Lack of Airfields Hampers U. S. Effort

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was reported by one British source to have all the fighters needed in North Africa, but to be unable to bring them into action because of the lack of sufficient airfields near the front. American fliers were reported using British Spitfires and two German planes were reported shot down by this combination.

A Reuters dispatch said the Germans apparently had recaptured Tebourba and were holding Mateur, key cities on the approaches to the Bizerte-Tunis strongholds, but an Allied spokesman in North Africa said American guns commanded the heights surrounding the towns and had beaten back every German attempt to break the Allied ring.

The Morocco Radio reported that "the larger part" of a force of 50 Axis tanks thrown into a counter-attack in the Tebourba region had been destroyed or damaged. Berlin claimed 40 Allied tanks were destroyed.

The German-controlled Paris Radio said "the outcome of the great tank battle, which has been raging for the last 48 hours in the Tebourba area, is still in doubt."

Allied bombers continued to range over all Tunisia, spreading destruction on airdromes, railway junctions, and seaports important for supplying the Axis forces. Over the Mediterranean itself, an Allied aerial offensive has been raging for days with long-range bombers reaching out to smash at supply and transport ships moving across the sea to keep the Axis troops there in the fight.

Axis Ship Sunk:

RAF Attacks Convoy Heading for Africa

Royal Air Force torpedo planes watching the Axis shipping lanes to Tripoli and Tunisian ports, sank one southbound Axis cargo ship and set another afire Dec. 3 off the coast of Tripoli, the British in Cairo announced.

A direct hit was scored on one vessel and an explosion resulted in its complete destruction, the communiqué reported. The second ship was listing heavily to starboard when last seen.

Heavy Allied bombers, "operating in force," attacked docks and other targets at Naples in a daring daylight raid Dec. 4, the communiqué said, all planes returning safely from the raid.

Airfields in Sicily also were attacked and bombs were dropped on the Syracuse seaplane base.

There was little air activity over the El Agheila battle ground, where Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel has entrenched the remnants of his defeated army for a stand against the British Eighth Army. Medium bombers, however, attacked the landing ground near El Agheila in a night raid.

There was no report of land action in Libya.

Russian Front:

Soviet Pushes Gains In Don River Sector

Moscow dispatches said Red Army forces which had driven southwest from Stalingrad had crossed the Don and were operating on the west bank of the river close to units which had come down through the Don elbow toward Kalach from points to the northwest.

These forces, if they meet, would form a triangle with the curving Don as the base and railroads which run southwest and due west from Stalingrad as the sides.

It was claimed the troops coming from northward of Kalach had cut in between Vertiachy and Dmitrievka, severing a road over which Germans had been bringing in supplies to the forces before Stalingrad.

The Germans were mopped up in the northern corner of the Don elbow, where the river curves back northeastward toward Veronezh, dispatches asserted, and then the Russian columns moved southward, taking Bertiachy and Peskovatka.

Following that, attacks were launched toward Sokarelka and Illarionovsky, which lie slightly northeast of Kalach, in the corridor between the Don and Volga Rivers, it was said.

The Germans were reported trying to form new defense lines along the upper reaches of the scanty corridor left them.

The Germans driven out of the Don elbow were able to retreat across stretches of the Don River, now frozen solid, it was reported in dispatches to Pravda, Communist Party newspaper.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Believed Short of Supplies

Belief that Japanese forces on Guadalcanal are running short of supplies and that they will try again to land reinforcements and armament for their beleaguered troops was expressed Dec. 4 by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

The only safe theory, he told a press conference, is that they will return with ships and men as long as they can. Meanwhile, he added, American forces which seized the airfield early in August, are expanding and "taking in more territory."

By official count at least 51 enemy ships lie at the bottom of waters around the Solomons. Eighty more, the Navy estimates, have been damaged and some probably sunk in the sea battles for control of the supply lanes to Australia. Twenty-five American vessels have been destroyed and several damaged.

The Japanese apparently found that sea-borne efforts to reinforce their trapped troops in the Buna-Gona area of New Guinea to the west were costing too many ships.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian headquarters reported that the enemy had "resorted to supply dropping by parachute in an effort to relieve his beleaguered garrison."

Mediterranean:

Mussolini Reported To Have Split Fleet

The London Daily Herald's naval reporter said that Premier Mussolini of Italy has split his fleet into two battle squadrons to defend Italy's 2,000-mile coastline.

The writer said information he had received showed one squadron was based on the southeast coast, the other on the west coast, indicating that Taranto and Naples were the home ports.

Another Link to Africa Completed

Official United States Army Photo from Wide World

American Troops Arrive at Liberia

Another contingent crosses the Atlantic safely in the United Nations march against the Axis. Land barge has been made fast to the troop ship preparatory to disembarking the soldiers.

Pétain Reported Out of Touch With Developments at Vichy

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Vichy regime as it existed under Marshal Pétain is rapidly falling apart, with the veteran Chief-of-State kept in ignorance concerning much that goes on, and with his Chief-of-Government, Pierre Laval, planning the formation of an all-out pro-Nazi regime, reliable advices to the Associated Press said yesterday.

Rome radio stated that Léon Jouhaux, former chief of the French General Confederation of Labor, and François de Tesson, former Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, had been arrested.

A former Vichy Cabinet Member said that things had come to such a pass that on Nov. 26—15 days after the German occupation of the southern zone—the Marshall told the Cabinet:

"Gentlemen, I regret I can no longer take responsibility for your safety. The time has come for every man to depend on himself."

Surprised by March

The former Minister said Marshal Pétain was completely surprised by the German march into the unoccupied zone, although his Cabinet knew of it beforehand.

When M. Laval left for Munich two days before to arrange for the German occupation, he left ostensibly for Paris, this informant said, and when he returned he promptly stopped the repeated broadcasts telling of Marshal Pétain's protests at the German action.

Although Marshal Pétain was pictured as stubbornly fighting for his right to control the government, M. Laval has acted repeatedly on his own responsibility and informed the Marshal afterward.

The Chief-of-State is a virtual prisoner, it was said, surrounded by Germans in near-by hotels and largely deprived of freedom of movement.

New Regime at Paris?

Meanwhile, M. Laval was said to be working at the formation of a new regime in Paris that will include himself and at least two other arch-collaborationists, Jacques Doriot and Marcel Déat, who are also his political rivals in that they have advocated a swifter policy of co-operation with Germany than M. Laval has dared to risk.

A fourth prospective member of the Government is Anatole de Monzie, who was said to be the personal candidate of Premier Mussolini of Italy. M. Laval was reported averse to taking the latter into the Government, however.

These informants said Admiral Jean Darlan's actions in North Africa, where he is aiding the Allies, had the approval of the Marshal.

M. Laval was said to be working to send 80,000 or more skilled specialists from France's demobilized forces and arsenals to German war industries.

Nazi Edge Cut

Continued from Page 1

Sevastopol which was demolished by a recent Soviet tank raid.

The Germans may have thought it best to time such an offensive for January, when the rivers are frozen thick enough for tanks. Until then they may have hoped autumn troops could hold their lines and prevent the Russians from taking the offensive.

Admission in the German press of the possibility of a repetition of what happened last winter may be designed only to lull vigilance abroad. A German winter offensive was not ruled out entirely by the cautious Russians, and even when the Red Army started its present active operations, Pravda warned that the enemy might embark on new adventures. One significant fact is that German seige troops are fighting furiously to hold positions in Stalingrad city sectors although by now probably entirely cut off from the rear.

In the meantime, the Soviets continue at a somewhat slower pace the offensives of the central and Stalingrad fronts. Much heavier battles probably are coming when the Russians proceed to storm Rzhev, Velikiye, and Luki in an effort to complete the encirclement of enemy between the Don and the Volga northwest of Stalingrad.

Success in such operations not only would remove the danger of a German winter offensive but bring the Germans face to face with the much more serious problem of withdrawing safely to a new line along the whole front.

So. African Library Gets American Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—The Durban Municipal Library has received 80 American books, as a first instalment of such books to the value of $1,000, from the American Library Association, aided by the Rockefeller Foundation. These books include such works as Adams, "Epic of America," Guttmacher, "America's last King," "American Year Book," and "Wrong the Canadians; the Story of a People." Nevins' recently published "Brief History of the United States" and "America in World Affairs" were already in the library.

Lend-Lease in Reverse to U. S. Hits High Mark in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Lend-lease arrangements between Australia and the United States are by no means all on a one-way basis, according to a recent statement by Prime Minister John Curtin. There is much reverse lend-lease due to important services and commodities furnished by Australia to the American forces.

After listing all the various forms of lend-lease help coming from America to Australia, the Prime Minister has specified some of the help going in the reverse direction.

Navy—Numbers of small vessels of the harbor craft and coastal type, lighters, barges and towing boats, repairs and docking in Government or private yards; foodstuffs and rations; no charge for port facilities and the whole of the Australian naval organization available for information and such general services as it is able to render.

Army—American soldiers in Australia have been provided with a full ration scale in accordance with an agreement reached between Australian and United States authorities, camp accommodation and camp stores. Accommodation has been provided in Australian military hospitals; buildings and services have been provided to facilitate establishment of American hospitals. One of the biggest and most modern civilian hospitals in Australia has been handed over completely to the U. S. forces. Military equipment, including field artillery, has been made available.

Air Force—In addition, to making available all existing airfields and R.A.A.F. establishments, a major program for construction of more airfields and aircraft assembling and repair depots has been undertaken. General supplies have covered provision of gasoline and oil, spares, medical services and equipment, messing equipment, tools, and general stores.

Transportation—The whole of the transportation of U. S. personnel and stores on all railway systems in the Commonwealth has been provided as reverse lend-lease. Sea and air transport has been provided on a similar basis.

Shipping—All transports and ships under control of the U. S. Government carrying war supplies have been brought under the reverse lend-lease plan for all port charges. In addition arrangements have been made to divert part of Australia's manufacturing capacity to U. S. requirements and, apart from accommodation for forces in camps, provision has been made for extensive office accommodation and store buildings. The Department of Supply has met wide demands including requests for uniforms, unform materials, automobiles of many types and great quantities of electrical equipment.

Cat's Long Journey Ends in Middle East

CAIRO (AP)—A cat arrived at an American base in the Middle East F. O. B. Detroit.

The cat, accidentally crated with a diesel engine in Detroit was imprisoned 41 days.

When the crate was opened out jumped the cat and four healthy kittens born en route. Apparently she had kept herself and her family alive by licking the protective coating off the engine during the voyage.

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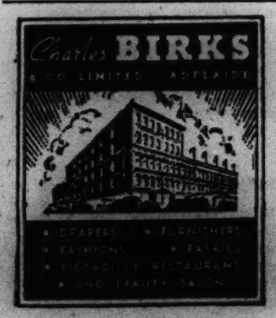

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Willkie's Criticism Welcomed By Several British Peers

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 5 — This week's debate in the House of Lords has brought appreciation of Mr. Wendell L. Willkie's "friendly and constructive" criticism of British colonial policy from a number of British peers.

Justification for the United States' active concern in the progress of the backward peoples now under the British flag has been fully acknowledged in the House of Lords.

Britain's obligation under the terms of the Atlantic Charter to broaden and quicken its concept of colonial administration was stressed by various members, including Lord Bledisloe, a conservative colonial expert and one-time Governor General of New Zealand.

Lord Faringdon, a Labor Peer, declared: "We are perhaps more deeply indebted to Mr. Willkie than most of us realize. He has risked his own political future in order to show a passionate interest in the cause of the United Nations."

Now in Partnership

Another Socialist, the Earl of Listowel, contended that "the successful working out of our colonial war aims, however enlightened they may be, will not depend on us alone, but on continuance of our present military and economic partnership with the United States."

Lord Listowel called on the British to recognize that "our American Allies detest the notion of colonial status just as heartily as we do that of slavery."

Viscount Samuel, a Liberal, didn't think Mr. Willkie really envisaged so much "liquidation of the British Empire but rather "a more rapid extension of self-government which is declared to be the aim of our policy."

Lord Bledisloe reminded the Lords that Britain has lost during the present war no small part of its colonial empire, and that it is the Americans in co-operation with the Australians who are doing their utmost to win back those territories for the British crown. He added: "Surely in those circumstances we must at least be tolerant in regard to utterances from across the Atlantic."

Limits on Control

At the same time these speakers didn't advocate the wholesale handing over of British colonies to international control. Lord Samuel, for instance, doubted whether such a step would be to the advantage of the populations concerned. He considered that international administrations had in the past been notoriously inactive and inefficient.

They have been carried out, he said, by officials speaking different languages, knowing different forms of law, brought up with different backgrounds and traditions, often leading to jealousies, intrigues, and friction.

Lord Samuel strongly questioned whether the backward peoples of Dutch, Belgian, and British colonies would be better administered internationally.

Need of Charter Seen

But several speakers favored some form of colonial charter embodying and codifying the principles and promises of the United Nations, together with machinery for international supervision and international economic collaboration for the welfare of the colonies.

Lord Faringdon supported a plan for a parliamentary joint select committee on colonial affairs, which has already been advocated in the House of Commons.

This, he said, would keep up parliamentary and public interest in the colonial question. He saw the necessity of "stirring the Colonial Office and administrators in the colonies to greater activity." He believed it necessary to prevent a laissez fairé policy.

Lord Samuel called for a more generous financial policy in the colonies. He said, in effect, let's be lavish; let's spend money on the colonies. All that bread will come back buttered.

Defense by Cranborne

It was against this background that Cranborne until just lately Secretary for Colonies and now Lord Privy Seal, defended Britain's administration in the varied far-flung dependencies.

He pictured the internal peace, law and order, justice and prosperity given to many colored peoples. He told of free education for the boys of Malaya, of the poverty-stricken jungle island of Singapore transformed into a great world port.

Evaluation of Events

The disaster in Malaya and Burma, he contended, was military and not one of administration. Siam was self-governing, but surrendered. Britain didn't teach the Malayans to fight. Pioneers, traders and missionaries, not generals, had been Britain's colonists.

Lord Cranborne foresaw the colonial empire moving along the road the Dominions have already followed. He saw new dominions arising in Africa, the West Indies, and the Far East. But he gave no hint of concrete Government plans for the future. He saw the future as a continuation of the past and of the present.

Question widely asked is "Is this enough?"

The last words in the debate were spoken by Lord Listowel: "But I still return to the view that the peoples both of the colonies and of metropolitan countries at the present moment are more concerned with the future than with the present or with the past."

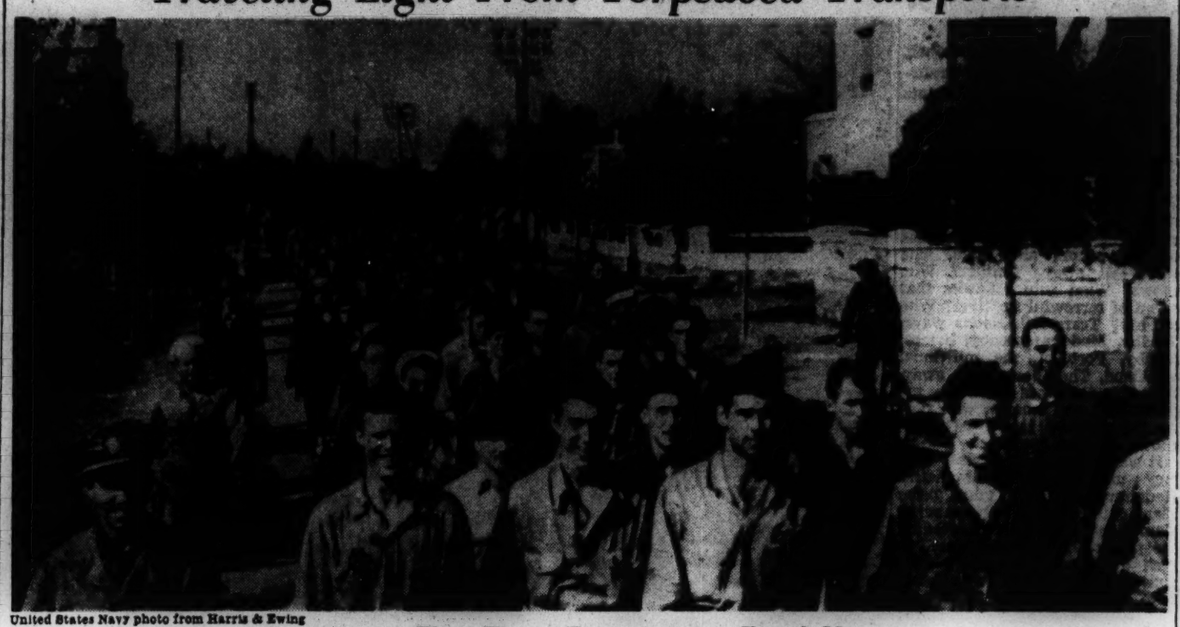
Wants Full Statement

Lord Listowel therefore called for an earliest possible statement by Lord Cranborne's successor, Mr. Oliver Stanley, of the British Government's future colonial policy. And powerful sections of opinion in Britain are backing this appeal.

The British Government undoubtedly has to face the fact that the story of British colonial development of the past, however meritorious and however steadily progressive it may have been, isn't dramatic front-page news like the talk of muddle, chaos, and disaster which emerged from the fall of Singapore.

Nor is the Government's present measured tread in step with the more progressive world opinion stimulated by Atlantic Charter ideals.

Traveling Light From Torpedoed Transports



United States Navy photo from Harris & Ewing

Americans on Their Way to Encampment in French Morocco

These survivors of three United States transports torpedoed by Axis submarines in trying to prevent the Allied occupation of French North Africa are lighthearted and ready for action despite the loss of most of their possessions in the sea. They are shown marching through the town of Fedala on their way to Casablanca, about 15 miles south. One man, second row, right, still wearing life jacket.

Tour of Middle East Shows Gain in Economic Stability

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 5 — During the last two weeks your correspondent has been making a tour in Syria and Palestine, sounding various political leaders on the general situation in this part of the world.

When R. G. Casey, British Minister of State, arrived here several days ago he discussed the whole Middle Eastern situation in an exclusive interview.

Surveying the situation Mr. Casey said: "All we ask of the Middle East is economic stability. It is by far the most important contribution these countries can make to the war effort and it is also in their own interests.

"Moreover, economic stability is in the interest of the security of our Middle Eastern base."

Supply of Foodstuffs

Mr. Casey made this statement after discussing the tremendous efforts British authorities are making to maintain, control, and supply foodstuffs to Middle Eastern countries.

Unfortunately most of these countries rely on imported foodstuffs, and the Arab population in particular acutely recall the rigors of starvation they experienced in the last war.

But despite the difficulties of shipping British authorities have done a fine job in maintaining and regulating food supplies in Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Iraq.

In Palestine, which is a country producing a limited amount of foodstuffs, rationing is severe but adequate, and no real hardship is felt. In Syria, which is a potentially richer country, the authorities have built up large reserves of wheat, and thus far little rationing has been needed.

No Room for Complacency

Discussing the war situation Mr. Casey said: "The United Nations are going to win this war. Of this you can be sure. This doesn't mean that we—any of us—can afford to sit back or be complacent.

"The war isn't won yet by any means. Our recent successes do not mean that this is 'the beginning of the end,' but rather as Mr. Churchill said, 'the end of the beginning.'"

Then referring to the Middle East he said: "No country can completely avoid the economic consequences of this World War. But every country can and should do many things to preserve economic stability.

"By this I mean," continued Mr. Casey, "dealing drastically and effectively with those enemies of society who seek to make great profits out of the distress of their fellowmen by hoarding of foodstuffs and other necessities. There is no need for scarcity and very high prices to exist in the Middle East providing the trouble is dealt with in the proper way."

Development of Resources

Talking with Mr. Casey in regard to these problems I had the feeling that he thought that we had liberated these countries from the threat of Axis aggression, but that we must now help them win the battle for economic stability.

During my travels I have seen ample evidence of the way in which British authorities are attempting to aid these countries and to exploit their natural resources.

A vital new railway line which will link Beirut in the north with Tripoli and Istanbul is almost finished, and the Beirut-Haifa-Cairo line is already working.

New factories are springing up in Palestine, and already much of the needs of the Army are being met by these factories.

British authorities are also encouraging schemes of irrigation and the production of wheat which should eventually render these countries as fertile as they were in antiquity.

Another significant development is the news that discussions are already taking place between Egypt, Palestine, and Syria for the formation of an Arab economic bloc.

Liberal Bahamas Laws Urged

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Royal Commission has decided that the destructive two-day riots of last June were caused by discontent among laborers and not by racial feeling among the Negro majority in these British islands.

The investigation was headed by Sir Alison Russell, appointed by the Colonial Government in London to determine why 2,000 laborers on a large project in the suburbs of Nassau started a riot, resulting in at least four fatalities, widespread property damage, and two days of unrestrained looting.

In its report, the Commission urged the enactment of liberal labor legislation and proposed that the Colonial Government pursue a vigorous economic policy to aid the underprivileged.

Specifically, Sir Alison urged that all citizens be given the secret ballot, now permitted only in Nassau.

He also proposed that the islands adopt an income tax. This would replace the traditional system under which virtually all of the Bahamas' revenues are raised by tariffs on goods imported from the United States.

The riot started while the Royal Governor, the Duke of Windsor, was in Washington conferring with President Roosevelt about the serious economic problems of the islands.

The Duke promptly flew back to Nassau and radiocast an appeal to the populace that was followed by restoration of order. The rioting laborers had protested against wages of about 80 cents a day. Through the Duke's efforts, the pay was raised to $1, and a free hot meal was provided at noon.

Reduced Voting Age To 18 in N. Y. Plan

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5 (AP)—Eighteen-year-olds may vote in New York elections three years hence, provided the 1943 Legislature approves a "right to fight, right to vote" proposal.

A plan to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 will be introduced by Republican Assemblyman Robert J. Crews, Brooklyn, says Harold R. Moskovit, President of Affiliated Young Democrats, Inc., who claims sponsorship for the proposal for his organization.

He declared in a statement yesterday it is evident the belief that if a youth is entrusted to fight for democracy on the battlefield, he must be capable of fighting to maintain it at the ballot box, is gaining support among educators and legislators.

Revision of the voting age qualification would require a Constitutional amendment needing approval by the 1943 and 1945 Legislatures before going to the people at a general election.

Five Held for Selling Jobs in Shipyards

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5 (AP)—A U. S. Maritime Commission inspector and four others are under arrest on Federal indictments charging they sold jobs to several hundred shipyard workers for fees aggregating between $25,000 and $50,000.

Seized by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents at Long Beach, Calif., Dec. 3 were the inspector, Charles W. Held; W. F. Moffett, described as a former tire shop operator; O. B. Bartlett, James F. Thornton, identified as a former Bethlehem Steel Company employee, and Ray Palmer. All live in Long Beach.

The indictment says the defendants operated the Modern Shipbuilding School at Long Beach, which, the Government alleges, was a cloak for job selling activities.

The defendants, the Government charges, brought several hundred workers here from the Middle West, accepted payment on contracts for payment for training which was not given, then certified them to the shipyards as skilled workers. The Government says that in most cases the workers were not qualified.

Senate Group O.K.'s Revised Rent Control

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee approved Dec. 4 a drastically revised House bill authorizing the President to regulate and stabilize rents of residence and commercial property in defense areas and on property controlled by war contractors.

As the bill passed the House Oct. 15, it provided for control by the Office of Price Administration of commercial rents anywhere in the United States and its possessions.

The Senate Committee, however, decided to restrict these controls to specific defense areas and to property used by war contractors.

Chairman Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York said he believed the narrowed measure was satisfactory to practically all committee members, some of whom were reported to have raised objections to the broad form of the House bill.

Chinese Plan Simplification Of Governmental Structure

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 5 — The Chinese are not too busy fighting for freedom to prepare for a fuller realization of freedom and democracy when the war is over.

In line with a growing recognition that the political and administrative machinery of China will have to be overhauled after victory is gained, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has recently been hinting in his speeches that the groundwork is being laid for intended reform measures.

It is characteristic of the steady increase of popular interest in matters of policy and administration that many practical problems are now widely discussed in the newspapers and among the public.

The intricate system of China's government and administration has been in a state of flux ever since the present regime came into power and especially during the war. It is greatly different from the governmental structure of other countries and is expected to retain many of its peculiarities when the intended postwar reforms are carried out.

Kuomintang Sole Authority

During the period of "political tutelage" under the sole authority of the Kuomintang Party, the highest authority in the country as is the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, together with the Central Supervisory Committee.

The two bodies, at present consisting of about 160 members prominent in the different Party, Government and Army organizations, meet at intervals of about six months. Under Generalissimo Chiang in his capacity as Director General of the Party, these organs are responsible for the direction and supervision of all Government policies.

During the interval between their short session their authority is delegated to a standing committee of 17 members consisting of the main party leaders under the chairmanship of the Generalissimo.

This standing committee of the Kuomintang in its weekly meetings deal almost exclusively with Party affairs but its personnel is identical with the highest Government organ in time of war, the Supreme National Defense Council also under the chairmanship of Generalissimo Chiang. Its weekly meetings have to approve any decisions of other government organizations.

The National Government headquarters under the chairmanship of Lin Sen, who is virtually President of the Chinese Republic and to whom foreign ambassadors are accredited, has no executive or supervisory functions.

Dr. Sun's Foresight

The general state of affairs in China's young administration has proved to many the wisdom of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in laying special emphasis on a full development of the system of law courts and judicial reforms in general through the Judicial Yuan, a firm control over the Government's expenditures and efficiency through the Control Yuan similar to that exerted by the ancient Board of Censors in the Imperial days and on the proper selection and censor guidance of Government officials by an independent organ with great authority—the Examination Yuan.

It is for this reason that there has been a strong popular demand recently for making these three boards more effective.

The Executive Yuan or Cabinet known abroad as "the" Government of China holds its weekly meeting either under the Generalissimo or under Dr. H. H. Kung, who is its Vice-Chairman as well as Minister of Finance. It has again a peculiar character on account of the fact that it possesses a large and relatively powerful secretariat of its own virtually of the standing of a Ministry.

Control of Ministries

The Executive Yuan controls all the Ministries that are not directly under the other four yuan, under the National Military Council and under the headquarters of the Kuomintang Party like the special Kuomintang Ministries of Organization, Publicity and Party Affairs Concerning Overseas Chinese.

The relatively new boards for planning and for National General Mobilization which are still in the initial stages of their development and effectiveness, are directly under the chairmanship of the Generalissimo, having Secretary Generals who are concurrently holding other important Government positions. The Planning Board is responsible to the Executive Yuan and the National General Mobilization Board to the National Supreme Defense Council.

In the provinces and districts a form of dual organization of Government and Kuomintang administrations prevail. Most of the provincial governments, moreover, are closely affiliated with the military administration since the great majority of provincial Governors are still generals on the active list.

The recently formed Peoples Political Councils of the provinces, and districts consisting of appointed members, have only advisory capacities similar to the National Peoples Political Council. Their development into more responsible organs is one of the great hopes of the Chinese people and one of the cardinal promises of Dr. Sun Yat-sen with regard to the introduction of popular government.

Darlan Status: He's Head Man In No. Africa

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The status of Admiral Darlan in North Africa, which has caused much confusion in the democratic countries, is definite enough in North Africa itself, according to Charles Collingwood, Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent with the Allied forces on that front.

Admiral Darlan is the head man, reports Mr. Collingwood.

"According to the official outline of the Constitution, he is the depository of French sovereignty," he says.

"He is also commander in chief of all air, sea, and land forces and he holds the political whip hand.

"The admiral is to be assisted by a full-fledged cabinet. He has a foreign minister, a financial department, a Department of Economic Affairs which includes agriculture, industry, and labor, and the Department of Political Affairs, which is concerned with the press and radio and with public order.

"Admiral Darlan is to be assisted by the Imperial Council which consists of the governors-general of the African provinces and of the land and air force commander Gen. Henri Giraud. That is the new setup in North Africa. There is no provision for any democratic assembly. Final power is vested in Admiral Darlan.

"The new political setup marks a very definite stage in the reorganization of North Africa. No one can say of this government that it is a mere stop-gap, or a military expedient to gain time. It just is not that kind of a government. This new Darlan regime is carefully planned and thought up. It is meant to be permanent.

"In this morning's paper, there is a proclamation by Lieut-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower urging the local population to stand firm in the face of new privations which may come. The military needs of the United States, its allies, and French North Africa, he says, ought to be met before everything else. The whole tone of General Eisenhower's message is that the underlying reason for things that are being done, or not being done, is that military needs must come first."

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Bible-Reading Portuguese Colony in U.S.

By R. H. Markam

Jacksonville, Ill.

Along Freedom's Trail

Twenty-sixth of 30 Articles

There are a dozen Jacksonvilles in the United States. This very pleasant one in Illinois, whose 20,000 inhabitants have spread their homes, churches, schools, and stores, rather lavishly over a level plain, seems at first to be distinguished in no special way from the other eleven. However, a closer study of its history shows it was one of the most remarkable moral and intellectual centers in the early Midwest. And it has never lost that stamp. Much of Lincoln's early career is connected with this neighborhood, especially with New Salem on the west, and with Springfield on the east. But early Jacksonville worked on its pattern of ideals independently of Lincoln; in fact, it may have helped to establish his pattern.

At first sight, Jacksonville's little telephone book seems anything but distinguished. As you look over its thumbed pages in a hotel or restaurant, it seems no different from the telephone books of a thousand other little American cities. In fact, it appears to have fewer picturesque and striking names than are found in many other places. But a more discerning look reveals some very unusual families. A number of them are called Smith, which certainly seems far from extraordinary, but some of these are very special Smiths. They were once Ferreiras, which are Smiths of a slightly different line.

"Portuguese Hill"

In addition, there are Souzas, Gonsalvesses, Vasconcellosses, Fernandesses, Goveias. Also, there is a "Portuguese Hill" on the edge of town. That is one of Illinois's most interesting romances, and personifies the whole romance of America. Those names are of families, that came from far off Portugal, or a Portuguese island, and under very dramatic circumstances. Portuguese Hill is, in a way, their Plymouth Rock. Or maybe it's their New Rochelle, for these Portuguese more nearly resemble the French Huguenots.

A hundred years ago a Scotch physician, Dr. Robert Reid Kalley—not Kelley, as you might have thought the janitor said—went to Portuguese Madeira which lies off the upper coast of Africa. As he carried on his professional work, he took advantage of the opportunity to read the Bible to his clients, most of whom were illiterate and poor. Dr. Kalley was a man of independent means, not interested in fees. The real reason he took up residence in the Madeiras, was to acquaint the people there with the Bible. Not only did he himself read it to them, but he found a number of intelligent and influential natives who were glad to read it to their neighbors.

Bible Reading Refugees

The consequences were dramatic. Many of those who heard the Bible began to change their attitude and conduct. A new world opened up before them, old burdens were removed, a new light and a new power came to them. That, of course, sounds trite and such things have been said a thousand times. But if it seems unreal, just come to Jacksonville, Illinois, and look around. Here you see many people whose grandparents lived in Madeira. That is a very long way from the fields about here, from the beautiful trees lining these streets, from the bells that echo over the prairies. How did they get here? They came for refuge, after being chased from their own home land for reading the Bible.

If you should wander about Jacksonville a bit, talking with the people and especially with a remarkably well informed florist, Mr. Frank J. Heinl, whose kindness is as abounding as his flowers are beautiful, you would find that among the Jacksonvilleans of Portuguese descent, are three doctors, two lawyers, ten school teachers, three preachers, the same number of railroad engineers, twice as many railroad conductors, ten telegraph operators, a number of printers, several business men and many contractors, bricklayers, stone masons, tinners and stone cutters. Also three circus clowns and a star trapeze performer, not to mention musicians. And they came to these prairies because their grandfathers and grandmothers read the Bible.

Forced to Flee

In Madeira, an explosion of intolerance broke out. It was not caused by those who read the Bible, but by those opposed it. The Portuguese Bible readers became better men and women. They became kinder; they felt freer; they were happier; but strange to say the very people who were enslaved by fears and were bowed beneath burdens, acquired an aversion for their newly emancipated neighbors. The oppressed set out to resist the very power that could have freed them from the burden of oppression. They clamorously demanded that the Bible be suppressed. As feudal lords and feudal slaves had joined many decades earlier in France to exterminate the liberating Huguenots, so in the port of Funchal, Madeira, the masses in darkness joined with those who kept them in darkness, to exterminate those who had found light.

The Portuguese Bible readers met their La Rochelle, just as the French Calvinists had more than 200 years earlier. Mobs attacked them day after day, and night after night. The rioters burned the Bible Readers' houses, killed them where they could reach them, and finally drove all of them to English boats lying in the harbor. As many progressive minorities before them, the Madeira Bible readers were forced to flee from home, leaving all their property, their neighbors and every prospective means of support. This whole spectacular drama transpired in the course of only a few years during the forties of last century.

You might picture to yourself that scene of the Portuguese refugees fleeing to the crowded boats in the harbor. The boat horns, in the harbor. The boat horns, which have blown for nights and days, to call the hunted and oppressed from their hiding places in the mountains to the vessels of refuge, cease. The time for departure has come. Anchors are lifted. The boats sail away. Whither? Who knows? What future awaits that crowd of sorrowful fugitives? Who can say? Tears fall. Hands wave. Goodby, Madeira; goodby, homes; goodby, Portugal, the millennial homeland. The shores fade away. The boundless sea encircles the boats. Men and women, who read the Bible, move into a vast Unknown, singing hymns.

It was a long, sad Odyssey that they undertook. The homeless Madeireuses were first taken to the island of Trinidad to work on sugar plantations for landlords needing cheap labor. They were unused to such a climate. The sultry heat oppressed them; they could not keep up with the competition of the native colored workers; the loneliness made them desolate. Trinidad was as a Babylon for the exiles. They often sat by its shores looking toward Madeira and wept.

But they were not forgotten. American and British Christians were deeply interested in them. A committee was formed to help them. And before too long a time the exiles were taken to New York City. The Midwest was still new at that time, filled with opportunities and hopes, moved by idealism, and throbbing with the spirit of enterprise. The Portuguese exiles cast their eyes westward; many westerners cast their eyes toward the Portuguese. The business men acted quicker than the churchmen. A hemp-producing concern in Illinois, whose fields were between the capital, Springfield, and the city of Jacksonville, contracted to employ them all, and give them both land and dwellings.

Colony Founded

A light seemed at last to have appeared in a very gray sky. But it soon vanished. The hemp company broke its agreement, and the exiles were stranded. Then their Christian brothers and sisters in Jacksonville came effectively to the rescue. Winter had already arrived, and it was no small task for a Volunteer Committee in a small city to look after so many destitute strangers. But relief and refuge were found. Then after the snow melted, and verdure appeared, and the ground became soft enough to plow, a Portuguese colony was founded on a cluster of low hills, to which the exiles gave their name. It is still Portuguese Hill.

The first houses were small and quite simple, the fields were meager, and the soil pretty thin, so progress was difficult. But the newcomers soon fitted in. They opened churches, which they ardently supported; they had schools which the children faithfully attended; most of the men and women supplemented their farming with work for wages. The Portuguese helped build railroads and worked on them. They erected buildings and became leading contractors. Most left their "Hill" and moved into town. Then they lost themselves in America.

There are no Portuguese papers now, no Portuguese schools. Not even a "Portuguese" church. The imposing, well kept, active Northminster church, a direct descendant of that first persecuted organization in Funchal Madeira, is nurtured and supported by them. But nowhere in it or on it do you see the word Portuguese. No service is in Portuguese. The pastor is not of Portuguese origin. This is just another American church.

I had the pleasure of driving about town with one of the Vasconcellosses, and he pointed out building after building which the Americans of Portuguese origin had built or helped build. There were churches, schools, railroads, homes, orphanages. That was a striking little excursion. The Portuguese had built themselves into the city. They are also building themselves into America. Without seam or crevice or scar, as inalienably and indistinguishably as their American edifices are built into Jacksonville.

Similarly, in war and peace, they are helping America build itself into the world.

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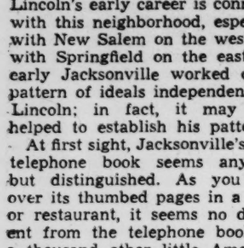

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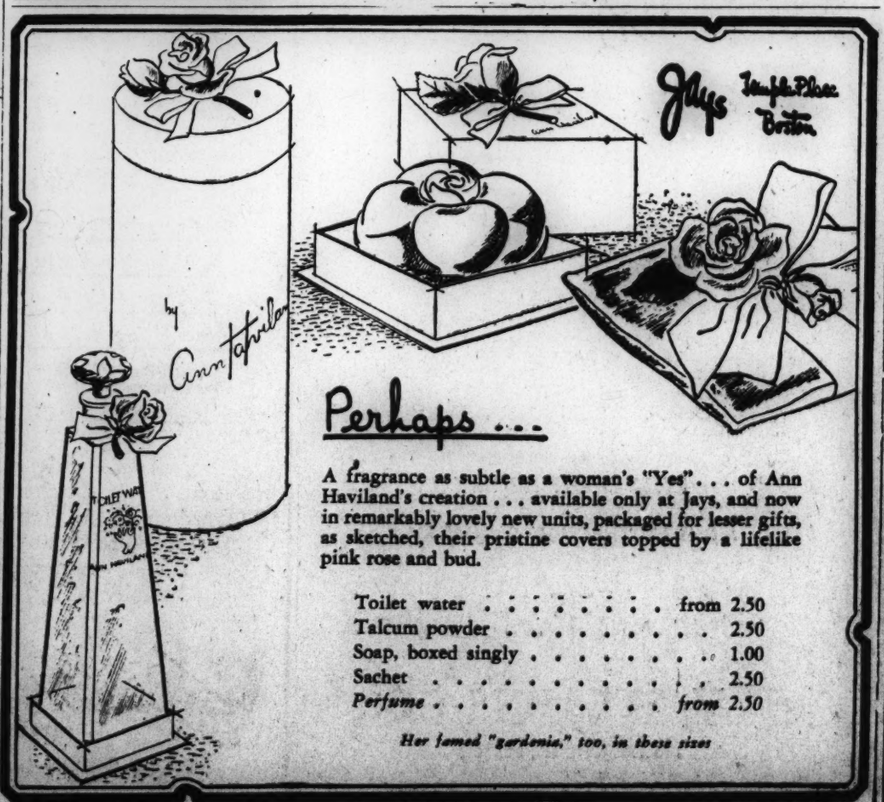
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Malta Keeps Home Fires Burning

Wide World

Blitzed Buildings Yield Wood for Winter Fuel

Demolition and clearance squads in the much-bombed island of Malta pull down blitzed buildings to get wooden beams for winter fuel. All the wood they can get helps to save shipping space for other vital necessities needed by the Island. Here a salvage squad is completing a cartload of wood to keep the home fires burning.

Park Knighted for Malta Defense

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 5—Air Vice-Marshal Keith Rodney Park, a New Zealander of Scottish ancestry, has just been made a Knight of the British Empire in recognition of his work in organizing the air defense of Malta.

Marshal Park is stationed at Malta, where his fighter squadrons have held off savage German attacks month after month, but his strategic role in United Nations operations is not confined to defense of a single island in the Mediterranean, however important or pictureque or gallant it may be in itself. The wide scope of his activities and the heavy responsibility resting on him are shown in his official title, which is Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in the Mediterranean. His commitments extend over the whole area of that vital sea, and the efficiently outstanding success with which they have been discharged has provided essential bulwarks for the United Nations triumphs in North Africa.

Marshal Park was born in New Zealand. His father was Prof. James Park of Aberdeen, Scotland. Professor Park went to New Zealand as a young man and devoted himself to the problems connected with all aspects of mining, on which he became and still is a world-famous authority.

Father's Influence

The bent of his father's interests soon began to influence youthful Keith Rodney, who was educated in various schools of Auckland and Dunedin before going to the University of Otago, where he took a course in mining technology. Like Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, he was brought up in a household where the atmosphere was electric with enthusiasm for cricket, though he himself has grown up without any particularly notable sports or hobbies.

At the same time, the fact he has chosen as his country home in Rustington Village, Sussex, a house called "Beam Ends" suggests he has a keen sense of humor.

Whether or not Marshal Park foresaw for himself an academic career or one of industrial activity, he thoroughly committed himself to military existence at the beginning of World War I. In 1914, he joined the New Zealand Army and was a member of the expeditionary force.

In a comparatively short time Marshal Park was in the Royal Field Artillery, and in 1917 he found his real niche when he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps.

At the end of the war he married and now has two sons. But it is in the present war that he has achieved chief fame.

In Battle of Britain

The Battle of Britain first brought him into prominence. He commanded the No. 11 fighter group during two month in which the Luftwaffe's onslaught on Britain in the late summer of 1940 reached its crescendo. From time to time, this group was reinforced by No. 10 and Number 12 groups, but it is generally agreed that upon its exertions, the safety of Britain—and, in effect, that of the rest of free world—depended in that perilous period.

Gradually No. 11 fighter group attained mastry over the enemy, and there came the day toward the end of September when it demonstrated both its own superiority to forces of the Luftwaffe and its dominating position in the RAF by bringing down no fewer than 99 German machines out of the total 133 destroyed in 12 hours of fighting. British losses that day were only 15 pilots. For the distinguished part he played in the Battle of Britain, Marshal Park was awarded the distinction of being made Commander of the Bath.

The year 1941 was comparatively quiet for Marshal Park, who went to Egypt as Air Officer Commanding in the beginning of 1942. He stayed there for six months, then went as Air Officer Commanding to Malta, an island whose brave reputation in adversity and courage under attack already has been celebrated. That reputation he already has fully maintained, and even now he is turning Malta's role in the strategy of the United Nations from defense to attack.

Base for Offense

A glance at the map shows that when United Nations aims in North Africa are completely achieved, attention can be concentrated on invasoin of Southern Europe, an advanced point of which Sicily occupies a vital position. Malta's situation in the open Mediterranean makes it an invaluable base for offensive operations both against other islands and the mainland. It can be safely guessed that Marshal Park will be as efficient in attack as in defense.

Marshal Park is a high officer of the Air Force whose success rests in a great measure on the union of intense individual activity and initiative with a capacity for teamwork and co-ordination. His administration of forces under his command has shown his ability to organize and co-ordinate, but his individual enterprise is no less striking.

At Dunkirk, he several times flew his own Hurricane, and in the Battle of Britain, he repeatedly took his single-seater aircraft alone over battlefield to see for himself how things were going. In Malta, he frequently takes individual jaunts to satisfy himself the Island's defensive arrangements are in good fettle—with what result all the world knows.

Children on Malta Not Afraid of Noise

By the British Press Service

New York, Dec. 5

"In Malta there is no electric light, very little kerosene, and most of the shelters are in darkness," "Bartimeus," British writer of sea stories, declared in a recent radiocast over the British Radio. "But when the all-clear sounds after a raid, the children come pouring out of the shelters by hundreds, shouting and dancing as if led by the Pied Piper.

"Between raids, children are more in evidence in some places than grown-ups. They play mysterious games among the ruins of what were once churches or palaces or homes. They have long ago lost what ties they may have possessed, but in the process, they seem also to have lost a child's natural dread of noise and violence. The whole time I was there I never saw or heard a child cry."

Veteran F. B. I. Agent Quits After Calldown

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 5 (AP)—Charles B. Winstead, veteran agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, yesterday, announced his resignation after being disciplined for an informal denunciation of Communism.

Mr. Winstead, understood to have been among agents who shot down John Dillinger, said F. B. I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover had accepted his resignation from the service without prejudice after reprimanding him and ordering him transferred to Oklahoma City.

Mr. Winstead had no other comment, but from other quarters it was learned that a report was made to Mr. Hoover by a person who had been questioned by Mr. Winstead in connection with a routine investigation of Communist activities in Albuquerque.

The agent had a record of 16 years' service with the F. B. I.

Kaiser Urges Industry Seize Initiative From Social Planners

Continued from Page 1

the courage now to design and announce its 1945 models for delivery six months after the close of the war?" he asked. "In spite of the immense strain of war production which the automobile industry is so magnificently carrying, it can surely expand its departments of design.

"Has the automobile industry the courage to advertise that it will now accept war bonds as down payments on the 1945 models? Would it now aid the government in the vital need of taking purchasing power out of the market by stimulating the savers to buy bonds with the full knowledge that those savings will assure the purchase of the automobiles which will be so sorely needed when peace begins?"

Poses Problem of Initiative

"Can the real estate men who have now proclaimed their informed and intelligent estimates of housing needs, organize the companies which will build modern housing for rent as well as for sale? Do they now dare to put their architects to work? Will, they, too, together with the banks and savings and loan associations, accept bonds as down payments on the homes that are so sorely needed?"

Mr. Kaiser posed similar questions to road contractors and asked if manufacturers would dare organize, finance and manage medical centers in every industrial community.

"Does industry at this moment have the vigor and the vision to take the initiative?" he asked. "Will they fearlessly proclaim that public work and every public service should be self-sustaining?"

Predicting that after the war the aviation industry would enter upon an era, the social consequences of which "stagger the imagination," Mr. Kaiser questioned industry as to whether it would dare stretch its capacities now, so as to pledge the millions of young men and women of the future a "stirring and adventurous career."

"Let the designers and the architects go to work now and the organizers and the financiers now lay hold on this urgent and immediate prospect," he urged. "Let us forestall the aimless drift of vague and illusory social politics by aggressive and forceful action for immediate postwar production on a scale hitherto unparalleled. . . .

"Have we the courage to organize an effective, self-sustaining or self-liquidating project for every scheme which the proponents of the super-state are now planning to make available without effort and without sacrifice?

"This is the time—the precise hour—for all industry to declare its confidence in the future of America and to re-establish the leadership which will give hope to our people. . . .

"The Atlantic Charter is no bilateral guaranty of British-American supremacy. Unless it belongs to the world, it is meaningless. Let it be said again that there will never be any significant prosperity in America as long as there are great hosts of people living on the margins of poverty anywhere on earth. This is the hour for action and now is the time to begin the heroic and magnificent task of reconstruction."

World's Greatest Hitting Power

Mr. Nelson told the Congress that America today is the possessor of the "greatest single unit of potential hitting power on earth." At the same time, he said, Axis productive resources have about reached the limit of their expansion.

"So we face an encouraging picture as far as arms production is concerned," he held. "It goes hand in hand with a vastly improved military picture as well. But we dare not, for our lives' sake, make the mistake of assuming that all we have to do now is relax and let the preponderance of production bring victory automatically."

Mr. Nelson warned that the Axis started the war with huge reserve stocks of arms, adding, however, that when 1943 begins, American stocks of armaments in the aggregate and in most categories "will be at least equal to that which the Axis can muster."

"We shall have a substantial advantage in airplanes, in fighting ships and in tanks, and in many other items as well," he reported.

To get the "crushing superiority" necessary for an invasion of an enemy operating on internal supply lines, the United States must step up production much further, Mr. Nelson stressed. He emphasized and re-emphasized that every effort must be made to shorten the war by straining every resource of production, because every week is measured in American lives.

"The road to victory is hard," he continued. "We can't always see our way clearly. But we can today see this much — that in the process of winning we are going to unleash power which we did not realize we possessed. Today we must use that power to destroy external enemies. Tomorrow we can use it to beat down the purely material obstacles which stand between men and happiness."

The election of Frederick C. Crawford, president of the Thompson Products Company, as 1943 president of the N. A. M. was announced at the dinner.

President Roosevelt's message to the manufacturers stressed that they as well as any body of men in the United States know what has been accomplished in converting the United States from the pursuits of peace to the purposes of war.

Tremendous Undertaking

"The great majority of American manufacturers may well take pride in a tremendous undertaking which, already well along the way, should reach peak force in the year 1943," the message said. "The natural impatience of the American people is such that we fail frequently to realize that the things we have determined wholeheartedly to do are not fulfilled merely by desire, but through painful toil.

"United as we are in the determination that the armed forces shall have not only all they need but enough for our gallant Allies as well, we have nevertheless been unable—in a year of actual war—to reach the full objectives of production which we must attain. Conversion has been almost miraculous, but is still not complete. You and your associates are more familiar than any of us with the difficulties that you have had to overcome.

"Obstacles fully as great as those that you have faced have presented themselves in the fields of government, agriculture and labor. It has not been easy for any segment of our population to make the necessary adjustments involved in total war. We should, and must, realize that, in periods of great strain and trial, perfection of effort—no matter how much it may be desired—is not easy to attain. We should, and must, realize that the faults and delays we find in our own work are certain to appear in the efforts of others.

"Taken as a whole, however, the American people have met this threat against their security as they have all others. As long as we, in all walks of life, are able to keep step—united in purpose for both war and the peace which will follow—we need have no fear as to the eventual outcome.

"Let there be no relaxation on the part of the manufacturers of the country as long as any hostile force confronts us."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek voiced his "admiration for the truly extraordinary efforts by which your vast peacetime industry has been converted with breathtaking rapidity into making munitions of war."

"As one of the United Nations, China pledges to you that the products of your toil will be used in preserving and extending freedom and democracy throughout the world," he added.

Goal: An Unbreakable Flow Of Supplies to North Africa

Continued from Page 1

depots are being enlarged and protective forces, particularly at sea, are being mobilized but a good deal remains to be done, it is admitted.

Although the U-boat menace in the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic is not as great as the Axis, probably to bolster home morale, has claimed, officials here warn that the Germans will concentrate much of their available undersea strength on the sealanes to North Africa. It will be recalled, in this connection, that Prime Minister Churchill recently stated that Nazi submarine activity is increasing and may well be considerably worse before it is better.

Three Factors

Nevertheless, three factors are said to favor the Allies in the North and Central Atlantic; they are:

1. The large and growing number of destroyers, submarine-chaster, corvettes and other anti-U-boat craft now coming out of American shipbuilding yards.

2. The fact that the expected elimination of the Axis from all of North Africa will permit ships to take the shortest route from America and Britain, eliminating the long, 3- to 5-month trip around the Cape of Good Hope.

3. Possession of Morocco and Dakar means that Allied flying patrol boats can now supervise the Eastern Atlantic as efficiently as they do the water off the United States. Previously it was difficult for the United Nations to watch for U-boats in the waters between the Azores and Gibraltar.

Oil by Tankers

Observers here point out that one of the chief problems connected with the large armored forces and aircraft units now operating in North Africa is the necessity for stupendous amounts of gasoline and lubricating oils. Until all North Africa is in United Nations hands, at which time some oil may be moved overland from Middle Eastern refineries, the total supply for the armies in French North Africa must be moved in tankers.

Army engineers in Washington believe that the Allies are fortunate in the question of transportation in French North Africa. The railroads generally run in the direction the Allies want them to and there is a good network of roads knitting together all strategic points in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Furthermore, the quick cessation of French resistance and the cooperation of French officials has meant that roads, bridges and railroads have remained in good condition, and were immediately usable by the Allies. The many French-built airfields will also facilitate the aerial movement of freight.

Canadian Bus Runs Limited to 50 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Fifty miles is now the maximum distance for passenger bus trips in Canada, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Exceptions may be made by the transit controller where busses provide the only means of transportation or where other transportation facilities are hopelessly inconvenient. This restriction, a further attempt to conserve gasoline and rubber, is expected to decrease bus mileage substantially.

The value of the gasoline ration in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and the three Prairie Provinces has been reduced from four to three imperial gallons, placing all nine provinces on the same unit basis.

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Enlistments Proposed for U. S. Japanese

Agitation and strikes in some of the Japanese relocation centers in the West, plus an Oregon Federal Court's ruling that the evacuation is illegal under civil law, have drawn wide attention to a continuing problem. This is the last of three articles dealing with one of the oldest of the centers and the long-range view of the national and human problem presented.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULELAKE RELOCATION CENTER, Calif.—While the Federal civil courts and Army authorities debate to a conclusion the legality of the evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-American citizens from the West Coast, the War Relocation Authority's planning and working toward a new economic and geographical place for the 110,000 individuals concerned goes actively forward.

In talking with many of the heads of departments of the WRA here, and also with some of the members of the nisei or Japanese-American group in this center of 15,000 persons, this correspondent came upon two separate, constructive suggestions which give hope of solution of this acute American sociological problem:

1. Let "people of good will" in every city, town, or rural community in the United States become sponsors for one family of Japanese, secure work for the head of the family, and introduce them into American life on a new and more neighborly basis.

2. Open enlistment in the United States Army, on full combat basis, to Japanese-Americans of military age. Send this volunteer contingent nob westward where it would meet only its racial kinsmen as foemen, but eastward, where it would give battle to other enemies of the United States.

Being Tested

Proposition No. 1 follows somewhat along the line that has been laid down as policy by WRA, and which is being slowly put to a testing. Under the system a Japanese or Japanese-American first applies for relocation to some community in an inland State. Then it is learned through investigation whether the State and the community are willing to accept him and his family, and, finally, a place of work must be found and the individual placed in it. Available supply at present is far ahead of demand, but a matching-up process is indicated.

The great drawback to the plan as at present set up is that the slowness thus far manifested would discourage the applicants for relocation, and might imperil the morale of the entire Japanese community.

The appeal to "people of good will," meaning all those who deem Christianity to carry with it an obligation to help the distressed wayfarer even though he be related by chance to an enemy nation, would make the individual problem of 110,000 such wayfarers the individual problem of 132,000,000 white Americans. Instead of "five Japs" going from one of the WRA centers to an American community, it would be Frank Takemoto, expert gardener, and his pretty little wife and three shy and doll-like children, going to live in Springfield, sponsored by John L. Smith, leading citizen.

Indications of Progress

There are already indications of progress along this line. Several church groups are making specific efforts in this direction. Some WRA workers here believe this plan holds great hope, both for the Japanese and for all the people of the United States. Some of them feel that, having uprooted the Japanese and placed them in centers such as this, the United States has placed upon its white citizens an obligation to see that all the American freedoms are made available to them in new surroundings, outside the areas held by the Army to be strategic.

Proposal No. 2, relating to enlistment of nisei young men, was put forward, in an interview, by Frank Tsukamoto, formerly of Berkeley, landscape gardener before the evacuation, but a graduate of the University of California law school.

Don't Want Wooden Guns

"A majority of the nisei would volunteer at once for combat duty with the American Army," he said, "if such enlistment was open to us with no strings attached. We have heard of such discrimination against the Japanese-Americans already in the United States armed forces that we would need to be doubly assured by the heads of our Government that we were going to be used in combat and not as kitchen police or in some other flunkey position.

"We don't want wooden guns, such as we understand were given to some Japanese-Americans then in the Army right after Pearl Harbor. We will prove our patriotism with any and all other American young men on the field of battle."

The correspondent brought up the question of a possible assignment to the Southwest Pacific.

"Why send us there?" asked Mr. Tsukamoto. "You wouldn't send a division of second-generation Germans especially to fight on the German line if there were some other place to send them. But we will make good as American combat troops, wherever we are sent."

Such a test of the loyalty and patriotism of American-born Japanese, Mr. Tsukamoto and some others believe, would bring about a solution of the entire problem of the Japanese in America as soon as one battle had engaged the Japanese-American troops, and Japanese-American names were mingled with those of other Americans on the honor lists and casualty rolls. All Americans would then feel differently toward them.

On the question of resettlement of the 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans now in relocation centers, he suggests that the head men among the nisei group be permitted to go to the inland States, under Government sponsorship, establish themselves in jobs for which they are fitted, and then send to the WRA centers for their own people.

Prove Ability

"Many of our young men and women were moved from civil service posts in county, state, and Federal agencies at the time of evacuation. Let those and others of like proven abilities be allowed to go and establish themselves in places where their work is needed. Then let family groups rally around them, and build themselves anew into new communities.

"There never again should be a mass segregation of the racial Japanese such as there was in Los Angeles and some of the other Coast cities. That came about naturally enough in the early days of Japanese immigration, but when the war crisis came it was the chief reason why the people of the West Coast did not understand the Japanese well enough to know that they would be loyal to the land of their birth, in the case of the nisei, and land of adoption in the case of the issei."

Although living goes along smoothly within the Center most of the time, and the period of "strikes" at Tulelake appears to be ended, it is not to be expected that the 15,000 persons here or the 110,000 in the 10 such centers will be content to remain permanently or for long as wards of the Government. And WRA plans are for resettlement by dispersal as soon as practicable.

Helped in Harvest

About 700 of the younger men have been away from Tulelake Center this fall, helping in the harvest fields. They were signed up for this work late in the season, and found open to them chiefly jobs in the sugar beet fields. Topping suger beets is one of the harder tasks of Western farming, and there was some dissatisfaction expressed on both sides of the arrangement, but also, finally, much satisfaction.

Returning workers brought a few sad tales of being barred from theaters and restaurants, especially in Montana, but balanced these with accounts of friendliness in other quarters, of being invited to the churches and to American homes for dinners.

These workers brought with them also an appetite for freedom from the confines of "the reservation," as the barracks city and its adjacent farm area are called. This appetite for freedom is not expected to result in runaways, for the Japanese are too law-abiding for that. Cases of absence without leave have been so few at Tulelake as to be wholly negligible.

Experiment Successful

The taste of freedom, and the privilege of earning full pay out in the competitive world, are expected to bring about many applications for similar excursions next summer. The experiment this fall has, according to present reports, been highly successful from all points of view.

Howard Imazaki, nisei editor in chief of the Tulean Dispatch, the Center's daily, mimeographed four-page newspaper, was one of the group that went outside the reservation to work this fall.

"Before I went out I was enclosed within two fences, one of them a mental fence," he says. "Now that I have been outside for a time and seen our situation from a different point of view, there is only one fence around the reservation; the mental fence is gone."

One of the important departments of the Center is that conducted by J. Douglas Cook, reports officer. Former member of the Paris staff of an American daily newspaper, Mr. Cook serves as liaison man between the Center and the newspapers of the region, guides the publishing of the Center's daily, runs rumors to their lairs, both "inside" and "outside," and makes the host ideal to visiting newspaper and magazine explorers.

Newspaper editors in the towns around the region are trying to be fair to the Center and its residents, Mr. Cook says, although some of the papers' patrons have expressed a preference for writings showing "those Japs" in a poor light.

Progress in Civics

Noteworthy progress has been made within the Center in the realm of civics.

With a majority of 400 out of 6,000 votes cast, the Center recently adopted a charter much like the charters under which some towns are operated. The Charter sets up a councilmanic form of government, thus:

"The purpose of this Community Councils shall be the creation of a overnment of the people, by the people, and for the people, with power to establish law and order in the Tulelake Relocation Project, to create boards, commissions, and agencies in respect to municipal affairs, to enact laws, ordinances, and regulations and do and make all other acts and things necessary for the general welfare of the residents at large, and to foster community activities in order to insure and maintain the highest morale for the duration of the evacuation of people of Japanese ancestry to Tulelake Relocation Project."

The Charter provides for impeachment of officers, and for initiative, referendum, and recall. It sets up a judicial commission for the trial of criminal cases of lesser degree than felony.

Another organization within the Center is the Tulelake Co-operative Enterprises, Inc., under management of which the community stores, tailor shops, laundries, beauty parlors, barber shops, and various other personal service enterprises will be conducted.

"Co-op"

A board of directors has been elected, and at this writing the "Co-op," as it is called, is in the process of taking over the business enterprises within the Center which do a business running into thousands of dollars each month.

The stores and services are staffed with Japanese, all of whom are paid from funds of the Co-op, at the same rate of pay as that established by WRA for its Japanese employees.

One enterprise which has been listed as a part of the Co-op plan was a motion picture theater, but this project, put to a vote of the Center's population, was overwhelmingly rejected. With entertainment features as scarce as they are within the Center, it was difficult for the WRA executive staff to understand this protest vote.

One reason forwarded by the Japanese was that, because war materials are so scarce, they would not want the metals and equipment in a motion picture projection outfit given over to their entertainment. Another was that their funds are so limited that they could not afford to support a motion picture theater, even on a co-operative basis.

Students of the Japanese thought, however, seeking deeper than those rather superficial reasons for such a strange and unexpected manifestation, believe the vote against that peculiarly American institution, the motion picture theater, is a blow struck blindly, unreasoningly, through a sense of wounded pride.

"They are a proud people," says one Caucasian American who has lived among them long, who knows them well and likes and admires them. "They are hurt, deeply hurt, by this disgrace, as they see it, which has come upon them. It will take long, even after the war is ended, to erase this experience from their memories."

Refugees Aiding U. S. War Effort

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 5

In a report designed to show that refugees from Nazi aggression are aiding America's war effort, the National Refugee Service announced today that it had made 5,554 job placements in the first 11 months of this year.

Almost 2,000 refugees have entered retraining classes sponsored by the agency since September, 1939, to fit themselves for jobs in industries where there are shortages of trained personnel, the report stated.

Wounded Kept Right on Punching

Wide World

'Gobs of Production' Are These Former Navy Men

Veterans of the early fighting in the Pacific, the Syzmanski triplets are now punching the production timeclock in Toledo, Ohio, with the same vigor they used on the Japanese. All three, Leonard, Dan, and Frank (left to right), were wounded while serving with the United States Navy, and as a result were honorably discharged a few months ago. At present they are building Willys-Overland jeeps to jar the Japanese who jumped them.

Japanese Anger Tells Size Of Filipino Insurrection

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Filipino and American guerrilla fighters still are waging organized warfare against the Japanese occupation forces in the Philippines on a scale hitherto unrealized. This fact is admitted by the Japanese themselves in a number of recent radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information.

The Japanese have been claiming for months, particularly in radiocasts to this country, that practically all guerrillas in the Philippines had given themselves up, relying on the promise they would be treated "with magnanimity and kindness, in accordance with the traditions of the Imperial Japanese Government." On Nov. 2, Tokyo went so far as to say that "peace and order" had spread to every nook and cranny of the 7,000 islands.

But on Nov. 20, General Headquarters of the Japanese Army issued a frantic appeal for an end of resistance by guerrillas. The message, which was picked up two days later by Federal Communications Commission monitors in Portland, when Manila Radio transmitted it in English to the outlying islands of the archipelago, said in part:

"There are still certain misguided elements . . . who have deserted their ancestral homes and farms and . . . are actively spreading death and mutiny among the innocent people. . . . The Japanese have thus far exercised patience with these ignorant and misguided people. . . . However, in the face of the damages they are causing to their countrymen and the . . . necessity of insuring peace and tranquility to the Filipinos in general, these unworthy elements must be completely wiped out."

Thousands Surrender

The extent of resistance is suggested by the statement that "thousands on Luzon and Mindanao, seeing the folly of their ways, have surrendered and are still surrendering to the Japanese forces. . . . During the last 10 days many have surrendered to the Japanese daily in hundreds of depots. . . ."

The statement implied that those Filipinos who saw the light and surrendered would be pardoned. But another broadcast on the same day, which disclosed that many American soldiers were still at large and operating in organized manner on Cebu and Negros Islands, said that the guerrillas there had been joined by "many Filipinos who had been pardoned." In view of such statements, it seems unlikely that the Japanese appeals have much affect.

On Dec. 1 Japanese propagandists in Manila started actively to publicize guerrilla resistance—and resultant punitive expeditions—possibly because of a lack of military victories in other regions. The Japanese - operated Manila Tribune of that date said that a punitive campaign had been organized against the guerrillas of the Visayan area (the smaller southern islands) in mid-November, and was still "actively engaged in annihilation operations." As a result of "groundless rumors than the American troops were coming back," said the Tribune, the guerrillas had been destroying railroad bridges, communication lines, and highways.

On the same day a Manila radiocast said that after guerrilla resistance had been organized last July, "on Cebu Island, as the situation became worse, the Japanese were compelled to protect the 'pacified areas' by constructing bamboo fences around them." On Panay Island, said the broadcast, railway traffic had been "temporarily suspended" and several Japanese industries were "victimized" by guerrillas.

A basic cause of Filipino resistance is the economic chaos which the Japanese have brought to the islands. Not only did they use worthless military yen to clean out shops and warehouses, but they have disrupted the foreign trade on which the Philippines depended.

The Japanese are trying to increase rice and cotton production at the expense of sugar and other commodities formerly exported, in order to attain "self-sufficiency" for the islands. A Manila radiocast on Nov. 27 claimed that sufficient rice had been shipped to the provinces, but admitted that "as a result of the increased prices, people . . . are clamoring for relief, as they find it difficult to buy rice at these prices." Inflation apparently is out of hand.

Forced Savings Introduced

In order to "control buying power," the Japanese have instituted a system of forced savings in the Philippines as in other occupied areas. A recent Tokyo radiocast said that in the past Filipinos earning 200 pesos monthly had been required to save 10 per cent of their incomes, but that now "those earning 200 to 300 pesos will make a saving of 30 per cent."

To keep the Filipinos under strict control, the Japanese are organizing a Gestapo-like network of "neighborhood associations," each of which consists of 10 to 15 families, in the principle cities. Modeled after similar neighborhood groups in Japan, the associations are said to be concerned primarily with helping the government to maintain "peace and order" and to develop a "vivid spirit of neighborliness."

The real purpose of the association is evident in this order: "Citizens will be made collectively responsible for keeping the peace in their vicinity." If any member of an association is apprehended for any illegal action, all members, including the leaders, will be fined. If an association fails to turn over a criminal to the police, all members will be punished for the crime. The system thus capitalizes on universal fear of punishment in order to get Filipinos to inform on each other.

The radio declares that these associations will be organized only in places "where peace and order have been restored." It is interesting to note that although the plan was first announced in August, it is only now being put in effect for the first time in Manila, with Cavite and San Pablo to follow soon. This is one more indication of Filipino resistance.

On the positive side, every possible propaganda channel is being utilized to make residents of the islands toe the line. The purpose of all education is frankly said to be "to eradicate American influences and teach co-prosperity."

Radio, movies, and newspapers are used strictly to this end, and a "Japan-Philippines Cultural Relations Committee" has been set up to disseminate "correct information." A typical public release issued by this committee was entitled "What We Should Learn from Japan."

Quezon Under Attack

The Japanese find it necessary constantly to attack President Quezon and his Government-in-Exile. Mr. Quezon once was lionized by the Rising Sun broadcasters, especially when they were reporting last spring that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had "assassinated" him. Now he is said to have become "very unpopular" with the Filipinos. But the Japanese have brought his brother to the microphone, in an attempt to capture some of the magic still inherent in his name.

In the Philippines, as in the Netherlands Indies, the Japanese have been hard-put to find candidates for the Quisling role. At one time Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, hero of Filipino guerilla resistance to the American forces 40 years ago, was quoted as advising General MacArthur not to "conduct useless resistance" against the invaders. Then for several months he disappeared as far as the broadcasts were concerned.

Recently he was cited again as presenting a copy of his autobiography to General Homma, former head of the Japanese forces in the Philippines. But experts on the Philippines doubt that General Aguinaldo is co-operating in any way with the Japanese.

Army to Loan 20,000 Horses to Navy For Patrol of Atlantic and Pacific Coasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—As the result of a program worked out here by Dr. George E. Woolard of Miami Beach 20,000 horses will be loaned by the United States Army to the Navy for the use of the Coast Guard Reserve in the patrolling of both Atlantic and Pacific coastlines on horseback.

In June, 1941 Dr. Woolard, a native of England and an experienced horseman, wrote a letter to a government department at Washington suggesing a mounted patrol to guard the coastlines against spies and saboteurs. No action was taken on it until after the trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs at Washington, some of whom had landed on the northern Florida coast. Then he was asked to organize a mounted patrol along part of the Florida coastline on a purely voluntary basis to test its value.

Dr. Woolard appointed deputies at Dania, Fort Lauderdale, Pompano, Boca Raton, Delray and Palm Beach to help secure horses, riders and equipment. He was assisted mainly by Franck H. Carrey, adjutant of the patrol. They found that it was necessary to have more than 27 horses for each four miles of beach. Lacking stables, they built them, the principal one on a strip of ocean-front land south of Hallendale loaned by a Miami Beach hotel owner for the duration. An oil company cleared the land; hardware concerns contributed materials; another hotel owner sent a load of hay for the horses and a group of farmers at Shelbyville, Tenn. offered to send another load. In building the stables on virgin land the volunteers had to combat mosquitos, sandflies, snakes and even skunks.

Horses and horsemen arrived from many other states to join the patrol. Early in September, less than a month from the time Dr. Woolard began to organize the patról, it was at work guarding the beach against possible repetition of the incident of the eight saboteurs. When it was going along nicely and providing its efficiency the Navy offered to take over and support the patrol and extend it to include both coastlines. The volunteers, however, will accept no comensation for their expense in organizing it.

"We will consider that our contribution to the war effort," Dr. Woolard said.

Arrangements are being made for the Army to loan 20,000 completely equipped horses to the Navy. They will be assigned to the Coast Guard to be ridden by horsemen enlisted in the Coast Guard Reserve.

Chicago Warned Not to Up Tax To Solve War-Born Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Don't try to solve your new war-born financial problems by boosting the tax rate! Mr. and Mrs. Citizen won't stand for it!

Thus is the City of Chicago warned by the Civic Federation. It is a warning that alert municipal administrators are likely to take to heart. For the Civic Federation, an independent citizen organization devoted to the study and improvement of fiscal affairs in Chicago, has a long and unmarred reputation for correctly analyzing such things. It is as unselfish and as non-political an agency as could be found, most Chicagoans agree.

The warning is contained in the Federation's annual report. After candidly recounting the many good reasons why the municipal government might very well be moved to seek relief through higher taxes, the Federation says: "All this means that if any of the governments are tempted to seek still higher taxes—from citizens whose ability to pay present local taxes is greatly impaired by the demands and limitation imposed by the Federal Government—they are certain to encounter great citizen resistance."

As a matter of fact, the statement says, while the citizens will gladly strain themselves to pay taxes and buy bonds in support of the war effort, "experience has proved that when the combined pinch of local taxes and unfavorable economic conditions become too severe many citizens at a certain point give up in despair."

Stronger even than resistance to increases, the Federation notes, may be a popular demand for a cut in local taxes and public spending. Already, it is pointed out, some have suggested a novel plan for an overall tax ceiling here at the level existing as of the effective date of rent ceilings, May, 1941. The rate for the tax year 1940, it is noted, was $9.52. If 1943 valuations are greatly reduced application of this rate might mean a cut in total levies from $191,419,000 for 1941, to around $180,000,000 for 1943.

The solution to what seems to be a quandary, with city officials between two fires, is, the Federation suggests, further economies, and a step-up in efficiency. From other independent sources comes also the plea that government costs could be cut by the skimming off of all "patronage" employees and the complete elimination of graft.

The "problems of 1943," frankly listed by the Federation, include: huge additional drains by the Federal Government on private resources in competition with State and local revenue collections; rent ceiling without offsetting ceilings on operating costs, thus reducing taxpaying ability of large source of local revenue; impairment of former taxpaying ability of many lines of business; extension of 1941 taxes at highest rate in history; reduction in assessed valuations; withdrawal of Federal subsidies for local improvements; demand upon the city for civilian defense financing; and rises in commodity prices.

Biddle Sees Light of Democracy Shining in Freed Nations After War

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 5 (AP)—Declaring there would be no "unrealistic compromises" such as that at Versailles, Attorney General Frances Biddle pictured a postwar rehabilitation with soldiers standing guard while doctors, engineers, and relief workers carry out their assignments in "newly liberated lands."

He foresaw also as "the next sure step" from North Africa the invasion of Southern Europe, with "the force of arms and the establishment of order shortly to be followed by the patient work of relief rehabilitation."

Mr. Biddle spoke last night at the University of Virginia in the first of two lectures sponsored by the William H. White Foundation.

The second probably will be given in January.

"Ancient fears of entangling alliances, the traditional instinct to view the problems of the Old World as essentially dissimilar from our own will not compete with the pressing realities of hope and need that will accompany and follow the war," Mr. Biddle said.

He took a critical attitude toward the American public's war perspective, declaring he had no doubt that faith in a democratic future stirred Britain, China and Russia and the soldiers of all United Nations who are in the field.

"But, I have asked myself," he continued, "is that what we really think—we, the people of America who are here and still at home? Is the sentiment of the public really moved by the vision of a better world or is it merely disturbed by anxiety about increased taxation and the threat of unemployment after the war? Do the people of our land fight only to win the war and have it over—or to use the war for great and democratic ends?"

Mr. Biddle asserted that if the people as a whole sensed the democratic purpose of the war, "it is barely revealed in the pages of the daily press." A study of 125 papers during August and September suggested an unclear picture, he said, adding that "there is in some quarters an apathy concerning postwar aims compatible only with lack of interest."

Petrillo Ready For a Senate Investigation

By the Associated Press

James C. Petrillo, President of the A. F. of L. American Federation of Musicians, asserts that he and his union are "ready to be investigated" any time a Senate Committee appointed to conduct such an inquiry is ready.

The Senate Committee was named after protests arose over Mr. Petrillo's edict prohibiting union musicians from making recordings for use on broadcasts or for juke boxes.

"However," Mr. Petrillo said, "if there is to be an investigation, I think it's only fair that the industry we're dealing with should also be investigated. I think some of them don't want to be. The Federation is an open book."

Other labor news:

Detroit: A five-hour walkout by approximately 6,000 employees of the Budd Manufacturing Company here ended Dec. 4, after arrangements were made for negotiations on a dispute over wages paid to newly-employed women workers.

Robert E. Lomasney, conciliator for the State Labor Mediation Board, said members of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) Local 306 claimed that the company was paying about 400 new women employees 97 cents an hour for the same work being done by women already employed at 88 cents an hour.

New York: A resolution urging the adoption of a 48-hour minimum work week was adopted Dec. 3 by the New York State Chamber of Commerce. The resolution declared that retention of a 40-hour minimum with penalty overtime "jeopardizes the success of our war effort."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Concert and Opera in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

In the two concerts which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented the week of Nov. 23, the outstanding features were the playing of Beethoven by Artur Schnabel. At the Tuesday performance the artist was heard in the "Emperor" Concerto. The nobility with which this composition was presented, the impeccability of its reading will doubtless long be remembered by those who were privileged to hear it. Mr. Schnabel has taken a number of years to convince the concert-going public of the United States that he stands well to the front of those who specialize in the interpretation of the classical masters. His position by this time appears to be indisputable and secure.

* * *

Mr. Lange, who conducted, offered Sir Hamilton Harty's arrangement of Handel's Water Music, Cimarosa's overture to "The Secret Marriage" and the seldom-played symphony, "With the Horn Call," by Haydn. The large line and majestic utterance of Handel's genius were well worth nearing, if only for the circumstance that the composer of "The Messiah" had been somewhat neglected by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in earlier seasons. This was due, it would seem, to the curious reason that Handel's genius had comparatively little appeal to Mr. Stock.

The overture by Cimarosa, which never previously had been played by the organization, was an effective curtain-raiser, for, like most opera-buffa introductions, it was spirited and gay. Haydn's symphony was a comparatively early work, made interesting by reason of its employment of four, instead of the regulation two, horns, and for its important solo passages for violin and violoncello. It is not, however, mature Haydn.

* * *

At the Thursday-Friday concert Mr. Lange devoted the entire program to Betehoven. Mr. Schnabel again was the soloist, and played with delectable beauty of tone and feeling the G major Concerto. There were only two other works on the program—the Overture to the ballet, "Die Geschöpfe des Prometheus," and the "Eroica" Symphony. The overture is not one of the greatest manifestations of art, but it is less hackneyed than some of the other and greater overtures, and Mr. Lange and his men gave an excellent reading to it. Conductor and orchestra negotiated the symphony with reverence and with technical certainty; yet as a whole the performance lacked something of the dramatic quality that Mr. Stock was accustomed to give to it.

The Chicago Opera Company repeated Gounod's "Faust" (Nov. 23) with Grace Moore in the part of Marguerite. Its music and characterization well suited her, and the music was sung with beautiful distinction. Mr. Kipnis also made a first appearance as Mephistopheles, but his voice was unsuited to the role, and his acting was not much more than commonplace.

The Opera made a new departure by bringing into its repertory (Nov. 25) Moniuszko's "Halka." That work was by no means a novelty to this city, for it has been sung here four or five times. The music is old-fashioned, which is not surprising in that it was written nearly a century ago; but the national element is highly interesting, and the songs and choruses were sung with enthusiasm.

In honor of Jules Massenet, whose birth centenary fell last May, the opera company gave a performance to "Manon" (Nov. 28) which was, if not the best that has been heard in these parts, an enjoyable one. The title role was interpreted by Helen Jepson, who, however, was more at home in it on earlier occasions. Mr. Crooks was admirable in the music and action of the young Chevalier. The singing of "Ah, Fuyez" in the St. Sulpice scene was one of the tenor's most successful accomplishments here.

At the evening performance Verdi's "Otello" served to introduce to the Chicago public Stella Roman, whose singing in the music of Desdemona was so notable that it would be scarcely an exaggeration to describe it as magnificent. The artist is in possession of a voice of great power, used with uncommon skill, and, particularly in mezza voice, with great beauty of tone. Mr. Martinelli's Otello now lacks much of its old vocal effectiveness, but, for all that, his characterization of the Moor is still one of the high lights of present-day opera.

'Nothing Ever Happens'

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Staged earlier, Michael Walsh's play, "Nothing Ever Happens," written some five years ago on the author's return from Spain where he had been an onlooker at the civil war, would have been highly effective as a well-designed and well-made comment upon the futility and stupidity of war. But now, as produced at the Olympia Theater under the direction of Shelah Richards, the play falls short

There is in Dublin today a tension bred of the fact that war is raging around Eire and that this country is constantly in peril from its repercussions and has actually experienced some of them. Under such conditions, the Irish temperament is apt to react by laughing at the wrong moment. This tended to impair the value of several scenes and to make things difficult for the players.

The action takes place in the inn of a small Spanish village and in a machine-gun post close by. There is talk of possible war, but the villagers—peasants and small farmers—are too remote from politics to be interested in anything outside their immediate environment, where "nothing ever happens." There is a love affair between a peasant girl and a lad home on leave from military training. The girl is a strong character, the boy an ordinary youth not above dallying with another girl of the same village. This triangle contains possibilities of tragedy, but civil war supervenes.

The rest of the play is concerned with conditions following in the train of such a war. The two girls join a women's corps and the second girl turns spy when the fortunes of war are adverse. Cowardice brings about this treachery and the brutalities that follow. The situation is reversed when the first girl appears with help.

The author has created some contrast in character, and although these are somewhat obvious, the fact is due to the simplicity of the people themselves and their remoteness from events that are hardly intelligible to them. As the play progresses the dramatic tension grows, but is relaxed during a scene that contains a satire on propaganda of a kind now so familiar as to have lost its effectiveness.

"Nothing Ever Happens" covers many of the phases of the conditions that lead up to as well as during war. It also shows finely drawn contrasts in the outlook of the citizen, the army, and political circles, and stresses the helplessness of the common people against such odds.

As producer, Shelah Richards did good work, but one felt that the production was handicapped by the unsympathetic attitude of the audience.

Vandamm

Group from "Three Sisters"

Katharine Cornell as Masha, Gertrude Musgrove as Irina, Judith Anderson as Olga, and Ruth Gordon as Natasha in Miss Cornell's revival of the Tchekhov play, scheduled to open Monday evening, Dec. 21, at the Barrymore Theater in New York.

Opera, Metropolitan Style

By Oscar Thompson

New York

To date, the Metropolitan's least satisfactory performance was that of "La Fille du Regiment" on the opening night, with the Saturday night "Aïda" at the close of the first week being something of a contender. Otherwise the season has been progressing along the usual lines of competent routine, with a relatively unimportant debut here and there in the succession of long-established operas, and with an occasional new role for some singer whose capacities already were well known.

Boxoffice reports for the first week place the attendance at nearly 35 per cent higher than for the same period a year ago. Thus, the new scale of lower prices would appear to be justifying itself, though it means a decline of about 12 per cent in the gross receipts from any capacity audience. Sartorially, top hats, tails and white ties seem to be virtually out for the male subscriber; and although many women continue to wear bright evening gowns, there is much, more than the usual abundance of black. So far, the standees have undergone no wartime transformation in appearance or demeanor. Heavy-handed applause among them would indicate that individual artists still cling to a belief in the efficacy of a claque.

* * *

Ranging from good to second rate, but maintaining generally the standards that have obtained at the Metropolitan in recent years, representations of various standard works have possessed almost every quality except distinction and charm. There has been about the usual measure of substantially good singing, as in last Monday night's "La Bohème," when Grace Moore, Frances Greer, Frederick Jagel, Francesco Valentino, George Cehanovsky, Norman Cordon and Salvatore Baccaloni were the Boheminas of a preponderantly American cast.

All the voices were in good condition, something that can be chronicled only now and then. But the integration of the parts was only moderately well accomplished under the leadership of Cesare Sodero, one of the year's additions to the conducting staff. An air auditions winner, Miss Greer made her debut as Musetta, using her light voice prettily and moving about neatly and assuredly in the company of veterans.

Two other American singers made their first appearances as Norns in the first week's "Götterdämmerung." Both Margaret Harshaw, contralto, and Doris Doree, soprano, disclosed promising voices, though the dark tones of Miss Harshaw had much more of the Wagnerian timbre than the bright ones of Miss Doree. Tiniest of all recent Papagenas was Lillian Raymondi, who met acceptably the requirements of that character in the season's first "Magic Flute," sung in the English translation of last year's revival. The voice, too, was of pocket size. An experienced bass or bass-baritone, Lorenzo Alvary, the only one of the newcomers among the singers not American-born, displayed the qualities of a routinier as Zuniga in "Carmen" and the King in "Aïda."

* * *

A so-called "revival" of the opening sennight—though absent from the active list only a season—was Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," which came back with new settings and costumes to replace the badly worn investiture that had done duty for a quarter of a century. What most struck the eye of some long-time habitués of the house was the disappearance of the kilts which formerly were worn by Enrico (Sir Henry Ashton) and his retainers in the first act. The males of this resumption wore cavalier costumes throughout.

There were two sets for the first act, as prescribed in the libretto; instead of one with the curtains held open for the playing of the harp intermezzo, as in the representations of many years. Richard Rychtarik's scenery had a certain eye-filling spaciousness—particularly the interiors, in which he made impressive use of stairways—but they can hardly be described as splendid or remarkable.

The singers in "Lucia" were Lily Pons, Thelma Votipka, Jan Peerce, Francesco Valentino, Paolo Moscona, John Dudley and John Garris (substituting for Alessio de Paolis in the small part of Arturo); the conductor, Frank St. Leger. Again the singing was of better than average quality, though Miss Pons obviously reserved her best efforts for the long and taxing Mad Scene. Mr. Peerce had not been heard before in the music of Edgardo. He delivered its melodious measures smoothly and lyrically, if with little of the grand manner of the historic Edgardos.

Sir Thomas Beecham conducted "Carmen" and Bruno Walter "The Magic Flute." The orchestra was the best feature of each of these performances. The Carmen of Lily Djanel, the Don José of René Maison, and the newly revealed Escamillo of Alexander Sved were proficient, if scarcely memorable.

"The Magic Flute," on the whole the most unified of these early season undertakings, had a new Sarastro, though not by a new singer. Ezio Pinza gave the warmth of his tone to that worthy's airs and succeeded in reaching the low notes. Otherwise, there was the appealing if fragile-voiced Pamina of Jarmila Novotna, the musical (but in her second air, transposed) Queen of the Night of Josephine Antoine, the lyrical Tamino of Charles Kullman, the fussily amusing Papageno of John Brownlee and the resonantly sung High Priest of Mr. Cordon.

The first "Götterdämmerung," conducted by Erich Leinsdorf, was rather commonplace on the dramatic side, though Helen Traubel, Kerstin Thorborg, Irene Jessner, Lauritz Melchior, Emanuel List, Herbert Janssen and Walter Olitzki brought to it an abundance of voice.

There was a plenty of volume—along with innumerable uncertainties of pitch—in the popular-priced "Aïda," the principals of which included Zinka Milanov, Karin Branzell, Arthur Carron and Mr. Sved.

Los Angeles Philharmonic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Philharmonic Orchestra met the challenge of dim-outs, gas rationing, and shattered personnel with laudable fortitude in the opening concert of its twenty-fourth season, in the Auditorium on Nov. 19.

The fervor with which John Barbirolli conducted the National Anthem was continued in the opening number, heard on the Coast for the first time, William Grant Still's "Plain Chant for Americans." Mr. Still knows well the roots from which stem the ideals and aspirations of our national character. His work is moving, often profound, as he has succeeded in translating lofty thought into volumes of compelling sound.

* * *

Only the art of a Tibbett or a Paul Robeson would seem to justify the appearance of a singer in the performance of this work. The dramatic text of Katherine Garrison Chapin means little to the listener unless it is clearly enunciated. Jerome Hines, who undertook the task on this occasion, wasted the effect of his fine voice by making the words completely unintelligible.

Another number new in these concerts was Delius' "In a Summer Garden," a charming idyl, filled with atmosphere and radiant colors. There were nostalgic moments—pictures of other days and delicately scented nights; but welcome, none the less.

* * *

Definite results which Mr. Barbirolli had achieved in a few short rehearsals were shown in the accompaniment for José Iturbi's fine performance of Mozart's Piano Concerto in E Flat (K. 482), and in the Symphony No. 7 by Beethoven. The strings were especially live and resilient, despite the fact that several of the dozen players lost to the Armed Forces were from the string sections. Iturbi always performs his task well when he plays Mozart, and his performance evoked loud applause.

There seems to be a growing conviction that the orchestra needs a permanent conductor. For the more than two years since the departure of Otto Klemperer, guest leaders have taken charge. There is no doubt that a permanent conductor would better serve the needs of the community than one who comes for a few concerts and conducts those things which he feels he can do best. At present, two or three conductors seem to have well-organized followers, but no decision is expected for several weeks.

The ninth annual Bach Festival by the Cathedral Choir of the First Congregational Church attracted capacity audiences for its three performances on Nov. 20, 21, and 22. The climax was achieved in the performance of the B Minor Mass on Sunday afternoon, Arthur Leslie Jacobs conducting. The vocal material, especially in the male sections, seemed considerably improved over last year; but the soprano section was lamentably weak in the more stirring moments. As a whole, Mr. Jacobs permits interest to lag and achieves little in the way of color or dynamics. The result is often languid when it should be more vitally alive.

* * *

The best singing was done in the Cum sancto and the Crucifixus, in both of which there was established a definite atmosphere. The soloists, none of whom was outstanding, were Fern Sayre, Trudie Troy, Iris Sievwright, Merwyn Dante, and Julian Lieban. The substitution of two pianos and an organ for the small orchestra utilized heretofore was not an unqualified success. However, the great Mass is never an everyday occurrence, even in normal times, and we should be grateful for performances that are in many ways excellent, even though they do not achieve the heights.

Other performances were given by the Brodetsky Chamber Music Ensemble and the A Cappella Choir of the Marlborough School, conducted by Ruth Krehbiel Jacobs, assisted by Judith Poska, violinist, and Max Rabinowitsch, pianist. The program on Saturday evening included Cantatas No. 140, "Sleepers Wake," and No. 108, "God's Time Is Best," sung by the Pasadena Bach Singers, conducted by George Lynn. H. D. C.

Disney Studio Busy

Walt Disney within the past month has broken all records for his studio with an output of more than 30,000 feet of film. This equals total footage for 1941. Most of the finished product is intended for the U. S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the United States Army. Its subjects range from aircraft carrier landings to icing conditions, the latter a part of the Navy's "Aerology" subject, scheduled to total 24,000 feet of film.

Two completed subjects, for general release, are "Education for Death," an anti-Nazi film, and "Walt Disney Sees Latin-America." The first-named is a one-reel Technicolor subject adapted from the Gregor Ziemer book of the same name. The second, in two reels, records the trip Disney made last year with a staff of artists and musicians through Latin-America. It covers highlights of the tour not treated in the feature-length "Saludos Amigos," which RKO Radio will release.

Music in North Africa

By Paul Nettl

The American soldiers now in North Africa will probably be a little disappointed with the music of Tunis, Algiers and Egypt, for North African music is not for normal European or American ears. Of course, in Tunis, Bizerte, and Casablanca there is also European music to be heard in the coffee houses where French, Czech, and Viennese orchestras play, and in the great hotels even American music is heard.

But Cairo plays a part even in European musical history. It was at the newly erected theater in Cairo in 1871 that Verdi's opera "Aïda," composed at the suggestion of the Viceroy Ismael Pasha, was presented for the first time. And the Palestine orchestra is a frequent guest in the Egyptian capital. In recent years, however, the Egyptian government has displayed a great interest in native Arabian music, and in old Arabian musicology.

* * *

Some years ago, under the auspices of the government, a convention was held on non-European music, where, oddly enough, or perhaps characteristically enough, devotees of Oriental music and extreme modern music came together. Alois Haba, the pioneer of quarter-tone music, wanted to base his system on the tonal characteristics of non-European music, just as, in fact, a portion of the ultra-modern composers believe in the catch-word "Ex Oriente Lux," and in attempting to get away from the principles of older European harmony look to the East for inspiration.

Egypt has its own composers of European origin. They are, however, by no means radical, but attempt merely to adapt their European music to the atmosphere of the Nile Valley as well as they can. Among them is the Czech, Josef Hüttel, who in Bohemia wrote Czech music and in Alexandria and Cairo writes "Oriental" music. It is clear that there has been an unbroken line of European musical influence in the cities of Northern Africa. Even such an excellent scholar as Villoteau, in his work "Description de l'Egypte," was taken in by a so-called original Egyptian bridal song that in reality was the old song of the eighteenth century, "Marlborough," which in the course of its travels had landed in North Africa. Since it is still sung there, I am convinced that the American soldiers will recognize it immediately as an old favorite, for it is sung in America with the text: "We won't come home until morning." They will also be surprised to hear the good old "Clementine" as a funeral march with a drum accompaniment. Even the Egyptian national hymn was imported from Europe. It is a melody by Verdi, to which the Institute for Arabian Music gave the text.

* * *

But much more original music may be heard in the old streets and bazaars of Cairo, Tunis and Algiers, where singers and musicians are to be heard who are little influenced by the urban music of North Africa. The Egyptians, Tunisians and Algerians sing on the slightest provocation, whenever there is time for relaxation, and that happens frequently. When the fellah runs along behind his donkey, he hums a song. When he rows his boat, tills his field, or does anything requiring the movement of his limbs, he requires rhythmical music. He regards music as both an aid to his work and as enjoyment.

When I said that Oriental music is nothing for Western ears, I meant only the ears of the average person. Whoever has a strong will to penetrate this music and, moreover, has a fine ear and will permit the music to sing into his musical consciousness, will, in a short time, be transplanted in his mind to a region of Oriental gardens with fragrant flowers and aromatic spices. Above all, one must dismiss the thought that the intervals are false.

And one should regard the unisonance of Arabian music not as something incomplete and primitive, but as the expression of a unique musical consciousness. Let us not forget that the old Greeks knew only monophony in accordance with the Apollonian character of their whole culture. Like the old Greeks the Arabians have, too, the so-called "heterophony." The main voice is surrounded by variations from the subordinate voices, without, however, there being any contrapuntal contrasts in voice as in our music.

Then there is an Arabian music of traditional melodic patterns which are used again and again in the variations. In Egypt these melodies are called "Nagmas" (melody), in Tunis "Taba" (character), in Algiers "Sanaa" (work, art). These melodies have, say the Arabians, magic in them, and are to be played only at definite times and in definite places. I once played for a European, who had lived long in Tunis, a record which he recognized immediately as such a melody. When he heard the first tones of the song, accompanied by a European violin and an Arabian lute, he jumped up and threw open the windows of the room. He explained that this song may be played only in the open air.

This song, of which I have just spoken, belonged to the so-called "Andalusian" style which goes back to the Moorish period in Spanish history. This type of music was imported in 1492 by the Spanish Moors into Morocco and Tunis. Even today one can determine similarity between many Andalusian songs and dances and Tunisian music.

There are an unbelievable number of native musical instruments in North Africa. The most common ones, however, are the tambourine with little bells ("Rikk"), the semi-globular tambourine ("Nakkara"), a kind of oboe ("Zemr"), the drum, a kind of flute, a two-stringed violin with a resonator made from a cocoanut, and the "Rebab," the one-stringed fiddle of the poets.

* * *

A concert in an Arabian courtyard or on the street proceeds approximately as follows: the chief singer begins softly the variations on one of the "magical" melodies mentioned before. As if in a trance he sits there, his hand pressed against his cheek, and seems to be squeezing the tones with difficulty from his throat. Then the "Ud" or the "Rebab" player listens attentively to him, and when he has finished a line, he comes in with the instrumental music. At times the instrumentalist strikes up a couple of notes to the vocal melody. Then the drums and bells are added softly at irregular intervals in rhythmical accompaniment. The listeners murmur, after each line, their praise of Allah. There are also instrumental pieces, "Baschrav," a kind of Arabian sonata originally imported into Egypt from Turkey, where they had been popular for centuries.

North Africans claim all kinds of marvelous effects from music. Granada, and accordingly all of Spain, the musicians of Morocco relate, was lost to the Moors because they were so obsessed with their music that they did not hear the approaching enemy.

It is odd that outside of the notorious "danse de ventre" there are no dances accompanied by music. Nor is music used for divine services, with the exception of the calls to prayer of the Muezzin. But music is part of the activity of the Islamite monks, the dervishes.

Beardsley to Spencer to Burra

By Jan Gordon

London

At the beginning of the century Aubrey Beardsley was considered by the most advanced critics to be one of the key artists of the new art movement in Britain. He did, in fact, introduce a whole new body of ideas and a novel technique, and was imitated by dozens of ambitious black-and-white draughtsmen.

But by 1920 Beardsley was the target of the intellectual sneer, his imitators slumped badly, and artistic excitement (in London) had raised up instead the painter and decorator Stanley Spencer. His war pictures and the designs for the decorations of the Burghclere Memorial Chapel roused the highest enthusiasm. He also, very soon, produced his crop of imitators.

The wheel still spins and, at the moment, though Stanley Spencer is yet in the full flood of his creative powers (indeed, is now being exhibited in extenso at the Leicester Galleries), the first notes of disparagement are being sounded, and a new artist, Edward Burra, is about to strain the vocabularies of the critics.

What is the reason for these violent fluctuations of favor? Were the critics who worshiped at the shrine of Beardsley really less capable than those who tore him to pieces, and, again, were those critics who deposed Beardsley and thrust up Spencer really so much less wise than those who today are pulling Spencer down and pushing Burra up? To believe so is rather difficult.

As the history of art grows, experience is added to experience, the data upon which criticism can draw is extended, the philosophy changes its bases; yet the fact remains that the critic, no matter how he judges, is exercising an intuitive faculty, and the amount of intuitive faculty available at any period is normal or fairly constant.

The reason for the violent fluctuations seems to be this. At first and for a good many years after his appearance the artist of untuations seems to be this: At first not only stimulates the mind of the critic, as if with an electric shock, but he also fills in some space hitherto left empty in the total sphere of possible aesthetic creation. This naturally draws paeans of praise from the critic. But the critic coming later, who finds the gap filled but has never experienced the satisfaction of seeing the process of filling, thinks the preceding critic has been absurdly lavish of praise and feels that his duty is to correct the balance.

* * *

In questions of intuitive judgment the balance is most delicately hung. Favorable criticism induces a search for the best qualities (the less good are rather overlooked). Such an attitude tends to swell the importance of a work; but unfavorable criticism acts just as unfairly in the opposite direction, for the poorer sides of the work are diligently brought to the fore, the better parts unmentioned. So the see-saw is started. The balance may not come to a definite rest for a hundred years or even more.

With Beardsley at present I am not concerned; the question is that between Spencer and Burra. Today the thumbs are, so it seems, down for Spencer. Perhaps this is because contemporary criticism has changed so much of late that I can count no more than one or two major critics now writing here who were in the field before 1920.

What Spencer did, that had not been done before, was to bring, so to speak, heaven, the nursery, the villa family, the contemporary village, and the country scene all into one united field of vision. To do this strikingly he used what might be called new easel angles, and he differentiated between methods of representing objective and subjective elements. As I once before put it:

> The soul of a tree
> Paint what you see.
> The soul of a man
> Paint what you can.

To dress his saints or angels in clumsy smocks was not naïvism, as has been suggested, but probably because this was the way in which his imagination, at its liveliest age, had recorded them, and no advantage was to be gained by giving them historical dress. Thus all the figures of Jesus, in Spencer's striking new series, "Christ in the Wilderness," are dressed in an extraordinary kind of jibba which is used to conceal the human form rather than to reveal it.

* * *

Another of his remarkable qualities, brought out at this exhibition, is the way he can use objects to illustrate an emotion, as, for instance, in "Soldiers at Thanksgiving Service" the choristers' hymnbooks seem like doves' wings about to take flight, the mules in the Burghclere altarpiece are like huge question marks, and in "They went backwards and fell to the ground" the fallen man in the foreground looks like a star. No, Stanley Spencer, to my mind, can stand on his real merits.

Edward Burra is also undoubtedly an extraordinary phenomenon. His violent imagination explodes into a fantastic world, vivid, convincing, grotesque and threatening, executed in powerfully colored water color or stark black-and-white of large dimensions. His pictures bring together in one crucible surrealism, the end of the Renaissance and the Mysteries of Udolpho, pounded together with rubies and emeralds and India ink by this fantastic story teller without words. They seem, at first sight, even a little out of scale with the productions of today.

At any rate, here is a young master who has used water color in a fashion and with a power never before attempted. I should like to see Prescott's "History of Mexico," interpreted, liberally, by him.

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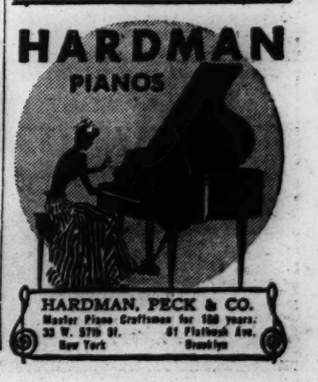
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Program of French Music Opens With 'Marseillaise'

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Koussevitzky is paying tribute to France this week with a program of music by French composers. In addition, he opened the concert yesterday with a stirring performance of the "Marseillaise," in memory of the sailors at Toulon who sacrificed themselves along with their ships (as the conductor put it in a little speech) "for the sake of liberty everywhere and for the honor of France."

The regular program consisted of Milhaud's "Le Cortège Funèbre," Debussy's "La Damoiselle Elue," and the "Schéhérazade" and the Second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite of Ravel. The soloists were Marcelle Denya, soprano, and Jennie Tourel, contralto. The chorus was that of the Radcliffe Choral Society, of which G. Wallace Woodworth is conductor.

The list was well calculated to display certain facets of the French genius. It embraced the Pre-Raphaelitism of Debussy, the ironic sophistication of Ravel, the Parisian modernism of Milhaud. It did not make a place for the burning individualism of Berlioz, the emotional fervor of Franck, or the intense intellectualism of Roussel. No doubt it would be impossible to get all these things into one program, but as the income tax people would say, the base could have been brodaer. Nevertheless, within its limits, the program was representative.

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Milhaud is found in this piece in serious mood, writing a threnody of the fall of France. There can be no question of the sincerity of his emotion, although its expression is characteristic of the mood of the 'twenties, when he and the rest of the "Six" flourished.

The performance of the Debussy was one of the most exquisite in memory. Conductor and orchestra were at the top of their form (membership in Local 9, A. F. M., has certainly not harmed their playing so far), the young choristers were completely accordant collaborators, and the soloists were thoroughly in the Debussy-Rossettian world.

Yet how quaint this music seems today—as unreal as the dream-world atmosphere of Rossetti which it so accurately reflects. It is a world that seems far away indeed just now, a world of imagined security in which charm and fancy and languor were available for the fortunate. If anything could persuade us that it had its rightful place in time, it would be Debussy's music. And this, in spite of its amusing leanings upon the despised composer of "Lohengrin" and "Tristan."

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Miss Denya had another and an even more favorable opportunity in the Ravel setting of three poems of Tristan Klingsor: "Asie," "La Flûte Enchantée," and "L'Indifférent." In the Debussy she had been perfectly in the vein, but had had difficulty in making herself heard when the orchestra was in full cry. In these poems there was no such trouble, and she again proved herself a mistress of style, giving the music the fragile line and the subtle chromatic shades it demands. And Mr. Laurent of course was the supremely appropriate flutist.

But then, more Ravel. The "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite No. 2 is a favorite of Dr. Koussevitzky's, and it is one of his most successful interpretations. But without confusing Debussy and Ravel, it is possible to have enough of this perfumed ecstasy, which is not free of a suspicion of decadence.

© Columbia Pictures

Robert Allen

As the father in "Junior Miss," drawing near the end of its run at the Wilbur.

Vandamm

Grace George

In "Spring Again," play coming to the Plymouth Christmas night

Talbot

Lynn Phillips

In "Angel Street," now in its concluding weeks at the Plymouth

Concerts to Come

Upon return from touring western cities, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will appear at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 17. The program, under the direction of Richard Burgin, will consist of Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings (Georges Laurent, soloist), Lopatnikoff's Sinfonietta, and Mahler's Symphony No. 1. The orchestra will give its next Boston concerts on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 18, and the evening of Saturday, Dec. 19, presenting under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky Corelli's Suite for string orchestra, Mozart's Symphony in E flat major, and Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D major.

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Crooks-Burgin Recital

Richard Burgin, violinist, lending a couple of moments of diversion to the program of Richard Crooks, tenor, in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, will present pieces by Handel, Bach-Kreisler, Milhaud, Hubay, Wagner-Wilhelmj, Juon, and Sarasate. Mr. Crooks will sing a group of old airs, a group of French songs, an aria from the opera, "Andrea Chénier," and a miscellaneous group.

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Regarding Neighbors

Music of Latin America will be discussed for the revelation it gives of "Our Neighbors to the South," by Carleton Sprague Smith of the New York Public Library at a meeting of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, 205 Commonwealth Ave., Monday evening, at 8:30.

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Wellesley's Orchestra

Half old-school music and half new-school, Haydn, Vivaldi, and Mozart works, along with Vaughan Williams and Ballantine pieces, stand on the program of Wellesley College Orchestra, to be presented at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley, Sunday afternoon at 4. Malcolm H. Holmes conducts. Clara Chittenden, violinist, and Sylvia Kenney, viola player, take part as soloists, assisting in a study of Mozart's Symphonie Concertante in E flat for violin and viola.

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Talk on Shostakovitch

Concluding a series of modern music lectures, Nicolas Slonimsky goes into the Shostakovitch question at the Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Ave., Thursday evening, Dec. 10, at 8:15 o'clock. The line taken by Mr. Slonimsky is that the composer of Symphony No. 7 symbolizes the "Heroic Era in Music."

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Boston String Quartet

Two works comprise the task the Boston String Quartet sets itself for the first of its three concerts, to be given Sunday evening in Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music. They are Thompson's Quartet in D minor and Franck's Quartet in D major.

For the second concert of the series, date of Feb. 7, 1943, Martinû's First Piano Quartet is announced, with Beveridge Webster, pianist, assisting.

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Jacob Sleeper Hall

Beethoven's composing, early, middle, and late periods, are illustrated in the second of the series of historical concerts, to be given by the Stradivarius Quartet under Boston University auspices, Jacob Sleeper Hall, Tuesday evening, at 8:15. The works scheduled are the Quartets in D major, op. 18, No. 3; in E minor, op. 59, No. 2 and in E flat major, op. 127.

Edward R. Murrow

Currently on the screen at the Telepix and the South Station Theater.

© Walt Disney Productions

King of the Forest

In "Bambi," coming to the Exeter Sunday.

'Thunder Birds' in Technicolor

Twentieth Century-Fox faced a delicate and diplomatic crisis in "Thunder Birds," which came to the RKO-Boston on Friday. It was obvious that the British hero (John Sutton), in America for R. A. F. training, must finally win the heart of the American heroine (Gene Tierney). But where did that leave the young lady's U. S. admirer (Preston Foster) who also happened to be Mr. Sutton's flying instructor?

An adroit script writer has solved the dilemma by allowing Mr. Sutton to continue his training at Arizona's Thunder Bird Airport only by virtue of Mr. Foster's good nature and sportsmanship. Instead of grounding the hero for his repeated dizziness in the air, Mr. Foster gives Mr. Sutton extra chances. And this allows Mr. Sutton to pay further court to Miss Tierney.

Mr. Foster's lenience, he explains, is actuated by the fact that he and Mr. Sutton's father were buddies in the last war. Eventually, it is neither Mr. Foster's self-sacrifice nor Mr. Sutton's merit, courage, and looks which persuade the field officials to give the hero a second final test. Miss Tierney's feminine wiles really win the day. "Thunder Birds" is war in Technicolor. John Gunther speaks the foreword and postscript.

French Film at Fine Arts

The French film, "Le Roi S'Amuse," which came to the Fine Arts Friday under the English title, "The King Amuses Himself," is characteristically Gallic in its humors, highly satirical, frequently ribald, expertly polished in its acting, and generally casual in its photography.

It is concerned with exposing the weaknesses of social climbers, hypocritical politicians, decadent aristocrats, and visiting royalty. It tells in particular of a millionaire who poses as a political democrat but who has hopes of marrying his daughter to the son of a marquis. The visiting monarch of a mythical kingdom, bored with official honors, temporarily ousts him with first his mistress and then his wife, and placates his wrath with social and political rewards. The marquis, in turn, noting the royal recognition, withdraws his opposition to the match between the millionaire's daughter and his own son.

Artistically the film is marked by the acting of Raimu as the millionaire politician. It is a performance that depends more on understatement than emphasis, and that is typically French in its tone and mood. There is an expert characterization too by Victor Francen as the world-weary monarch. Gaby Morley's acting is somewhat uneven as the millionaire's wife. She is tempted into overdoing the gaucheries of the lady on one or two occasions by the script, but in other parts of the film she is lively and unaffected. Andre Lefauer gives a skillful reading of the role of the marquis, and there are half a dozen capable performances by players in supporting parts.

E. F. M.

'Bambi' for Exeter

Beginning Sunday and continuing through Wednesday, Walt Disney's "Bambi" will head the program at the Exeter. The other feature will be "Between Us Girls," with Diana Barrymore, Kay Francis, and Robert Cummings.

Goldovsky Series

Boris Goldovsky overhauls the Richard Strauss opera, "Rosenkavalier," at his eighth lecture in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, on Thursday, Dec. 10; the hour, 5 o'clock. Mr. Goldovsky gives 25 opera talks in all.

Plays in Prospect

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Dec. 14. Return engagement of the play seen here last season, this time with Boris Karloff to head the cast. Two weeks' engagement.

Something for the Boys—At the Shubert, beginning Friday evening, Dec. 18. New musical show in preparation for Broadway. Cole Porter has written the music, and Herbert and Dorothy Fields, the book. Ethel Merman heads a cast which includes Allan Jenkins, Betty Bruce, and Betty Garrett. Michael Todd is the producer.

Spring Again—At the Plymouth, beginning Christmas night. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in the comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented by Guthrie McClintic, which ran for nine months in New York last season. In the cast will be Ann Andrews, Michael Rosenberg, Jayne Cotter, Richard Stevenson, Ben Lackland, Charlotte Bemis, Edmond Ryan, Lucian Self, Donald Murphy, and Douglas Gregory. The play will be included in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription list.

The Wife Takes a Child—Probably at the Wilbur, beginning Christmas night. New comedy of New York family life by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, presented by John C. Wilson, with Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, and Nedda Harrigan to head a cast which includes Judy Parrish, Lyle Bettger, Gee Gee James, Mary Orr, Bubble Monahan, Evelyn Davis, Immanuel Duval, William Wadsworth, Robert Breton, and John Kane. Mr. Wilson is directing.

At Ross Gallery

At the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, through Dec. 12, pictures by the pupils of Mrs. Blanche W. Plimpton will be on exhibition.

Most of the pictures represent the effort of hobby painters. Personal portraiture is the most common subject. What is lacking is the factor of practice, years of study, observation and preparatory manipulation. However, some of Mrs. Plimpton's pupils catch a like-like quality and express character, and many show a grasp of essentials.

The exhibitors are Rachel Lines, Anne Allen, Clara Valentine, Helen Sargent, Isabel Farley, Hildreth Davis, Louise Amory, Evelyn Cunningham, Ruth Yount, Elaine Harkness, Louise Rosenthal, and Betsy Barton.

D. A.

To Give Play on Norway

The Lolamy Theater will present at the Peabody Playhouse a new play, "Sun at Midnight," by John L. Gerstad, on Friday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 11 and 12, at 8:30 p. m. The play deals with the underground movement in Norway, beginning with the Nazi invasion and ending in December, 1942.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Ribert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Sun Field," comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus. Joel Thomas Ashley, starring. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 (last day).

Shubert—"The Willow and I," by John Patrick, featuring Martha Scott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (last day).

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by N. S. Behrman. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Marcelle Denya, soprano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Recital by Richard Crooks, tenor, in association with Richard Burgin, violinist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Ella Belle Davis, soprano, and Marie P. Davis, accompanist. 2.

New England Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall—Concert of chamber music by the Boston String Quartet. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Monster and the Girl." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Mad Doctor." 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45.

Exeter—"News and New Soldiers are Tough." 2:05, 5, 8. "Just Off Broadway." Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:45, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The King Amuses Himself," Raimu, Victor Francen. 1, 3:05, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. "Man, the Enigma." 2:40, 4:45, 6:59, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:40.

Kenmore—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan — "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 8:35, 8:30.

Modern—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Normandie—"Stand By All Networks." 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 8:50. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20.

Old South, Newsreel Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "So You Want to Give Up Smoking," "America's Battler of Beauty," "Alona of Sarong Seas," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Paramount—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15, 10:50. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 7, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The World at War," "Ed Murrow and 'Dover,'" "Leon Errol Comedy," Donald Duck, "Excursions in Science," "Travel to Arabia," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30; Sunday continuous 1-11.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10:05. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 1:35, 5:05, 8:25.

Telepix—"United States Paratroops," "Ed Murrow," "Thaw Asiatic Expedition," comedy, "Excursions in Science," Disney comedy, Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown, 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:10, 7:35, 10:05. "Traitor Within," Donald M. Barry, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:03, 8:55.

Tremont—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 10:50 a. m., 3:05, 7:30. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 5:35, 10.

Uptown—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:50, 6:30, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn and Ronald Reagan. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Top Sergeant," Leo Carrillo. 3, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2—Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 2:43, 6:11, 9:21. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, 4:20, 8.

Coolidge: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Cleveland Circle: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. Leon Errol. Continuous 1-11.

University: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 2, 7.

Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 1.

Codman Square: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:32, 6:02, 9:33. "Here We Go Again." 1:02, 4:31, 8:02.

Uphams Corner: "Escape from Hongkong," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 10:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Jungle Book." 11:30 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:29, 6:24, 9:19. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2:28, 5:23, 8:18.

Park: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. Continuous 1:30-11.

Hyde Park: "Broadway," George Raft. 3:12, 6:11, 9:10. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Donald Barry. 2:12, 5:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 2:30, 6, 9. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:50, 7:20, 10:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:21, 6:31, 9:41.

Maplewood: "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer, Lynn Starr. 2:25, 5:27, 8:24. "Ghost Town Law," Rough Riders. 3:40, 6:42, 9:39. "Junior G Men of the Air Serial." 2:05, 5:07, 8:04.

Orpheum: "Land of the Open Range," Tim Holt. 3:25, 6:05, 8:45. "Tough as They Come," "Dead End Kids," 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery. 3:15, 6:18, 9:20. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Mystic: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 2:45, 5:57, 9:09. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:23, 4:36, 7:48.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Moonlight in Havana," Don Terry, Alan Jones. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Submarine Raider," John Howard. "Criminal Investigator." 2, 8.

Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Mexican Spitefire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Joan of the Ozarks," Judy Canova. "Ellery Queen Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 3, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 2:07, 7:52. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:34, 9:19.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 8:30. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2:35, 6:45, 9:55.

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The Home Forum

Watching Our Thought and Conversation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN ONE realizes how important a part his conversation plays in his experience, he is careful to watch his words, and what is more he is careful to watch his thoughts. Wrong thoughts are harmful, and destructive conversation is fear-breeding and disease-inviting, doing no good and much harm. Progress both for the individual and for human society demands that right thinking replace evil thinking and evil speaking. The Apostle Paul, in his letter to the Philippians, said (4:8), **"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."**

It is as easy to think and to voice good as evil; indeed, far easier when once one learns to control his thoughts, and the result is more satisfying, since one who improves the quality of his thinking and conversation finds evil happenings lessening in his experience. We overcome evil when we stop thinking and talking about it and expecting it to come and go like changes in the weather. This fact has been proved by many who have learned to order their thought and living aright. In this sense the Psalmist said (Psalms 50:23), **"To him that ordereth his conversation aright will I shew the salvation of God."**

Is not salvation what all are seeking? We wish to be saved from suffering, from limitation, from war, from dismay, from trembling for fear, from expectation of evil, from disaster. Those who are sincere in their desire for salvation of the whole world will heed the words of the Psalmist and order their thinking and living aright. Certainly Christ Jesus left an example of well-ordered conversation. He spoke no slander, no destructive criticism. His words were spiritually constructive, joy-inspiring, loving, tender, and kind, because they came from a heart filled with love for all mankind.

* * *

Man, made in God's likeness, is loving and pure, delighting in good. He is happy, for joy is characteristic of his spiritual nature, wholly good. Evil speaking and evil thinking are unnatural and abnormal. The admission of this fact, with all that it implies, is a prerequisite for progress.

To progress out of material-mindedness resulting from a false concept of God and man we must watch our thinking and replace material beliefs with spiritual facts. Man is spiritual, harmonious, and free. This truth is the basis for right thinking, and from this basis all that is unlike good in human experience is scientifically rejected and overcome. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, urges (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 392): **"Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously."**

If thoughts of disease appear at our mental door, we can and should refuse to entertain them. The alert thinker likewise refuses to listen to descriptions of disease coming either in private conversation or through the radio, newspaper, billboard advertising, and so on. No good comes from filling thought with descriptions of disease, nor does good result from fearfully pondering and rehearsing details of war or other disaster. The wise are informed on world affairs and alert in throwing the weight of spiritual thinking into the scale of victory for the right. They mentally insist that evil cannot spread, grow, or increase, since God is All, and all He makes is good. Evil has no place or power, since infinite Love fills all space.

* * *

Watching our thought and conversation is an important contribution in defense of human rights. In face of evil tidings, one who understands the wholly spiritual nature of God and man accepts the Scriptural assurance (Revelation 19:6), **"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."** The spiritually-minded cannot possibly admit that evil is gaining ground, or that it has a foothold in God's universe. Evil in all its various phases—sickness, sin, war, despair, destruction, fear, and limitation—is an illusion of mortal mind, and never touches reality. Evil is to be recognized as illusive, scientifically classified as a lie concerning God and man, and thus corrected and overcome.

Christian Science shows that evil must be seen as unreal and destroyed, rather than ignored; it must be recognized as powerless to affect the life and harmony of man. Disease, sin, fear, and limitation have no inherent power, and they find no abiding place in the thought dwelling on spiritual reality. Knowing this, Mrs. Eddy said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): **"Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness."** Those who abide in Truth and Love order their thought and conversation aright.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Über unser Denken und Reden wachen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN EINER erkennt, welch wichtige Rolle seine Unterhaltung in seiner Erfahrung spielt, wacht er sorgfältig über seine Worte und, was noch mehr ist, über seine Gedanken. Falsche Gedanken sind schädlich, und untergrabende Unterhaltung erregt Furcht und fördert Krankheit. Sie tut nichts Gutes und stiftet viel Schaden. Fortschritt sowohl für den einzelnen als auch für die menschliche Gesellschaft fordert, daß böses Denken und böses Reden durch rechtes Denken ersetzt werde. Der Apostel Paulus schreibt in seinem Briefe an die Philipper (K. 4, 8): „Weiter, liebe Brüder, was wahrhaftig ist, was ehrbar, was gerecht, was keusch, was lieblich, was wohllautet, ist etwa eine Tugend, ist etwa ein Lob, dem denket nach".

Es ist ebenso leicht, Gutes zu denken und zu reden wie Böses, ja viel leichter, wenn man seine Gedanken einmal zügeln gelernt hat, und das Ergebnis ist befriedigender; denn wer sein Denken und seine Unterhaltung verbessert, findet, daß er weniger Böses erfährt. Wir überwinden das Böse, wenn wir nicht mehr daran denken und darüber reden und auch nicht mehr erwarten, daß es komme und gehe wie die Änderungen des Wetters. Diese Tatsache ist von vielen bewiesen worden, die gelernt haben, ihr Denken und Leben in Ordnung zu bringen. In diesem Sinne sagt der Psalmist (Ps. 50, 23): „Wer seine Rede in Ordnung bringt, dem will ich das Heil Gottes zeigen".

Trachten nicht alle nach Erlösung? Wir wünschen von Leiden, von Begrenzung, von Krieg, von Schrecken, von Zittern aus Furcht, von der Erwartung des Bösen, von Unheil erlöst zu werden. Diejenigen, die aufrichtig die Erlösung der ganzen Welt wünschen, werden die Worte des Psalmisten sorgfältig beachten und ihr Denken und Leben in Ordnung bringen. Christus Jesus hinterließ gewiß ein Beispiel wohlgeordneter Rede. Er sprach nichts Verleumderisches, keinen untergrabenden Tadel. Seine Worte waren geistig aufbauend, freudeinspirierend, liebevoll, mild und freundlich, weil sie aus einem von Liebe zur ganzen Menschheit erfüllten Herzen kamen.

Der zum Bilde Gottes gemachte Mensch ist liebevoll und rein und erfreut sich am Guten. Er ist glücklich; denn Freude ist ein Kennzeichen seiner geistigen Art, die ganz gut ist. Böses reden und Böses denken, ist unnatürlich und naturwidrig. Das Zugeben dieser Tatsache mit allem, was sie in sich schließt, ist eine Vorbedingung des Fortschritts.

Um aus der materiellen Gesinnung, die die Folge eines falschen Begriffs von Gott und dem Menschen ist, herauszukommen, müssen wir über unser Denken wachen und materielle Annahmen durch geistige Tatsachen ersetzen. Der Mensch ist geistig, harmonisch und frei. Diese Wahrheit ist die Grundlage rechten Denkens, und von dieser Grundlage aus wird alles, was dem Guten in der menschlichen Erfahrung unähnlich ist, wissenschaftlich verworfen und überwunden. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, dringt in uns (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 392): „Steh Wache an der Tür des Gedankens! Wenn du nur solche Schlüsse zugibst, die du in körperlichen Ergebnissen verwirklicht zu sehen wünschst, wirst du dich harmonisch regieren".

Wenn Krankheitsgedanken an unserer Gedankentür erscheinen, können und müssen wir uns weigern, sie zu beherbergen. Der wachsame Denker weigert sich auch, Krankheitsbeschreibungen anzuhören, gleichviel ob sie in der privaten Unterhaltung oder durch den Rundfunk, in den Zeitungen, durch Reklamemacherei usw. kommen. Es führt zu nichts Gutem, wenn man das Denken mit Krankheitsbeschreibungen füllt, noch kommt Gutes davon, daß man furchterfüllt über Einzelheiten des Kriegs oder anderes Unheil nachdenkt und darüber spricht. Die Weisen sind über Weltangelegenheiten unterrichtet und werfen das Gewicht geistigen Denkens bedachtsam in die Waagschale des Siegs für das Rechte. Sie bestehen mental darauf, daß sich das Böse nicht ausbreiten, daß es nicht wachsen oder zunehmen kann, da Gott das All ist und alles, was Er macht, gut ist. Das Böse hat keinen Raum und keine Macht, da die unendliche Liebe allen Raum ausfüllt.

Über unser Denken und Reden wachen, ist ein wichtiger Beitrag zur Verteidigung menschlicher Rechte. Angesichts schlechter Nachrichten hält sich einer, der die gänzlich geistige Art Gottes und des Menschen versteht, an die biblische Versicherung (Offenb. 19, 6): „Der allmächtige Gott hat das Reich eingenommen". Die Geistiggesinnten können unmöglich zugeben, daß das Böse Boden gewinnt, oder daß es in Gottes Weltall Fuß gefaßt hat. Das Böse in allen seinen mannigfaltigen Erscheinungsformen—Krankheit, Sünde, Krieg, Verzweiflung, Zerstörung, Furcht und Begrenzung—ist eine Trugvorstellung des sterblichen Gemüts und berührt nie die Wirklichkeit. Das Böse muß als trügerisch erkannt, wissenschaftlich als Lüge über Gott und den Menschen angesehen und so berichtigt und überwunden werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß das Böse nicht übersehen werden darf, sondern daß es als unwirklich gesehen und zerstört werden muß. Es muß als machtlos, das Leben und die Harmonie des Menschen zu beeinflussen, erkannt werden. Krankheit, Sünde, Furcht und Begrenzung haben keine Kraft in sich, und sie finden keine bleibende Stätte in dem Denken, das auf der geistigen Wirklichkeit beharrt. Dies wissend schrieb Mrs. Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 210): „Geliebte Christliche Wissenschafter, haltet euer Gemüt so mit der Wahrheit und der Liebe erfüllt, daß Sünde, Krankheit und Tod nicht hineingelangen können! Es ist klar, daß einem Gemüt, das schon voll ist, nichts hinzugefügt werden kann. Ein mit Gutem gefülltes Gemüt hat keine Tür, durch die das Böse hineingelangen kann, und keinen Raum, den es ausfüllen kann". Diejenigen, die in der Wahrheit und der Liebe bleiben, bringen ihr Denken und Reden in Ordnung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Enter December

Stark and lean,
the sentinel firs walk bleakly up the hill:
this is a silent landscape, quite unstirred
by sound of wing, by sound of calling bird:
a silver landscape, memorably still.
In such an hour, provocative to thought,
there is no note of cadence to intrude
upon the integral depth of solitude;
the spiraled smoke of brushwood fires
are caught
vaguely within a sudden blur of snow
that soon may hide the farther way to go,
erasing what has been.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

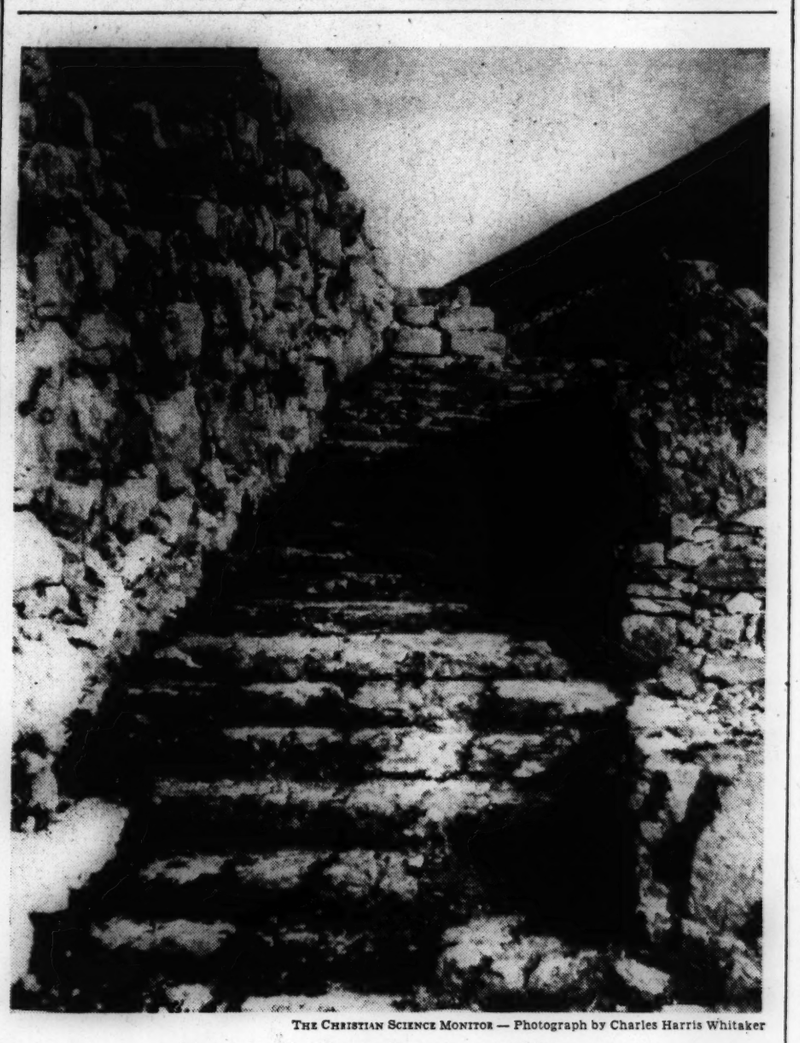
Whisper

Late autumn winds
Ever swirling and spinning
Whisper and whistle
Through boughs that are thinning:
"One year's end is
Another's beginning—"

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

The Stairway of a Mighty King

ONE MOMENTOUS DAY, over three thousand years ago, Agamemnon, richest and most powerful of all the Greek Kings, descended the great stone steps of his citadel at Mycenae, mounted his chariot, and set forth on his way to join the mighty Greek host, whose leader he was chosen to be, in the terrible Ten-Years' War to bring proud Troy to the dust. Out through the great Lion Gate, with its immense "Cyclopean" stones, he rode, by the beehive treasury or tomb of his father Atreus, across the plain of Argos, and on to Aulis, where he was awaited by the huge fleet of the Greek army.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Charles Harris Whitaker

AGAMEMNON'S GREAT STAIRWAY AT MYCENAE

Years before, he like every other man in Greece, had been a suitor for the hand of Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world. How lovely she was Homer suggests by telling us that some observers said, as she passed: "Small blame that for such a woman Greeks and Trojans should long time suffer hardship."

Helen was not only beautiful but also clever, and, before she chose one of her ardent wooers, she made them all promise to defend her future husband, if ever he was in danger of losing her. Every school boy knows that she chose Menelaus, King of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon. Very happily they ruled for years, and the old pledge the rejected suitors made was forgotten. They, like all such losers before and since, married other women, and were content. Agamemnon's wife was Helen's sister, less beautiful but far more intense a personality.

Sparta, also in the Peloponnesus, is not far from Mycenae, and immortal Helen, her radiant beauty never dimmed by years, probably visited her sister often.

Schliemann's marvelous discoveries in the Shaft tombs at Mycenae, the pure gold ornaments, the cups, the weapons, give us a hint of the splendor of the palace life of the time. All Greek nobles were fond of sport, and the sister-queens had much to watch or to share. Helen's brother, Castor, was a famous horse-tamer (Argolis was well-known for horse-breeding, horses for chariots and for racing), and her brother Pollux was a great wrestler. Homer describes the games at the funeral of Patroclus, splendid trials of skill. So life at the palace was not dull.

The royal sisters wove tapestries, as Circe did in the Odyssey and Andromache in the Iliad, and sewed on fine needlework of all kinds. Queens then never regarded work for their household as beneath them. Nausicaa's mother made her sons' clothes, you know. Homer describes the gifts Helen received, when she spent a year in Egypt, after the war: "A silver basket on wheels, full of dressed yarn, and across it a golden distaff, charged with wool of violet blue."

They had splendid feasts, as at the palace of Alcinous, in Phaeacia, with tumblers or acrobats, and always minstrels to sing old tales, to the accompaniment of their harps. Perhaps they played at "draughts," on a board like that found at Crete; or ball, as Nausicaa and her maidens did in the bright sunshine on the sea-shore. Surely sometimes they went over to Tiryns, or to the temple of Hera, on the Argive Plain.

But suddenly all this luxurious life ended for both the royal households. The handsome young Trojan prince, Paris, was sent by his father, King Priam, to visit at friendly courts in Greece. At Sparta, he, like all other men, was instantly enamoured of his hostess, Queen Helen; and, without scruple on his part or hers, carried her off to Troy. Menelaus behaved punctiliously. He headed an embassy to go to Priam and offer a splendid ransom for the lady so outrageously kidnapped. But Paris, the spoiled youngest son of the Trojan king, refused to let her go, and the embassy had no choice but to declare war.

Who does not know the story of that tragic war, and its heroes on both sides, the gallant defence of the doomed city, and its final capture by wily Odysseus' trick of the Wooden Horse? Homer, the peerless poet, has told the tale in deathless words, that the world remembers from generation to generation.

Since Homer's day, great tides of time have washed away the splendid palaces alike of Greek and Trojan kings. But the massive stone steps of the Mycenaean citadel still stand; and down them, if you half shut your eyes, you can see the beautiful sister-queens trailing their jeweled robes, as they set forth on some joyous expedition, unwitting of the tragedies that would put an end to the kingdom of Agamemnon forever and leave Mycenae ruined and desolate.

CONSTANCE G. ALEXANDER

A Boy and His Horse

THE SWIFT, HAPPY YEARS raced by. I was outgrowing Phili a little, but he still proved to be an excellent companion. I was deep in Latin and Greek, and life suddenly began to be very serious. It was not all play, I learned—not just what I could get, but what I could give, too. . . .

I rediscovered Xenophon's book on the art of horsemanship. Vaguely I remembered that Father had read it to me when I was very little, and now I lectured to Charlotte and my friends about it. Even the treatise of Simon, the Athenian Hipparch, was read, and Varro, Virgil, Oppian, and Palladius. Some of the fragments were boring, but others had enough in them to inspire us, even though they were of old vintage.

Now I rode bareback a great deal because the ancient Greeks had done it. My horse was fed on barley instead of oats, on the advice of the ancients. . . .

One day I rode Phili into the lake at Moritzburg castle. I had read and reread in "Tyro" about the intelligent young mare who had recognized her own image in the meadow stream. Would Phili? This day I dared to test it. His semblance was perfect, as in a mirror, and there was not a ripple on the pool as he stood gazing for minutes at his own likeness. I saw that he recognized his image in the clear water.

From then on I called it "the pool of Sophocles" because Phili had had the noble spirit of the Greek mare of Sophocles. I took many other horses there, but they were all indifferent to their image. I called them stupid creatures.

One day Prince Ernst came riding on the Arabian stallion which his father had bought in Hungary years ago—the one I had seen prancing along the old country road. The horse was almost white with age, though he had been a dapple-gray.

Anxiously, I watched the Prince as he rode his horse into the pool, and I remembered my father's words, that above all, the Arab is the King of horses. I shall never forget when he splashed into the water. He recognized his image at once, though the disturbed water rippled, and the stallion's image trembled on the opal surface. It seemed animated with life, swaying back and forth, and the handsome steed played with his image, tossing his feet with light touches upon the surface of the pool, keeping the ripples vibrating, and enjoying the picture dancing so vividly before his eyes. I decided that the Arabian had greater intelligence than little Phili.—From "Drinkers of the Wind," by CARL RASWAN. (New York: Creative Age Press.)

By Ship Through the Desert

A SHIP MOVING THROUGH the desert: such is the miraculous sight apparently seen by an observer on land as he watches the huge seagoing vessels travel with infinite care and deliberation through the Suez Canal. But if he is on board, the impression, particularly at night, cannot be compared with anything else in the universe. The narrowness of the canal, apparently half filled by the vessel itself, the slow pace and the solemn wilderness round about create the effect of a dead landscape, through which he glides, guided by an experienced captain and leader. . . .

But soon signs of the electrical century make their appearance. The lighthouse at Port Said swings its three beams of light. Light signals are exchanged by vessels and boats. Stars float upward and stop at a moderate height, so that one dreams that the belt of Orion must have sunk into our sphere. A little boat pulls noiselessly near; a figure mounts the deck, the bridge—the canal pilot, a smart gentleman with gray hair. The anchors rattle up. Then a brilliant gleam shoots across the water. It is the canal headlight, which rules the night like the eye of Cyclops. Everything seems noiseless; the ship appears to hold her breath, so slowly does she glide through the canal, never exceeding five miles an hour. Only the Suez boats that carry travelers send their steam whirling through the funnel of light, like a horse puffing clouds on a cold day. The glaringly illuminated strip of water narrows quickly, and the Cyclops light trickles across the fine sand on both sides.

Suddenly another Cyclops appears in the desert; the huge blue light comes slowly nearer. The two lights dazzle each other like cars on the highway, until neither can see; but what we cannot see we hear. A loud shouting and screaming begin in Arabic, with its abundant *ah* sounds. Since two vessels cannot pass, one of them must lie up according to certain rules at a wide turnout. A couple of sailors put over in a boat, and the huge vessel is moored to shore by a single cable, as if she were a parked rowboat. . . . Down goes the anchor. The ship pauses in the midst of the desert, in the midst of the night. A floating edifice with a thousand lights glides slowly past; the two giants are not twenty feet apart. . . .

Morning reveals the whole desert, always more infinite than the sea. For what can be more finite than the sharp line of the sea horizon? Only in the fog does it seem boundless; the desert always is. The play of colors, from green to deep blue, orange, olive, the shifting shadows animate the desert far more than the sea, for all forms here are blown by the wind. Every shape gives the effect of a revelation. A few camels being led to the canal yonder seem like slowly moving sacred beasts of the Egyptians. Every creature becomes a symbol. Far away in the direction of the Nile delta a bright lilac cloud floats past the spyglass; those are flamingos. Motionless on a post in the Bitter Lake sits a black cormorant, the bird of wisdom. Above a bay two kites wing in spirals one above the other hunting fish. Far away a lonely palm appears; there it stands in the desert—a veiled woman and the desert; a group of kneeling camels and the desert; all black on the golden-yellow sand against the opal of the sky. . . .

All at once the ship begins to go faster. A village with a few minarets heaves into sight; a black group of twenty Arabs is seen on the beach, bowing toward the morning sun. They are praying beside the twenty resting camels. This is Suez; here the Red Sea begins, and in four more days the ship, which left Genoa four days ago, will be plowing the Indian Ocean.—From "The Mediterranean—Saga of a Sea," by EMIL LUDWIG. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Carl Sandburg Defines Poetry

EVEN IF STRANGERS on trains still often do not know who he is, by the middle 1920's other strangers did. They recognized his genius at long distance and wrote letters, asking this and that, but chiefly inquiring about poetry—what it is and what it is not. So Sandburg in reply set down at length thirty-eight definitions, which were published nearly fifteen years ago in *Good Morning, America*. He is now revising them, but the old ones bear repeating. Among them are:

Poetry is an art practised with the terribly plastic material of human language.

Poetry is a sky dark with a wild-duck migration.

Poetry is the opening and closing of a door, leaving those who look through to guess about what is seen during a moment. . . .

Poetry is the establishment of a metaphorical link between white butterfly-wings and the scraps of torn-up love-letters.

Poetry is the capture of a picture, a song, or a flair, in a deliberate prism of words.—From "Carl Sandburg," by KARL DETZER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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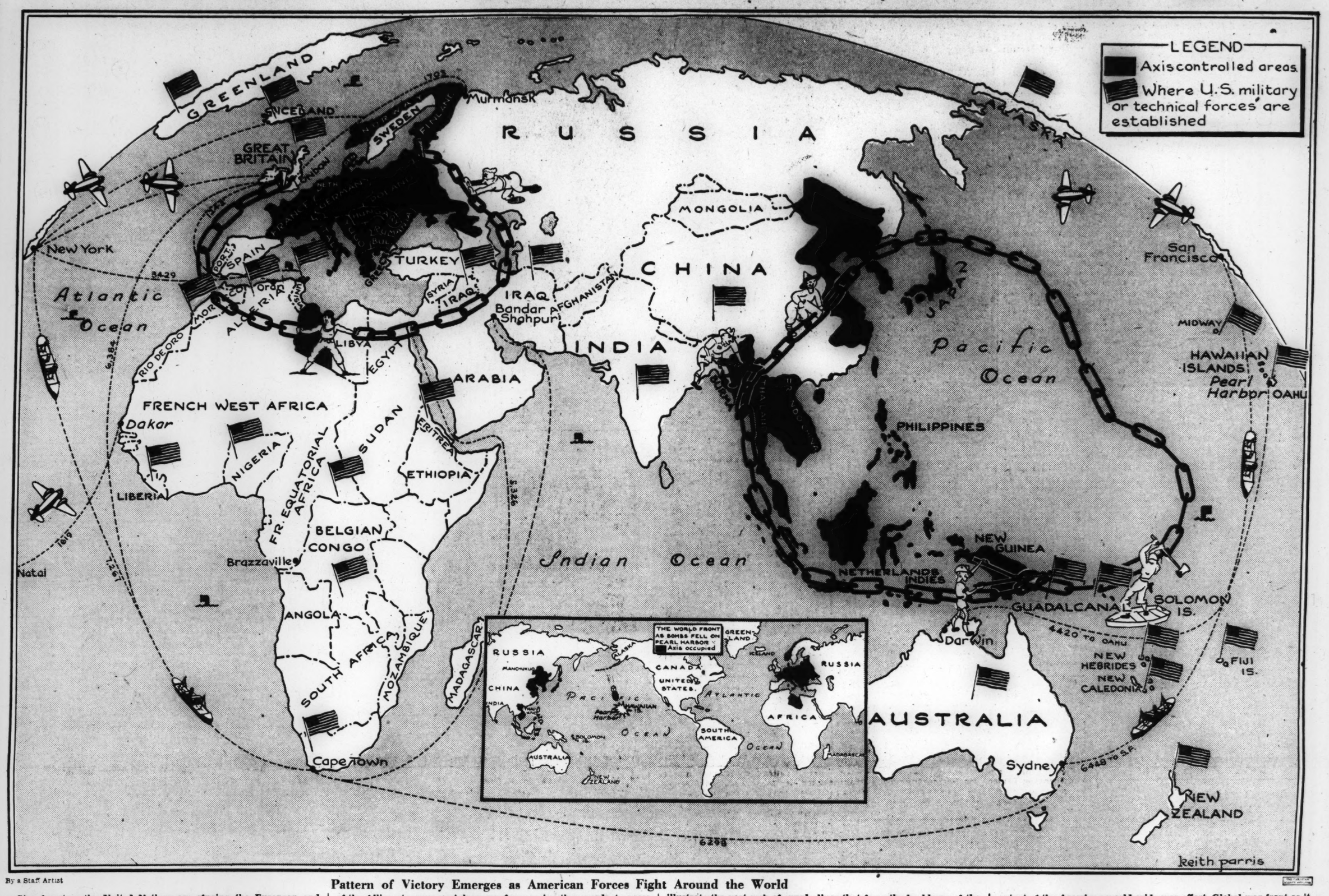
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1942

Second Section

A Year After Pearl Harbor: Tighter Draw the Chains That Will Bind the Aggressors



By a Staff Artist

Pattern of Victory Emerges as American Forces Fight Around the World

Step by step, the United Nations are ringing the European and Asiatic ends of the Axis with steel. Map indicates the grand strategy of the Allies—to wage periphery warfare, or, in other words, to press the outer reaches of Axis power in upon itself until it collapses. Ships illustrate the vast web of supply lines that form the backbone of the Allied effort, and the flags provide a striking illustration of the vast extent of the American world-wide war effort. Global war front as it appeared on Dec. 7, 1941, is shown in the inset map.

Intimate Message: Washington

Fortune Analyzes Postwar Economy ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

There is a rather striking analysis of the present economic problem of the United States in the supplement of the current issue of Fortune magazine. The editors explain why most economists do not think poverty is inevitable anymore and why there is no real reason for a slump after the war, and also why, for about the first time in modern history, governments ought to be able to avert destructive booms and collapses if they are wise enough.

The Fortune supplement would make good reading for somebody trying to catch up in a hurry with a lot of recent economic writing, for in the space of 20 pages it crams the digest of a six-months college course. On the whole, the feeling it engenders is one of optimism. It makes rather exciting reading, too, for it indicates that maybe economists are making discoveries in their own field as important to human welfare as those of the natural scientists.

As a matter of fact there is a rather dangerous gap at the moment between popular thinking on these matters and what the professors are teaching in colleges. In part, it is due to unfortunate labels like "Left" and "Right," "Conservative" and "Radical." Nobody can accuse the opulent Fortune, which costs $1 a copy, of being Socialist. This makes its detached explanation of modern economic thought all the more interesting. The writings of Keynes and Hansen and men like them are hard to popularize and yet one really needs to know something about them to know what is going on, as the emergence of the Beveridge report in Britain has just illustrated.

Business Fluctuations

As the Fortune editors put it, "there is nothing inevitable about extreme business fluctuations any more," and "many Americans do not yet realize that they can control their own fate." Most economists, I suppose, would agree with this, and subscribe at least theoretically to the bold Keynes conception of "oversaving" as an important cause of business slumps. The distinction drawn between private and public debt is also important in view of the question of what is going to happen after the war.

The big difference between the two is that when a man goes heavily into debt, his creditors can seize his assets by law, whereas a government can always boost its taxes. After reviewing the problem, the Fortune editors declare, "When Government deficits are incurred to maintain employment, it will never be possible again for an honest patriot to oppose the policy by the old-fashioned taboo against public debt. There may be other grounds for opposing it, but not that." They add, "Nor is public d t necessarily a route to inflation provided the Government exercises a degree of skill and judgment in handling it."

The Fortune editors offer their own program. "We propose that the Government should underwrite permanent prosperity," they begin, and they follow up this rather breath-taking start with a three-part recommendation: First, that Government should aid private business so that it can operate up to the limit of its capacity; second, that individual security be increased as an "absolute essential" to the undertaking through school, housing, nutrition, and similar programs, and, finally, that "when at last depression threatens," a "flexible program of public works" should be undertaken. In large part this is an acceptance by Fortune magazine, which is one of the most lavishly successful spokesmen of American industry, of the theses put forward by Keynes, Hansen, Beveridge and others. Before anyone closes his thoughts on the subject, it might be wise either to study these authors or Fortune's own program, which seems to be a digest of most of these proposals.

Surprising Recommendations

Yet it is a little surprising to find such recommendations as the following coming from the business magazine:

"We ask the Government to underwrite the whole economy, using fiscal controls, public works, and a broader Social-Security program, so that everyone who wants and is able to work may have a reasonable chance at a job."

In fact, a good many trends in the fast-moving center of World War II are breath-taking. It is one thing for professors to recommend things like this in classrooms and quite another for them to be dusted off and presented by respectable business magazines and by Beveridge reports. Indeed, Fortune itself notes and cites three major difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of what it contends is a middle-road program:

The American political system, which, to many of us, seems to put a premium on clumsy administration; the difficulty of squaring American concepts of economic freedom with those held in some other countries; and, finally, the trend away from "the free market and of creative individualism" which threatens to throw any program like this out of balance.

In the long run, Fortune editors evidently believe that the best way to preserve capitalism is to keep it malleable.

Gains by the Allies Since Japan's Attack on Pearl Harbor

Continued from Page 1

no other supply line to Russia can bring the products of American factories to Russian armies in sufficient quantity with sufficient economy of shipping time.

Yet one answer to the Axis fallacy of discounting America's weight in the war lies in this fact that the campaign has been opened. And the opening of it has taken enough of the load off both Britain and Russia to permit them for the first time to think about something more than sheer, desperate defense of key positions.

Out in the Pacific the United States is still fighting a distinctly defensive war, although it has passed from the stage of simple defense to one of aggressive defense. The great naval battles of the Coral Sea, Midway and Guadalcanal, the landing operation in the Southern Solomons and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's drive across the eastern tip of New Guinea have all been moves to protect our basic defense line and to hold positions which we must have if we are ever to undertake a counter-offensive from sound positions.

Advance Lost to Japan

Yet defensive though they be, they represent American initiative and as such have deprived Japan of the momentum of advance.

They have been conducted so valiantly and such heavy toll has been exacted of the enemy's naval forces in the process that he has definitely passed the peak of his relative strength. We are going ahead faster than he can repair his losses.

The United States Navy which was stunned 12 months ago by the shock of Pearl Harbor has risen out of the smouldering wreckage and proven one thing—that it does exercise qualitative superiority over Japan. It is holding the Pacific line, although by a still dangerously narrow margin, for the day when Anglo-American power can be released from Europe.

One key to the Far East, however, is Burma. China is more nearly encircled today by a combination of geography and Japan than is Germany. Until the Burma Road is reopened China must go on fighting with bare hands and courage more than with modern weapons of war.

This is the broad picture. We are beginning to hold everywhere. We have a plan to encircle Germany and we are engaged in the first step towards its achievement. Our prospects have improved sufficiently over recent months to be impressing not only the few remaining neutrals, but also even such ideological friends of the Axis as Gen. Francisco Franco's Spain.

Decisive Weight

This is a far cry fom Dec. 7, 1941. And it is far ahead of the dark days when General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was driving toward Suez and Hitler's armies were breaking into the Caucasus and reaching out for the Volga.

America alone has not worked this change. But America has succeded in a short 12 months in throwing enough weight into the balance to make the efforts of the older participants in the war begin to show results.

How tremendous an improvement it is in the general world picture is best indicated by the change of only recent weeks in Washington's thinking.

The great issue of the autumn in Washington was the issue of how large an Army we were to raise. For a time it looked as though a huge land army was to be the first objective of the American war effort. Some estimates went to 13,000,000 and even more.

Behind any such concept was one basic idea, the idea that America might have to fight for its own life on the American continents, since a land army so vast could never have been transported or supplied overseas. Such estimates were based on defensive thinking and on thinking which lacked faith in the powers of survival of Britain, Russia and China.

Realities Recognized

That has changed now. The size of the prospective United States land army has been scaled down to accord with the realities of offensive war overseas. Russia's survival this year and the magnificent recovery of the British Eighth Army in Libya coincided with a new appreciation of the possibilities of fighting for victory instead of merely for self preservation. The energy to be saved by keeping the United States land army within reasonable limits will go into producing the means of attacking the enemy in his front yard, which means food and weapons for our allies as well as an American overseas force.

The land force projected under the final approved plans will be approximately a 4,000,000-man combat army. The total to be mobilized under the War Department will be 7,500,000, but of this over 2,000,000 will be in the Air Corps and another million in the Service of Supply.

Every implication of such a plan is offensive. The largest land army we can transport overseas and still have facilities for supplying and equipping Allied forces is probably about three million. If we contemplate an offensive war overseas and have faith in our own and our allies' efforts, then there is no need for drafting extra millions of men whose mobilization would merely shut down the factories and turn farms into brush patches and stifle the war potential of our allies.

Revised Opinion

The war did not begin with any such general faith in the minds of Washington's military war planners. They frequently underrated Russia's power of survival. With equal frequency they saw Britain's conduct of the war in its early years in terms of retreat rather than in terms of how much had been salvaged in those retreats against vastly superior odds.

The change came quickly when it came. That it did is another powerful reason for believing that the Axis made its greatest miscalculation when it turned the Japanese fleet loose on Pearl Harbor.

The confidence now existing in Washington is real. It is found on faith in Russia and Britain, on the rising rate of American aircraft production which has certainly passed the German figure by this time, on the extraordinary achievements of American ships in the Pacific against serious odds, and on Marshal Rommel's defeat in Egypt and Libya.

In this new atmosphere it has been possible to draft plans for bona fide Allied operations, for movements which involve equipping not only British and Russian armies, but also the new French armies which are rising to our cause with the occupation of French Africa. American planning is now within the framework of Allied planning, instead of regarding allies as liabilities which interfered with defending the American continents.

Completely Changed War

Thus, on both the battlefront and in the minds of the war planners the picture has changed within twelve months so radically that it can scarcely be recognized as the same war.

The great achievement is that during this period the war has been saved from being lost. It could have been lost if Hitler had been able to drive from Voronezh to Kuibyshev instead of finding himself being pushed steadily off on his right flank.

It could save been lost if the Russians had broken at Stalingrad.

It could have been lost if the Eighth Army had been broken at Alemein.

It could have been lost if the United States Navy had gone down at Midway, exposing Hawaii and all of the American western defenses to easy Japanese attack.

None of these happened. Everywhere we managed to hold our basic defensive posts. It has been a year of magnificent holding actions and a year which closes with our defenses basically intact on every front and even improved in Africa as the first step is taken in a plan which we initiated.

It is an immensely heartening transformation of the picture. But it should not be interpreted as the opening of a march to early victory. Any assumption that Germany will collapse in 1943 must be built more heavily on wishes, and hope than on reasonable analysis. It could happen, but it is unlikely.

Tightening The Lines

The chances are that 1943 on the European Front will be a year of drawing the siege lines closer about Hitler, of prying loose some of his shakier conquests, of pounding him harder and harder from the air, of generally softening him for the real victory offensive which could come in 1944.

There is no valid reason for doubting Hitler's ability to last well into 1944. If he fails to last that long it will be because of internal developments in Germany which cannot now be logically anticipated.

Equally, there is no reason apparent today for assuming that Japan can be blasted out of its buffer area of conquest short of two more years, and it could take longer. So far, we have fought nothing but a holding war against Japan. We can scarcely expect to be fighting anything more than a holding war until a drastic improvement on the European Front releases real quantities of shipping, planes and naval forces.

But in 12 months we have avoided defeat for ourselves and added more power to the Allied side in the scales of war than Japan has added to the Axis side. Japan's attack is already a net disadvantage to its Axis partners.

Pipeline to East 100 Miles Nearer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—A hundred miles or more of 24-inch pipe that will carry oil from Norris City, Ill., to the Atlantic Seaboard have been put down along the route through Pennsylvania, ready for joining, the Petroleum Administration said today.

Preparations for installation of the 857-mile eastward leg of the pipe were reported going forward rapidly. The 531-mile northward leg from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, is expected to be completed in about two weeks. The War Production Board is considering a request by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes for a second, 20-inch pipeline from Texas to the East Coast.

Army Clinics to Give Minor Legal Advice

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Clinics where soldiers can obtain advice on their minor legal problems will be established at all Army posts, George Maurice Morris, President of the American Bar Association, reported last night.

He said the clinics would be operated by Army officers who were lawyers in civilian days and who now are stationed at the camps. The service will be limited to matters which require only informal advice, and litigation will be referred to the War Work Committee of the local bar association.

Mr. Morris outlined the program in a speech before the Illinois Bar Association. He said the plan was being worked out by the American Bar Association and the Adjutant General's office.

Braves Trade Eddie Miller to Cincinnati for Eddie Joost and Nate Andrews

Only One Deal Completed As Baseball Meeting Ends

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—The minor leagues' quick job of polishing off their business in one sitting brought the major-minor baseball party to a quick close yesterday and permitted virtually all of the various league officials and managers to be on their way home today.

The minors almost accomplished more in their one session—and raised more fuss—than the majors had managed to do in the preceding three days, but the boys from the big show threw in one parting salvo before they beat a hasty retreat.

Warren Giles, General Manager of the Cincinnati Reds, telephoned a railroad station in time to catch President Robert Quinn of the Boston Braves. By telephone they agreed that Quinn should give up Eddie Miller, the most prized shortstop in the National League for the last few seasons, in return for Eddie Joost, Nate Andrews and a fair bundle of Cincinnati cash.

Deal Completed

Then Giles slammed down the receiver and the deal was accomplished—the only bona fide major league transaction at the four-day meeting.

Neither Joost nor Miller had anything exciting in the way of a batting average last season, Joost hitting .224, and Miller .244. But both are married and have children, which in these days is as good as being sure at the plate. Andrews, former St. Louis Cardinal and Cleveland Indian, pitched in the International League last year, winning 17 games and losing 12.

The minors, without too great a show of emotion, voted for a plan freezing territories of leagues forced to suspend during the war. This makes is possible for unwieldy surviving circuits to realign themselves during the emergency to make the best of involved transportation facilities.

But when they got to discussing financial matters, things sizzled. Some owners thought the cash-on-hand supply of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues—amounting to better than $200,000—should be split among currently existing minor leagues. But the Class C and D loops, who stood to get only $250 apiece, weren't enthusiastic about the proposition and assisted in voting it down.

Some Protested

Other minor league bosses also protested that part of the cash fund had been built up with funds from now defunct teams and circuits and that it would be unfair to these groups to split the surplus among the survivors. They settled the whole matter by agreeing to do away with the traditional 2 per cent "commission" on each player trade and option until such a time as the association treasury should need bolstering.

Several individual minor leagues then went into separate sessions but except for such matters as setting opening and closing dates for 1943 shied away from making any decisions on the new season, preferring to await a definite Office of Defense Transportation ruling on the chances of additional gasoline and tire allotments for club-owned busses.

Hockey Comes to Aid of Red Cross

By a Staff Photographer

Goalie Brimsek Shows How It's Done

The Boston Bruins, Treasury Department approval having been obtained, will play four National Hockey League games this winter for the benefit of the American Red Cross, and are hopeful of raising a total of more than $60,000. The ladies, left to right: Mrs. Shepard Brooks, Miss Huldah Lang, and Mrs. Horace Soule, Jr.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

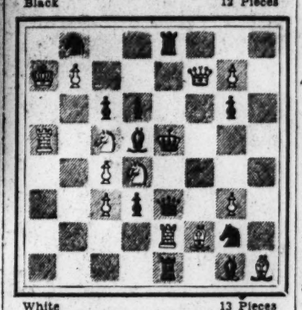
December 5, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2509

By Eric M. Hassberg, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
1kt2r3/KP3QP1/2pp2p1/R1Ktbk3/2PKt4/-2PpqiP1/4RBktl1/4r1bB

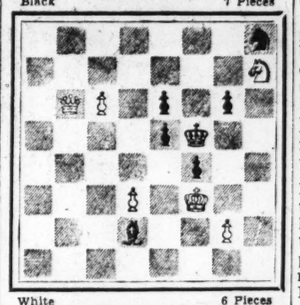
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Second Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2510

By W. Heidenfeld

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
7kt/7Kt/1QP1p1p1/4pk2/5p2/3P1K2/-3b2P1/8

White to play and mate in three

(Prize Three-Mover, South African Chess Magazine, 1940.)

Solutions to Problems

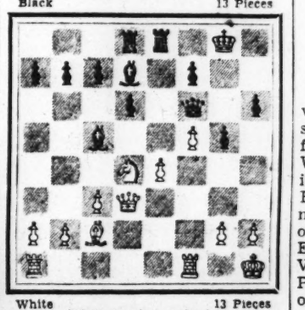
No. 2507. Q-Kt3

No. 2508. 1. BxRP threatens
2. Q-K4 mate
1. either RxR
2. Q-K4ch
1. QR-B6
2. Kt-Q3ch
1. Q-K6
2. Q-R2ch
1. KR-B6
2. KtxRch
1. Q-B6
2. B-Kt7ch

End-Game No. 642. White draws: 1 R-Kt4ch, K-Q4, 2 R-Kt5ch, K-B3; 3 R-Kt3, P-B8(Q); 4 R-B3ch, QxR, stalemate. If 1 . . . K-B6 or B5; 2 R-Kt8 and 3 R-QB8 draw, at least.

End-Game No. 643

Black 13 Pieces



White White to play and win

(Canal-Johner, Carlsbad, 1929. White's combination wins quickly.)

Second Informal Composing Tourney

Entries in the second informal composing tourney are now being published. Composers will be interested to learn that Alain White has again consented to act as judge. Previously unpublished original two-move problems are eligible for at least one book prize. Entries are welcome, and those which come up to a reasonably high standard will be published.

Boston Championship

The City of Boston Championship, now being played at the Boston City Club every Wednesday evening, has attracted 14 entrants. Dr. Gerhard Katz, last year's winner, leads the field with seven consecutive wins, out of seven games.

The leading scores: Katz, 7-0; Fleigel, 6-1; Gates, 5-2; Sturgis, 4½-3½; Daly, 4-2; Keller, 4-2.

Marshall Team Match

The fourth game of the Kashdan-Reshevsky match was played at the Marshall Chess Club, New York. As part of the celebration an informal team match between members of the audience was played, in each game the first four moves of the match game being played. Although the white pieces won in the match, not so in the team play, where Black won 13½-11½!

Amateur Game

In this game the fifth-prize winner defeated the second-prize winner, whom he trailed by only a half-point in the final standing, Donald Hallman, former New York newspaperman, was the only uniformed contestant. He is now a sergeant in the Marines. Saperstein's irregular opening play led to an open position in which he suddenly found that he could not defend a combined Queen and Rook infiltration.

Zukertort

Saperstein White	Hallman Black	Saperstein White	Hallman Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 P-R4	B-B5
2 P-QKt3	Kt-KB3	18 P-R5	R-QKt1
3 B-Kt2	P-B4	19 RPxP	BxP
4 P-K3	B-Kt5	20 Kt-B5	BxKKt
5 P-KR3	B-R4	21 KtPxB	P-B5
6 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	22 B-B3	Q-Q2
7 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	23 R-Q	Q-KB2
8 BxKtch	PxB	24 QPxP	PxBP
9 P-Q3	Kt-Q2	25 B-B5	PxP
10 QKt-Q2	P-B3	26 PxP	BxKt
11 Kt-R4	P-K4	27 QxB	Kt-Q2
12 P-K4	B-B2	28 B-Q6	RxP
13 Kt-B5	P-QR4	29 QxP	Q-B5
14 P-QR4	Kt-Kt3	30 R-R4	R-KKt1
15 Q-K2	P-Kt3	31 Q-R8ch	Kt-Kt1
16 Kt-Kt3	B-R3	Resigns	

Amateur Game

Here is an interesting game from the Amateur Championship recently concluded in New York. Langfelder, one of the younger contestants, executed a nice attack, and thereby won an important point from Heitner, who missed first by a half-point!

King's Indian Defense

Langfelder White	Heitner Black	Langfelder White	Heitner Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 QxB	Q-Kt
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	18 P-KR4	R-B
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	19 R-B	B-R5
4 PxP	KtxP	20 P-R5	B-B7
5 P-K4	KtxKt	21 PxP	RPxP
6 PxKt	B-Kt2	22 R-R6	R-B3
7 B-QB4	P-QB4	23 Q-B4	Q-Q
8 B-K3	Kt-B3	24 K-R2	B-R5
9 Kt-K2	PxP	25 R-KR	Q-Q3
10 PxP	Castles	26 P-K5	Q-Q
11 Castles	Kt-R4	27 K-Kt	Q-KB
12 B-Q3	P-Kt3	28 P-K6	R-B7
13 R-B	B-Q2	29 PxPch	K-Kt2
14 Q-Q2	R-B	30 Q-Kt5ch	ExP
15 B-KR6	RxR	31 R-B7ch	K-K
16 RxR	BxB	32 Q-Kt8ch	Resigns

Reshevsky Wins Fifth

The fifth game of the championship match was again won by the White player. Reshevsky now leads Kashdan 3-2. The game will appear next week.

'Pics Face Rovers Again; Bruins Play Tomorrow Eve

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having beaten New York Rovers 7-3 at the Garden last night for their seventh straight victory at home, the Boston Olympics go right back into action against the New Yorkers on the same ice again tonight, with the Bruins due to follow with a game against New York Rangers there tomorrow eve.

Playing without many of their regular stars, the 'Pics were never headed as they led 1-0 at the end of the first period and 5-0 at the end of the second. Tonight's game will mark the last for the duration for Cy Beigler, Canadian boy from Regina, Sask., who will take the train home tomorrow to rejoin the R. C. A. F. detachment from which he was on leave.

Like the Olympics the Bruins are still undefeated on home ice and will try to maintain that status tomorrow against the improving and strengthened Rangers. Here at the Garden the B's have won four and tied one, the principal reason why they are up challenging Detroit and Chicago for the National Hockey League lead.

The Bruins found the Rangers an easy mark earlier in the season, when Lester Patrick was trying young Steve Buzinski in goal. They beat the Blue Shirts twice in two days, outscoring them nine goals to six. Since Patrick acquired Jim Franks for the net and Hank Goldup for a forward, however, the Bruins have lost to the Rangers in New York, with the former Toronto star who was traded for Babe Pratt scoring twice to beat the Bostonians practically single-handedly. The Rangers have won two of the four games they have played since getting Franks, former Detroit property. Before, with Buzinski, they managed only two wins and a tie in nine games.

The Bruins should be ready for their visitors tomorrow, not having played since their defeat of Detroit here last Tuesday. In addition they have had three sparkling practice sessions which should have helped. The only discordant note was the possibility that Dit Clapper might not play, having injured his back in Thursday's practice session. Final decision as to whether he will play or not will be made at gametime by Clapper, himself.

Over the Blue Line

Bruins are playing their first game for the Red Cross on the afternoon of Dec. 12 so as to be able to make the train for Detroit in the evening . . . They play the Red Wings in the Motor City the following night . . . If teams are going to follow Detroit's example of last Tuesday and strip their benches of players before the game has ended just to catch a train, it might not be a bad idea to play more games in the afternoon . . . The chances are, however, that there will be few repetitions of the Detroit gesture.

Rangers may bring Scotty Cameron with them timorrow . . . Scotty, with Rovers last season until he hurt his back, started off with the Rangers but was sent to New Haven . . . The rookie faces an imminent call to the R. C. A. F. . . . Coach Frankie Boucher will show a new defenseman in Red Garrett, up from Providence.

Rookie Jack Schmidt will again be the Bruins' 15th man if Clapper plays . . . Boston has lost only one of its last eight games . . . Both Buzz Boll and Harvey Jackson have scored on every opposing goalie in the league.

Two college games are on tap tonight, Boston University vs. M. I. T. at Boston Arena, and Harvard vs. Tufts at The Skating Club of Boston's ring in Brighton . . . Tufts will be icing its first college-sponsored hockey team in history.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tiger baseball star, was released from Army, being over 28-year age limit.

Three Years Ago

Tulane and Texas A. and M. agreed to play in Sugar Bowl football game on New Year's day.

Five Years Ago

Crowd of 58,285 watched Washington Redskins beat New York Giants, 49-14, at New York for Eastern title in National Football League.

Danny Sullivan Impressive For Hershey Sextet

If the brand of hockey being flashed by Danny Sullivan, 1940 Dartmouth captain, is any criterion, clubs in the American League will look more and more to American colleges for talent in the future.

Young Sullivan, left winger with the Hershey Bears, is a potent factor in the success being enjoyed by the Chocolate Town skaters who are perched securely at the top of the Eastern Division of the League at the present writing.

A fair sample of Sullivan's speedy skating was seen Nov. 29, at Providence, where he scored a goal and assisted on two others as the Bears outpointed the Reds by a 4-3 score.

It is evident to even the most casual observer that young Sullivan is an important cog in Hershey's high-scoring hockey machine which up to Nov. 30 had posted 11 victories and two ties for a grand total of 24 points, putting them six points in front of Providence, their closest pursuers in the Eastern Division.

Johnny Revolta Leads at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 5 (AP)—Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., the 1933 winner, sank a 40-foot chip shot on the 18th hole yesterday to complete a brilliant five-under-par 65 and take the halfway lead with 135 in the $5,000 Miami open golf tournament. He took a two-stroke edge over Harold McSpaden of Philadelphia.

Starting the day in fifth place after his first-round 70, Revolta came through with seven birdies—against a pair of bogeys—to end up with his 135.

The first-day pace-setter, tiny Ben Loving of Springfield, Mass., lost control of his driver, hooked three tee shots at critical holes and finally added a 72 to his opening 66 for a tie in third place at 138 with E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark.

Green Penn Basketball Five Opens With Aberdeen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania's green but promising basketball team will open its season next Saturday night in the Palestra, by opposing Aberdeen Proving Grounds, one of the best service teams in the country. The opening game will be the first since 1937 to be played before the first of the year. During the past five seasons the Red and Blue has not had any regularly scheduled contests before the Christmas vacation period.

In meeting the soldiers from the Ordnance Department, Lon Jourdet's team will more than have its hands filled. The service five, with a host of former college stars in its line-up, will have the advantage of having played a number of games against other service teams and against professional fives.

Freshman Game

Last year the freshman team met Aberdeen in one of the best games played in the Palestra all season. In the last seconds the soldiers scored a field goal to win 56 to 54.

Jourdet has had a number of scrimmages with teams in this locality in an effort to have his team get the feel of actual competition under game conditions. With sophomores predominating on the squad the lack of experience has been noticeable in the duels with teams having a preponderance of veterans. Despite this the team has shown signs of developing into a capable opponent for any team on the schedule.

The competition for places on the team is so keen that Jourdet may not know which five players will start until game time. The center position is in considerable doubt because of the improved play of Jack Coleberg, a sophomore and nephew of Howard Ehmke, the former big league pitcher.

Fair Chance

Coleberg is dueling with Chuck Viguers, captain of the team and a three-year veteran. Six feet five inches tall, the sophomore has played better than anticipated and stands a fair chance of being a regular.

The forward positions may be occupied by Pat Shovlin and Chink Crossin, both sophomores, or by Phil Jones, another sophomore, or Dave Mercer, Dave Mahoney and Larry Davis seem to have the guard positions clinched although they have formidable opposition in Harry Dempsey and Tad Barszcz, both lettermen.

The addition of three members of the football team of the past season, Bob Brenner, Bill Brady and Hank Brodersen, all sophomores, has greatly strengthened the squad. It was not expected that they would report for another week, but all three said they did not need any rest between seasons and, as a result, turned up last Monday.

All-Yankee Team

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (AP)—The Birmingham News announced an "All Yankee" Southeastern Conference football team, made up of players from north of the Mason-Dixon line on the various elevens.

The team:

Ends—George Poschner, Georgia, from Youngstown, Ohio, and Al Hust, Tennessee, from Cleveland, Ohio.

Tackles—Mitchell Olenski, Alabama, from Vestal, N. Y., and Richard Huffman, Tennessee, from Charleston, W. Va.

Guards—George Hecht, Alabama, from Chicago, and Tony Leon, Alabama, from Follansbee, W. Va.

Center—Joe Domnanovich, Alabama, from South Bend, Ind.

Backs—Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, from Youngstown, Ohio; Walter Slater, Tennessee, from Providence, R. I.; Russ Craft, Alabama, from Beech Bottom, W. Va., and Walt Gorinski, L. S. U. from Utual, Pa.

Worst Is Best

NEW YORK (AP)—Worst is best, at least in the opinion of Manhattan College football players, gathered to name a captain for next season, they elected a junior end—Jim Worst.

Frank Dixon Following In MacMitchell's Footsteps

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For one freshman year and three on the varsity, Leslie MacMitchell was the number one boy in the track fortunes of New York University. Whether indoors or out, this sensational youngster carried the Purple of his alma mater across the finish line in front of the field so many times over the cross-country and one-mile routes that most of the critics lost count.

Coaches, including N. Y. U.'s Emil Von Elling, called MacMitchell the perfect running machine; and no doubt he was as close to perfection as this era has seen. Now an ensign in the United States Navy, he very likely will come back after the war and continue to run with the best.

N. Y. U. Newcomer

But when MacMitchell returns to the boards he may get unlooked-for competition from the latest N. Y. U. star; a boy who is training carefully and conscientiously on the same track which aided his (MacMitchell's) climb up the ladder, and under the same expert eyes of the gentleman named Von Elling. This newcomer is Frankie Dixon, a 20-year-old Negro boy who already is challenging some of MacMitchell's best times on and off the campus.

Almost nothing is known of Dixon's background outside of N. Y. U., but this seems of little importance at the moment. What interests the track and field crowd is that Frankie is being schooled in the Von Elling way, which just happens to be about the best in the business. When the Purple mentor gets a young runner and stays with him, handling him as a child would a precious toy, the subject usually loses no time in pushing to the front of the class. Dixon, apparently, is no exception.

Runs With Varsity

How much more running young Dixon will do before being interrupted by his draft board remains to be seen. But if allowed to tour the boards uninterrupted, he may eventually eclipse MacMitchell's mark as a N. Y. U. winner. Running with the varsity through a special wartime intercollegiate ruling, Dixon already has won the national A. A. U., the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and the Metropolitan A. A. U. championships. He won all three races handily. He ran unattached in the nationals, as the race was held on Sunday and the N. Y. U. varsity does not compete on that day.

The veteran Jim Rafferty of the New York Athletic Club gave

Associated Press

Frank Dixon

Dixon a battle in the nationals at Newark's Weequahic Park and for a while even led his younger rival. But a sprint with the tape in sight put Frankie over the line some 20 yards in front with a 31.52-minute time for the 10,000 meters. The slow time in this race was caused by the very muddy condition of the course.

By 100 Yards

In the I. C. 4-A. championship over New York's hilly Van Cortlandt Park course, Dixon opened up a gap on the field at the start and steadily widened it. At the finish he was a full 100 yards ahead of the second place man, Leory Schwartzkopf of Yale University. MacMitchell won this race three years in succession, but never in more decisive fashion. Dixon's time was 27m. 6.4s., or nearly 17 seconds faster than Schwartzkopf, who in turn was another 100 yards up on the next runner.

By winning the national A. A. U. crown, Dixon succeeded Greg Rice. But in fairness to the former Notre Dame ace it should be pointed out that a leg injury kept him from defending. After Rice gets into shape, he and Dixon should stage some interesting battles on the boards providing, of course, Von Elling thinks that his latest boy sensation is ready for top-flight indoor invitation competition. The N. Y. U. coach made MacMitchell work into the invitation class slowly. And who can say that the system was not a wise one?

Coach Andy Kerr Announces Names Of Eastern Team

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Colgate Coach Andy Kerry announced the 22-man team he will send against a squad to be coached by "Babe" Hollingsbery, provided Washington State does not go to the Rose Bowl, in the annual East-West game for charity New Year's Day at San Francisco.

The East squad: Ends, Dave Schreiner, Wisconsin; Bob Dove, Notre Dame; Ed Murphy, Holy Cross, and William Burkett, Iowa. Guards, Harry Wright, Notre Dame; John Billman, Minnesota, and Mort Shickman, Pennsylvania.

Tackles, Tommy Vohs, Colgate; Al Wistert, Michigan; Dick Wildung, Minnesota, and Al Klug, Marquette. Centers, Spencer Moseley, Yale and Joe Sabasteanski, Fordham.

Backs: Bert Stiff, Penn; Paul Governali, Columbia; Bill Daley, Minnesota; Max Kielbasa, Duquesne; George Lynn and Les Horvath, Ohio State; Steve Filipowicz, Fordham; Bill Fox, Colgate, and George Ciethaml, Michigan.

Kerr said the players would assemble at Northwestern University Dec. 18, and entrain the same day for San Francisco, where they will arrive Dec. 21. Kerr's assistant coaches are Minnesota's Dr. George Hauser, and Rochester's Doug DeGroot.

Ski Instructor Signs

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Ernst Engel, former ski coach at Cornell Univeristy, appeared at the Grand Central Palace Army induction center yesterday for induction as a volunteer. Engel, a native of Austria, hopes to be assigned to the Army's ski troops.

College Basketball

Results Dec. 4

By the Associated Press

Stout 77, Stevens Point Tea. 34.
Lasalle 51, Loyola 31.
St. Olaf 45, River Falls Tea. 38.
St. Thomas 49, Mankato Tea. 39.
Mount Union 70, Findlay 52.
E. Central State 43, Norman Naval Base 36.
No. Texas State 43, Texas Christian 38.
Texas 47, Southwest Texas 27.
Augustina 51, Coe College 41.
Notre Dame 53, West. Michigan 35.
Chicago Tea. 39, St. Joseph's 25.
Hartwick 41, Vermont 37.
Colby 56, Fort Williams 50.
Harvard 53, M.I.T. 27.

Buff Donelli has coached four years at Duquesne and in that time his team has never lost a game at home.

Tufts Co-Captains

Co-captains succeeded co-captains on the Tufts College football team, making three years in succession. Tony DeTeso of Winchester, center, and George Sweeney of Springfield, guard, were named to succeed Bob Bisset of North Andover and Elwood Richardson of Lynn. DeTeso weighs only 150 pounds, but was the outstanding defensive star of the team.

Les Cottrell Now Active As Major in North Africa

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every golf club can point with pride to the number of its members who have gone into the Army, the Navy, or some other branch of war service, military or civilian; but of all the golfers, amateur or professional, there are few who can match the activities in two World Wars of Leslie Cottrell, former professional of the Bear Hill Golf Club in Wakefield. Never a great golfer from a competitive standpoint, this English-born pro nevertheless is widely known both locally and nationally because of the years he officiated as President of the New England P. G. A., as one-time Vice-President of the National P. G. A., and for his wit and humor on all occasions.

"Les" served four years in the British ranks in the last war, was wounded in France and wound up in the forces that faced the Turks in the Dardanelles. He had a brother who was killed in the last year of the war. Three years ago "Les" quit the golf-pro ranks and entered into business and was doing all right until the present war broke out, whereupon he had the urge for action once more and got himself assigned as civilian personnel manager at a U. S. field in Africa.

Kept in Touch

He kept in touch with his old cronies at Bear Hill through the medium of letters which had the wit for which he was noted, such as the note in which he described the General Rommel blitz which drove the British back across the desert, a blitz in which Cottrell and others had to retreat in such a hurry that he didn't even have time to gather up his golf clubs. In connection with that incident he wrote that he supposed "Rommel has them now, and I hope he slices." When the British turned around and drove Rommel back, "Les" opined that Rommel "had sliced."

Anyway, Cottrell's services and compartment in his civilian personnel job must have made an impression, for the next thing he was inducted into the U. S. Air Force in North Africa, as a captain, and the latest word is that he has been promoted to the rank of major, in charge of ground works.

War Efforts

Speaking further in relation to this war and the last war, and the part which golf has played in the raising of funds of one sort or another, it must be confessed that some of the younger writers are somewhat afield in some of the things they have to say about the last war, such as one in New York who told about $50,000 being raised one day in a match involving Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford against Mike Brady and Louis Tellier, one spectator bidding $10,000 for the caddie rights on Ouimet. The reference to the $10,000 probably is that one club official did buy $10,000 in war bonds the day of their play.

Just to show how memories slip, Ouimet probably could present a list of a hundred or more individuals who claim to have caddied for him in his memorable play-off with Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in the national open championship of 1913. His caddie throughout that championship was Eddie Lowery, later Massachusetts amateur champion himself.

Home Affairs

Getting around to home affairs of the present, it must be said that the elements have dealt kindly with the clubs and the golfers. Courses have remained open for play, even while clubs have been preparing for winter activities.

Charles River is beginning its skeet club operations today, and has notified members that the skating pond will be flooded as soon as the weather turns cold enough, with a heated log cabin adjacent. It also is putting through alterations in the locker building and expects to have a kitchen installed by the first of the year.

In an article about curling at The Country Club, this winter, I inadvertently neglected to mention that half a hundred or more of the women members have taken up the sport and will have their morning sessions in the artificial rink. Incidentally, golf attendance at a number of the local clubs suffered appreciably this past season because of the number of women engaged in war charity and other service work. Resort clubs in the districts outside of Boston proper were especially hard hit from this cause, also because of the servant problm.

Every man on the Windber, Pa., high school team is a scorer this year. The center, Ray Torquato, scored seven touchdowns.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Easy Steps to Correct English

Pronouns Act According to Fixed Rules

Nineteenth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. The man did not blame Dick and *me*.		1. The man did not blame Dick and *I*.
2. Mr. Baker invited John and *her* to his studio.		2. Mr. Baker invited John and *she* to his studio.

The correct sentences are at the left.

OBJECTIVE CASE PRONOUNS

As you recall, a pronoun is a word used instead of a noun (as *him, her, them*). Now we are ready to consider pronouns in the objective case.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person:	me	us
Second person:	you	you
Third person:	him, her, it	them

When do we use these pronouns in the objective case? First, let us understand that the thought conveyed by a verb may be unfinished without a certain word called an object, or called a word in the objective case. Notice these sentences:

1. The child threw. (The child threw *whom* or *what*?

The child threw a *ball*. (*ball*, object of verb *threw*.)

2. The lad loved. (The lad loved *whom* or *what*?)

The lad loved *her*. (*her*, object of verb *loved*.)

Whenever a verb requires an answer as *whom* or *what*, this answer is the object. An *object* is defined as the word (or words) that receives the action of the verb. We usually say that the verb takes an object, or takes the objective case.

There are only five pronouns in the objective case to watch: *me, him, her, us, them*. The others, *you* and *it*, do not change form.

3. The judge trusted *me* (or *him*, or *her*, or *us*, or *them*).

Exercise 1

Strike out the incorrect word.

Method: Repeat the subject, the verb, and add the word *whom* (or *what*). If anything answers *whom*, that is an object.

1. Please invite (he, him).

2. We saw (them, they) on the island.

3. The Indian instructed (she, her).

COMPOUND OBJECT

We usually have no difficulty with pronouns as objects unless there are two or more objects; that is, a *compound* object. Then, frequently the *subjective case* is used when the *objective* is correct. How can this error be prevented? By repeating (silently or audibly) the verb the second time, we shall use the second pronoun correctly.

1. Father visited Barbara and (I, me).

Father visited Barbara and (visited) me.

2. Bring your sisters and (he, him).

Bring your sisters and (bring) him.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct word. Method: Repeat the verb the *second* time.

1. May I accompany Dick and (he, him)?

2. The coach will instruct Tom, you, and (I, me).

3. Will you assist my cousin and (her, she)?

4. Please meet Byron and (I, me) at the studio.

5. Have you seen Ed and (they, them) recently?

6. Our neighbors took Lillian and (I, me) on a picnic.

You recall that in grammar the word *apposition* means *agreement*. Consequently, a pronoun in apposition is a pronoun that *agrees* with some other word in the sentence. Thus, if a pronoun agrees with a word in the *objective* case, the pronoun itself will be in the objective case. Logical, isn't it? Notice these examples:

1. The judge trusted us, Lewis and (I, me).

The judge trusted us, Lewis and *me* (*me* agrees with *us*, object of verb *trusted*).

2. The child loved his friends, Mr. Hales and (us, we).

The child loved his friends, Mr. Hales and *us* (*us* agrees with *friends*, object of verb *loved*).

Exercise 3

Underscore the correct pronoun. Be certain you understand the rule. Watch these pronouns in your speech.

1. The lad sought his two friends, Mr. Clark and (her, she).

2. The teacher advised the committee, Jerry, Judy, and (him, he).

3. The host met his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson and (me, I).

4. The sailor remembered us, Ned, Jane, and (I, me).

5. Please invite the group, Ed, Ted, and (she, her).

6. Yesterday I assisted the team, Burton, Neal, and (she, her).

CONCLUSION: You cannot use or change a pronoun according to a whim or wish. We might say that a pronoun—in any place at any time—acts according to a fixed rule.

Do you understand the habits of prepositions? After the next lesson you will.

Answers

Exercise 1 (All objects of verbs): 1—him; 2—them; 3—her.
Exercise 2 (All objects of verbs): 1—him; 2—me; 3—her; 4—me; 5—them; 6—me.
Exercise 3 (All pronouns in apposition with objects): 1—her; 2—him; 3—me; 4—me; 5—her; 6—her.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Earnestly Talking It Over

The child who has parents who will discuss things with him is indeed fortunate. Early such a youngster learns consideration for another's viewpoint and also to express his own clearly and without heat. One of the fine ways to bring this about is to share interest in the same book. Mother and daughter, for example, can read the book together, both looking at the pages at the same time no matter who is doing the reading. Pauses at the end to talk about it are usually very fruitful for both. And how much it means to a child to have a grown-up, whether mother, daddy, teacher, or friend, listen with consideration to his faltering efforts to tell his inmost thoughts.

A Winter Picnic Can Be Fun

The Family Forum

By Ines Macaulay

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The word "picnic" brings to most people's minds bright, hot days at the beach or a bonfire on a cool summer evening by the lake. But a picnic in winter? The two things just don't go together, they imagine, not knowing what fun they are missing. Your children should not miss the experience of **winter** picnics. Properly planned, a winter picnic is just as much fun as a summer one and the children will love it.

Choose a clear, sparkling Saturday when the sun is shining in a deep blue sky, when there is newfallen, crisp snow on the ground. Dress yourself and the children warmly in ski-clothes and warm overshoes over your boots. Have your cocoa ready mixed to heat and your hamburgers made out to put between the buttered rolls. A cake of semisweet chocolate makes a nice dessert.

If you live near a State Park you can go there to build your fire in a fireplace. But it is a lot more fun to hike to the nearest woods and build your fire on the open ground (if you are allowed to do so and are careful). Clear away dead leaves and dig off the crusted snow and you will have a piece of hard, bare ground on which to lay your fire. Have the children gather dry, dead twigs from fallen trees; those on the ground may be wet and rotten. Show the children the hardwood trees, as their branches will burn longer. Oaks, dogwoods, the yellow locust, hickory, and sugar maple are very hard; the sycamore, elm, ash, and red maple are hard, but the spruces, white pines and aspens very soft.

A stout knife such as the Boy Scouts use is all that is needed for cutting the twigs. Take three of the biggest sticks and make them into "fuzz-sticks" for kindling. This is simply done by shaving the lower half, leaving the shavings attached to the stick, one under the other. Stand them in a tripod with ourls down and around them build a wigwam fire of small sticks, each standing on end and slanting toward the center. But before you touch off your fire, drive a staked fork into the ground and lay a green stick across it, slanting up from the ground, weighing down the lower end with a rock. From this stick hang your pot for the cocoa, being sure to put in a notch to keep the handle from slipping down. The pot should be about a foot above the fire.

Keep feeding the fire little by little, but do not let it get too big. As the Indians of the West used to say: "White man heap fool, make um big fire, can't get near. Injuns make um little fire, get close."

How good the sizzling hamburgers and hot cocoa will taste after your hike over snowy fields! After the fire has died down have the children cover it thoroughly with snow and earth. Then is the time for a brisk walk through the woods. You and the children will be surprised to find many birds still bravely twittering in the bare branches: the white-crowned sparrow, chickadees, juncos. You may even spy the blue wings of a bluejay and hear his harsh call. Perhaps one of the children will discover the tiny tracks of meadow-mice or find one of their snug homes in a last year's bird's nest, roofed over with cat-tail down. You will find beauty in winter woods—the silvery skeletons of last summer's weeds and the noble outlines of great elms and oaks.

Our children need far more of this sort of experience—which was common to the country-bred children of a generation ago. They need to use their hands and eyes more, and to learn to enjoy the outdoors. Too often modern mothers answer the children's query on a wintry Saturday morning, "What can we do today?" by giving them a quarter for the movies. Next time try a winter picnic and see how much fun you will all have!

Encourage His Art Expression

Clay, paper, chalk, crayons, paint, wood, blocks, sand, cloth and finger paint, are but a few of the materials through which children can express their ideas in a creative way. Some children hesitate or even fail in expressing their ideas with chalk or crayons only to find clay or paint an excellent medium for them. . . .

Show your child the mere fundamentals of handling clay; give him the right size crayon and paper and leave him to use these in his own way. . . .

Your child should be allowed to create what he wants, what he sees in his mind's eye and not that which others think he should create. Be careful not to place too much emphasis on the finished article he has made. The wise parent will be more concerned with the growth and understanding that has taken place in the child while he was working out his own ideas. The parent's attitude toward his child's work will greatly influence his further attempts in creative expression. Encourage him to finish the job he has started before he begins another; to persevere until he has learned to do the thing he started out to accomplish.

Let your child feel that you are anxious to help him in times of difficulty and be sure to praise his efforts that represent honest work. Sometimes a simple suggestion about how to wipe the excess paint off his brush on the side of the paint jar will be the means of helping him over an otherwise difficult situation. Be sure to encourage your child's original ideas and at the same time discourage thoughtless imitation. Anything your child has created as a result of an inner experience is far more worthy of your praise than the cleverest copy of the work of others.

Let Him Tell You

It is usually wise to let your child tell you about the things he has just created for his own satisfaction. Children usually draw and create in symbols and we are often wrong in guessing their meaning. It is usually better to ask the child if he would like to tell you about the interesting thing he is doing than to ask, "What is it?" If the child feels that we do not understand what he is trying to do, he very often interprets this to mean that he has not done a good job.

By carefully studying the details of your child's work, you will have a valuable key to his thoughts and interests. You will be better able to interpret his emotional reactions to situations in the home and to new contacts he has made at school or in the community. Your child is attempting to reproduce his impressions from his own mind and memory. His efforts will show you how well he has observed the important details of the things he has seen and heard. After a trip to the Zoo the child of two years will be satisfied to let a few strokes of the paint brush represent his impression of the roar of the lion he has seen. Sound and action are most interesting to him at this age and so he remembers this rather than the form of lion. The child of three will no doubt attempt to paint his impression of the lion by large masses of paint on his paper, while the child of four, five and six will attempt to portray the mane of the lion as the most outstanding impression he has felt. The older child will show his feeling of precaution in his picture by placing bars of a cage in front of his picture of the lion.

Unfoldment Recorded

As children grow and develop, their creative work should record their maturity of thought and feeling. The older child's picture should show that he is observing important details and characteristics of the subject he is creating. If the impressions your child creates are stinted and lacking in understanding, you will be able to see that he has not had enough experience or meaningful ideas along the lines he is thinking. His background needs to be enriched with pictures and stories and first-hand experiences that will add further to his understanding and growth. Encourage him to observe details that will clarify his impressions. The child's standard of perfection will increase only if the parent will take the time to let the child feel the need for improvement in his thinking.

If, during his early years, you have encouraged in your child a spirit of accomplishment in his work, you have given him a heritage that will serve him well in whatever work he may attempt.

From an article by Beatrice M. Hunter, in "Your Child's World," published by The Book House for Children.

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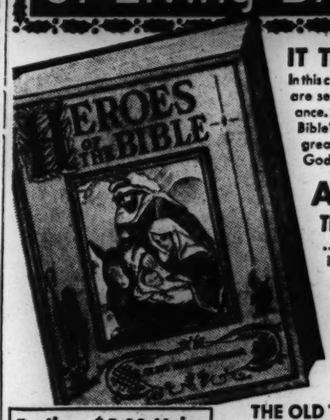

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Private schools are alert to the changing needs of students and are ready to equip them with the education that will make them competent workers in the post-war days ahead. You can assure your children of this worth-while background by sending them to one of the fine schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	530,033
1942 volume to date	108,626,795
1941 volume to date	138,384,928

Stocks Cover Uneven Route In Quiet Trade

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Uneven price shifts continued to mar the trend picture in today's stock market.

Aside from the usual week-end conservativeness, mild tax adjustments persisted and the war-peace speculative motive was dimmed considerably by reports of fierce and indecisive battles in North Africa. Individual situations, such as earning prospects, still were a bolstering influence for certain stocks.

The list was a trifle ragged at the start and, with dealings slow, irregularity was the rule near the final hour.

Bonds were narrow and commodities steady.

Among shares Morris & Essex, an odd-lot issue, was relatively lively with an advance of a point or so. Improved at intervals were N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, American Smelting, North American and Westinghouse.

Backward tendencies were exhibited by Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, du Pont and International Telephone. Numerous issues sold at Friday's closing levels.

Small declines were posted for Baltimore & Ohio, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, International Harvester, and United Aircraft.

Holders of steels noted the estimate of the American Iron & Steel Institute that stockpiles of scrap in the United States increased by more than 1,400,000 tons from April 1 to Oct. 1 this year but the total was about 700,000 tons less than the amount on hand Jan. 1.

Moderate priced railroad bonds were generally higher in the bond market today but the buying was strictly selective.

Bidders with their eyes on special situations or good earnings reports boosted prices for a group which included Rock Island 4½s Canadian Pacific 4's of '46 and '60, New Haven convertible 6s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Western Pacific assented 5s and first 5s, Missouri Pacific "G" 5s of '78 and "H" 5s of '80 and Seaboard Air Line stamped 4s.

Missouri Pacific certified 6s of '65 and Northern Pacific 6s were among the handful which registered fractional losses.

In a lightly mixed foreign list Denmark 6s and Norway 4½s managed fractional advances.

International Telephone 5s edged higher among utilities.

U. S. Governments were quoted at prices about unchanged from previous quotations and activities in them was light.

Standardization Of Many Tools Is Ordered by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board sought to relieve what it described as a developing bottle neck in the supply of portable electric tools by authorizing the standardization and simplification of such tools as saws, vises, and machine tool accessories.

WPB said the demand for portable electric tools exceeded the industry's production capacity by more than 15 per cent and estimated the new order will increase capacity by 10 per cent.

The agency also estimated a saving each year of nearly 25 tons of copper and 26 tons of crude rubber.

In another order WPB required that purchasers of electric motors show that the horsepower of motors they seek to buy is not greater than required for specific jobs.

Wheeling Steel Corp. Must Adjust Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has ordered the Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va., to make a pay increase of 5½ cents an hour retroactive to February 15. The order affects about 16,000 workers, the board said.

The only issue in the case was the retroactive date.

The Board's decision was the same as that in the U. S. Steel Corporation case.

The Wheeling company contended that any effective date earlier than August 1 was a violation of contract but offered to establish a wage fund, equivalent to the amount of money the retroactive pay demanded by the union would total, to be distributed over a period of time in the form of wages and for the adjustment of inequalities.

Lumber Production Highest Since 1929

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lumber production in the United States last year was the highest since 1929, the Census Bureau reported.

The 1941 production was 33,613,043,000 feet. In 1929, the cut was 36,886,032,000 feet.

The bureau said Oregon continued as the leading lumber producing state, supplying with its neighboring state Washington, 34.6 per cent of the total output.

Diamond Match Earnings Even

NEW YORK (AP) — Diamond Match Co. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,515,119, equal to $1.20 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,490,484, or $1.18 a share, in the first nine months of 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L.60a	2	48	48	48	Dec 3
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Dec 4
8¼	5½	Adams E .45e	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¾e	1	24	24	24	Dec 4
16⅓	10	Addressog (1)	3	16⅓	16	16⅓	Dec 4
38½	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	37⅝	37½	37½	— ¼
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	Dec 4
6½	3½	Allegpf$30xw	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Dec 4
22¼	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
7	3⅝	Allen Ind ¾e	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch & Dy 6	1	135¾	135¾	135¾	+ ¾
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec 1
16⅜	11⅞	Allied N (1e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Dec 3
6¾	4	Allied St(.60)	8	6⅛	6	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	4	73	72¾	72¾	Dec 4
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	4	24⅞	24½	24½	— ½
4	1½	Alpha P C 1½	1	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 2
18⅞	12⅜	Amal L pf ¼xt	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	69	69	69	+ ¾
24	18⅜	Am A Ch.1.20e	7	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	6	46½	46	46	Dec 4
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6½	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec 4
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	15	29¼	29	29	Dec 4
3½	1¼	Am Cable & R	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
73¾	56½	Am Can (3)	4	72	72	72	
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	174	174	Dec 3
3₂	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5½xw	3	65	65	65	Dec 4
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Dec 4
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
56	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	96	96	96	Dec 4
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec 3
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2a)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
16¾	8⅞	Am Distill	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3	⅝	Am Encau Thl	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 3
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	1	35¾	33¾	33⅜	+ ⅜
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	4	39	38½	39	Dec 3
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3.	25½	Am-H S S 3	4	33	33	33	Dec 4
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51⅞	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	4	51	51	51	Dec 4
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 4
35	25	Am Ice pf 1½e	1	24¾	34¼	34¼	Dec 2
3⅜	2¾	Am Internt'l	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	4⅜	Am Ivgst .70e	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Dec 4
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	6	82¾	82¼	82¾	— ¼
12⅛	9¼	Am M&F .80	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Dec 4
7⅞	4	AmM&Met½e	3	6	6	6	Dec 4
23¾	16	Am Met 1½e	4	19⅝	19½	19½	Dec 4
⅛	¼	Am Pow & Lt	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¾	15⅛	APLS6pf3⅓k	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ½
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	10	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	25	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9¼	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 4
11¾	6¾	Am Seat 1e	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
43	5¾	Am Smelt 2a	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
146¾	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144¾	144	144¾	+2¾
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.60e	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	Dec 4
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	3	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	Dec 2
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Dec 4
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90½	90½	90¼	Dec 2
23	17¾	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	2c⅝	Dec 2
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	15	128⅝	128⅛	128½	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	1	41	41	41	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	15	42	40⅞	40⅞	— ½
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	136¾	136¼	136¾	+ ½
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
75½	54¾	Case (JI) (7e)	5	73½	75	75½	Dec 3
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
27⅜	15	Celanese (2)	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ⅛	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Dec 4
2½	1½	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	5	13¼	13	13	Dec 4
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt 1¼e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 3
18⅞	14⅝	Champ P&F 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	N'v 27
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio2a	2	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	3	95	94	95	Dec 2
2¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¾	2¾	Artloom (.30e)	2	4	4	4	
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Gds	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	
83	53	AsDG2pf16¾k	2	56¼	56	56	Dec 1
28	20	Associated In2	1	27½	27½	27½	
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	3	45	44¾	45	+ ¾
87	70	At T&SF pf 5	2	67	67	67	+ ½
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	2	40	39½	40	Dec 2
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	9	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Dec 3
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	Dec 4
7	6¾	Atlas Corp ½xe	14	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½xe	4	54½	54½	54½	
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 25
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec 3
4½	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4½	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5¾	5½	5¾	Dec 3
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	Dec 1
12⅝	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6	6	6	Dec 3
12	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 2e	5	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec 3
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec 3
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	89	89	89	Dec 2
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 3¾e	2	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ¼
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1½e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	4	53	53	53	Dec 4
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	23	23	23	Dec 2
66	19½	Beth Stl (6)	6	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	Dec 4
27½	18¼	Bigelow-S (2)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Dec 4
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Dec 3
7⅜	⅛	Blaw-Kno .35e	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec 4
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	6	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
38¾	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	2	34½	34½	34½	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	3	16¾	16½	16¾	Dec 4
22⅜	18¾	BordenCo1.40e	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	5	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine		2	2	2	Dec 3
31¼	25	Bower R 2½xe	1	29	29	29	Dec 3
20¼	15	Brewing C ½xe	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
0⅝	6⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	2	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	7	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 1
43	30	BristolM1.90e	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 24
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	2	9	9	9	Dec 4
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Dec 3
14⅜	9½	Brunsw'k-B 1	3	13⅛	13	13	Dec 3
6⅞	6⅛	Bucyrus-E ½e	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 4
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15¾	11¾	Buffalo (2e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 4
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Dec 4
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	2	55	55	55	Dec 2
53¼	51	Burl pf 2½	3	52¼	52	52	Dec 4
9⅜	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec 2
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼e	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9½	9½	9½	
15⅛	10	Byron Jr 1½e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Dec 4

C

21¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	2	15½	15¼	15½	Dec 4
13½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
7½	3½	Canadian Pac	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
37½	29¼	Cannon Mills 2	1	35	35	35	Dec 4
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec 4
28½	22½	CarpenSt2½xe	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec 3
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
75½	54¾	Case (JI) (7e)	5	73½	75	75½	Dec 3
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
27⅜	15	Celanese (2)	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ⅛	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Dec 4
2½	1½	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	5	13¼	13	13	Dec 4
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt 1¼e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 3
18⅞	14⅝	Champ P&F 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	N'v 27
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio2a	2	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	3	95	94	95	Dec 2
2¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	3	2½	2½	2½	Dec 3
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¾k	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7½	4½	Chi Mail ⅜e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 28
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Dec 3
1¼	½	CRI & P 6pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 4
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Dec 3
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 30
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 4
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 4
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½xe	8	66	65½	66	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec 4
3	⅛	City Stores	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	Dec 4
39¼	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	5	28¼	28½	28¼	Dec 4
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ¼
36½	25¾	Cluett P 2¼e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	6	84½	84¼	84½	Dec 4
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60⅝	60½	60¾	Dec 2
17¾	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	17¼	17½	17⅛	— ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	10	18	17½	18	Dec 4
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	1	14	14	14	
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
15¾	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec 3
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	52	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
54	30½	Col G&E pf A	5	38¼	38	38	Dec 4
11¼	5½	Colum Pic ½e	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	1	32	32	32	Dec 3
78	51	Col Carb 4½e	3	75½	75	75½	Dec 4
29¼	16½	Comi Credit 3	16	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
105½	91¼	Comi C pf 4½	1	105½	105½	105½	N'v 19
33⅞	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	8	33¼	33	33¼	
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	1	106	106	106	N'v 20
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	
11	⅛	Com'th&South	56	⅞	¼	⅞	+ ⅛
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	4	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	17	21⅜	21½	21½	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	
17¼	12½	Congol-N (1a)	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
21½	15	Consol Alrc 1e	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8¾	4	Cons Ed(1.60)	12	15	15	15	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ¼
⅜	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	½	½	½	
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
3	1½	Cons Laundries	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 4
7⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅛	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	5	5	5	Dec 2
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7½	7⅝	7½	— ¼
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Dec 2
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89⅜	89	89⅜	Dec 4
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	1	15½	15½	15½	
4½	2¼	Cont Baking	3	4	4	4	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	2	97½	97½	97½	Dec 4
28	21½	Cont Can 1¼e	17	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	— ⅜
8¼	5⅞	ContDiam .65e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ¼
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	9	26⅜	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
21⅛	15½	Cont Steel 2e	1	21	21	21	
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld 5 .80	2	9½	9¼	9¼	Dec 4
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	45	45	45	Dec 1
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	5	55	55	55	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Coty Inc .15e	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	Dec 2
⅞	⅛	Coty Interna'l	6	⅞	¾	¾	Dec 2
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1e)	12	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
16⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Dec 3
9½	5¾	Crosley (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Dec 3
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
39⅝	23¼	Crucible Stl 2e	6	33⅞	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	74½	74½	74½	Dec 3
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
88	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	7	88	85½	88	N'v 20
13¼	8⅝	Cudahy Pack	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅝	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18

Commerce and Finance

Nation Again Warned That Rubber Situation Is Critical

Business and Industry

Babson Hits False Belief About Peace

By Roger Babson

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—I have attended recently a Sunday morning chapel service at what I consider the best college in America—the U. S. Naval Academy. Incidentally, it sets a good example of other colleges by having it compulsory that every student attend divine worship at some church every Sunday morning. Out of over 3,000 men nearly 2,500 were at the service which I attended.

The sermon was entitled, "A Challenge To Be Real"; it was both practical and inspirational. It was primarily an appeal for honest thinking.

Peace Not Means to Prosperity

The new Naval Academy chapel is dignified and impressive. Its beautiful stained glass windows are significant of peace. There is nothing to remind one of war or to arouse any feelings of hate against any group or nation.

The closing words of their closing hymn well express the creed of this great college. These words are: "In peace which only Thou canst give, Oh, Master let me with Thee live."

In my talks with the students, I found a seriousness and religious fervor that exists on few college campuses. Unlike average college men, upset by long-haired radical economic professors, these Annapolis boys know where they are going and that they must struggle to get there.

But why should I begin this financial column by writing of this U. S. Naval Academy? The reason is that two diametrically opposite philosophies about Peace are being taught by the colleges of the United States. The state universities are teaching that peace is a means to an end—that is, only peace will bring prosperity. This Naval Academy is teaching that peace is not the means to prosperity, but rather that peace can be found only at the end of a long, long road.

Which Teaches Truth?

Every businessman and investor should decide whether the state universities are teaching the truth or the Naval Academy. The length of the war, the ultimate victory and conditions after the war depend upon whether our leaders in politics, industry, and education are thinking soundly, or sleeping soundly. We see the evils of the Germans and Japanese worshipping war; and we know what befell France and her northern neighbors for worshipping peace. We cannot safely ride two horses when they are going in opposite directions.

Most state university professors are talking about "winning the peace"; but the Annapolis professors are talking about "winning the war." The state university professors expect a world federation after World War II which will enable the U. S. to disarm and live in peace for evermore. The Annapolis professors teach that this is a goal to work for, but we will be at least 100 years more in reaching it. They believe, in accordance with the above mentioned hymn, that Peace can come not through treaties, leagues, or even the military, but only through the peoples of the world following Jesus' teachings.

Our armed forces have definite ideas as to "keeping-the-Peace" after World War II. They claim that either the English-speaking peoples must police the world or else that Germany must be turned over to the Russians and Japan turned over to the Chinese. This lines up with the subject of that Sunday morning sermon that church people should be realistic as well as idealistic.

Different World Coming

I wonder if the United States would not be better off if all educational institutions would follow the lead of the U. S. Naval Academy. Nothing bombastic is taught there; no glorification of war is apparent; not even nationalism per se is talked about. Certainly, one hears much more of jingo doctrines at a national Chamber of Commerce convention.

An earnest effort is made to teach the fundamentals of living. Most of all, the men are trained. Knowledge can be purchased; but habits come only through training, discipline, and self-control. These midshipmen are taught that life always has been a struggle and always will be. To let any young people get the false idea that "security"—either national or personal—can be bought or legislated is a wicked crime, condemned by both God and history.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Use of Silver for War Is Still Slowed by Patent Sectionalism

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a saying in the show business to the effect that it is all one whether the publicity it receives is brickbats or bouquets, so long as it is publicity. One begins to wonder whether that is the case with the defenders of the silver laws currently on the nation's books. For they have been getting publicity galore recently and most of it adverse.

These men, in the main United States Senators, are determined to keep the silver acts intact ostensibly to prevent impairment "of the integrity of the currency." Critics, who are legion but up to now largely impotent, think, however, that the legislation under question is a blatant and outrageous subsity, passed through political deals to protect a limited number of mining interests in six so-called silver states.

This column among others has repeatedly attacked the silver purchase policy on the ground that the program is outmoded, illogical, uneconomic and preferential. It can now be affirmed that this policy is detrimental to the war effort in that it prevents the use of a huge amount of the metal in war industries which are in crying need of substitutes for copper, tin, nickel, chrominum, antimony and their alloys. The 1,350,000,000 ounces of "free" or unpledged silver in the Treasury which could be sold at current prices for use in war plants or for industrial consumption, if the statutes were abrogated, represent tribute or subsidy paid to the interests for whom the Silverites are acting.

Dent in Silver Senators' Front

A slight dent was made in the unbroken front of the silver state Senators this week when the Senate Banking Committee decided, not unanimously however, to report out an amended version of the bill of Theodore Green's (D) of Rhode Island, which would permit the sale of Treasury-held silver, not specifically deposited against outstanding certificates, for use in furthering the war effort. The minimum price of the silver sold must be 50 cents a troy ounce, which compares with a market price of 35⅝ cents up to September 22 of this year when the OPA raised the price of foreign-produced silver and "silver ordinary" to 45 cents an ounce.

However, lest it be thought that the western members of the committee had a change of heart, it should be noted that the Utah member said that every ounce of silver sold at 50 cents "robbed the people of 79 cents," referring to the difference between the monetary price fixed for silver of $1.29, and 50 cents, the newly stipulated sales price. That this 79 cents is an altogether artificial profit and quite meaningless under present conditions doesn't discourage the rhetoric of the Silver Senators. Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada said they would oppose the use of any Treasury silver for nonwar-essential consumptive purposes "as long as the breath of life is in us."

The fact that the Green bill has emerged from committee doesn't mean that silver will be taking its place among the useful metals in the war effort. The bill will have to be approved by both House and Senate before Congress adjourns on Jan. 2 and this is no foregone conclusion, with some of the Solons threatening a finish fight.

Silver Industry Stymied

The Senator from Rhode Island had brought out a bill that he hoped would also enable the silver industry to buy some of the metal, but amendments insisted upon by the silver bloc members barred that. As the matter stands, the manufacturers of jewelry and tableware are restricted by WPB priorities from getting foreign silver and cannot buy domestic silver at the fixed price of 71.11 cents an ounce because of OPA ceilings on silver products.

The silver bloc bases its opposition, of course, on the grounds of high monetary policy. At least, that is their thesis. They say it would impair the nation's credit after the war. How this impairment would develop nobody knows. Silver is only a subsidiary monetary metal, anyhow. The real basis of the United States currency system is gold, even though the paper currency is not redeemable in gold. The redeemability is indirect, through gold certificates held by Reserve Banks. These gold certificates can be redeemed in gold if the metal is to be exported. And with $23,740,000,000 gold on hand, there is vastly more backing for our currency than is required.

Silver is tied to gold by the 1934 law which requires the purchase by the Government of three ounces of silver for every ounce of gold in the Treasury and the maintenance of this 3 to 1 ratio. The 1933 act known as the Thomas Amendment ordered the Government to buy all the domestically produced silver at 71.11 cents an ounce.

In pursuit of this apparently unattainable goal, the United States has drained silver from all quarters of the globe, granting indirect subsidies to foreign producers and piling up about 3,330,000,000 ounces. This is equal to 10-year world production. And by law, it cannot be sold for less than $1.29 an ounce.

Big Tonnage Lies Unused

These thousands of tons of not-so-precious metal are lying unused for the most part in Treasury vaults. The only concession to date made by the Silver Senators was to agree to the lend-leasing of silver for use as busbars in war plants. The silver, totalling about 8,000 tons, is to be returned intact after the war.

There remain in the Treasury about 91,000 tons of idle metal, of which 39,000 tons could be legally lent. It was announced that the silver used as busbars effected a saving of 24 million pounds of copper. It is clear that large amounts of scarce essential war materials could be conserved, if the stupid silver laws were erased from the books.

Silver lends itself to highly efficient use in alloys for cylinder-heads and pistons for engines, electrical conductors, insoluble anodes, bearings, solder, electrical contacts, reflectors and numerous other applications. It is better than copper wire as a conductor and is satisfactory as a corrosion-resistant plating. One of the vice-presidents of the General Electric Co. says that there is some silver now in almost every motor, generator or transformer made by the company.

Why then should this useful metal be immobilized to cater to the sectional interests of the silver bloc. There is no shortage of silver. It is mined in ample supply to satisfy the nation's needs, but it is buried underground again to satisfy a fetish. It is time the public demanded an end to this shortsighted policy. The war needs come first. Then, if there is any left over for the silverware trade, it should be made available for this important industry. The monetary need for more silver today is entirely unproved. It is time for common sense to put phantasy (plus sectionalism) to rout.

Rubber Supply May Fall Below 'Disaster' Line

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rubber Administrator William Jeffers reported that because other war construction is competing for critical materials, the nation's supply of crude rubber and synthetics may fall below the "disaster line" of military demands.

He said any delay in bringing synthetic rubber factories into production would be "disastrous" and that there were indications there would be some delay.

Calls Rubber Most Critical Problem

Senator Johnson (D) of Colorado, member of the joint committee to which Mr. Jeffers presented his first report on rubber, asked for an explanation, saying "As I read that, you say any delay will be disastrous, then you say there probably will be a delay."

Mr. Jeffers replied:

"Either we get the material to bring the synthetic plants into production, or there will be a delay which in my opinion will be disastrous."

Mr. Jeffers complained that other production programs were interfering with the task of obtaining vital machinery for synthetic rubber plants.

This, he added, was contrary to his understanding of President Roosevelt's endorsement of the statement of a committee headed by Bernard M. Baruch, that rubber was the country's "most critical problem."

"The rubber program is receiving notable help in obtaining priorities and critical materials," the report said. "But its relationship to other programs endangers its completion in time to avoid a crisis and I am not hopeful."

"Gas" Plant Construction Competes

Mr. Jeffers mentioned the construction of high-octane gasoline plants as one program competing with the rubber plants for materials, adding at another point:

"It's for others to determine whether the Army, Navy and escort vessel program is more important than rubber."

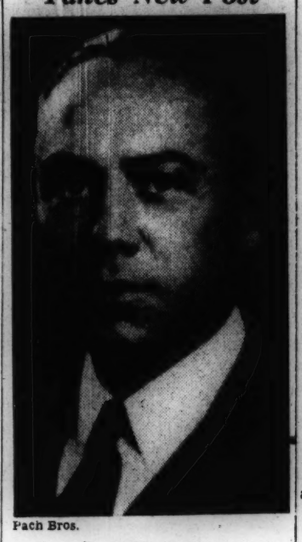
Mr. Jeffers left no doubt that he believed rubber was about the most important thing that could be produced at this time, declaring that any further delay would make it impossible to reach the Baruch Committee's recommended annual production rate of 390,000 tons of synthetic by the end of 1943.

Even if the difficulties were cleared away and this objective was reached, the stock of crude and synthetic rubber by the end of next year would be "down to the absolute dangerous inventory deadline of 120,000 tons," he said.

In his report, Mr. Jeffers said it was clear there was "every necessity" for continuing through the fall of 1943 a policy of rigid conservation of rubber, adding that the country must envision the possibility of a complete exhaustion at that time of "even so-called normal inventories of finished products."

"In brief," the report said, "the public does not yet understand that the vast majority of our motor vehicles must run from now until mid-1944 on the tires now in use."

Takes New Post



Pach Bros.

Harold L. Taylor

Appointed Executive Vice-President of the Jordanoff Aviation Co. Formerly Mr. Taylor was manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. His duties in the new post will concern special work for the Army and Navy air forces.

Government Seeks 40,000,000 Pounds Of Oleomargarine

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Marketing Administration, which buys food for the military forces and lend lease, asked processors to submit offers for 40,000,000 pounds of colored oleomargarine.

This is the largest quantity of oleomargarine ever sought by the Government at one time. Processors were asked to submit bids by December 10.

The AMA said the product must be packed in 10-pound tins suitable for export and use under tropical conditions. Officials said it was possible that some of the oleomargarine would be sent to North Africa for Allied fighters. They explained that it was not feasible to send butter to this area because of a shortage of refrigerator ships.

The oleomargarine must contain not less than 9,000 units of vitamin A and not less than 500 units of Vitamin D per each pound.

About 50 P. C. Population Has Life Insurance

NEW YORK (AP)—About half the population of the United States is covered by life insurance, Vincent P. Whitsitt, Manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents said at a meeting of the organization.

Life insurance in force in all United States legal reserve companies will reach a new high by the end of 1942 at $130,000,000,000 and will cover about 67,000,000 policyholders, he said. The total will represent an increase of about 4 per cent in the year.

Compared with conditions 25 years ago, Mr. Whitsitt said total insurance in force today compared with $27,000,000,000 at the end of 1917 when the nation was deep in the first world war. About 25,000,000 persons were then insured.

Agriculture Leaps Into News As No. 1 War Industry Problem

First of two articles on the part agriculture is playing in the intensified war effort.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With an almost breath-taking suddenness agriculture has leaped into the news as the Number One war industry problem.

There is a curious analogy or parallel between the beginning of the industrial defense program in June, 1940, and the present sudden realization that farming must also become a major war industry.

The analogy can be carried too far but it almost seems as though the American occupation of North Africa is having the same effect in suddenly crystallizing opinion on agriculture's importance and America's agricultural unpreparedness as did the German invasion of France in crystallizing opinion about America's military unpreparedness.

Supply Due to Decline

While a vastly increased need for American foodstuffs appears on the one hand, on the other hand it suddenly begins to look as though without prompt and strenuous measures the actual supply of American foodstuffs is due to decline. Farmers cannot get enough machinery, nor gas, nor rubber, and—worst of all—they are losing their help. At long last, as predicted frequently on this page since the defense program began, the "scarcity economy" has reached out until it has finally engulfed the last great area of "surplus economy" in the United States—agriculture.

The situation has burst into the open this week with a number of developments. To begin with, Stabilizer Byrnes has taken the lid off farm wages. It was an obvious move, for the drain of farm labor into other industries, particularly war plants, has been an even more serious problem to farmers than the loss of men through draft and volunteering into the armed services. Farm wages are low and farm skill is high, and the only way to hold the labor on the farms is to pay higher wages.

But the result was what might be expected—a mighty cry from the farmers that if they were to be allowed to pay higher wages, they must be allowed to get higher prices. The National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture of the States, in Washington convention, practically asked for the scalp of Leon Henderson as the man who is holding down farm prices, and the Senate Agriculture Committee threatens to take up the whole subject of parity, subsidies, CCC loans, etc., in short order. A battle royal seems brewing over farm prices between the Administration on the one hand and Congress and the farmers on the other.

Need About-Face in Policies

The situation calls for an about-face in all major policies, and if the farmers find the Administration and a large section of conservative and urban public opinion still lined up against them they can hardly be too indignant. The story of Congressional pressure for more money for the farmers, to pay them to cut down their crops, is long and tiresome. Only a few years ago the farm bloc strenuously opposed the inclusion of wages in the calculation of farm parity, on elaborate reasoning which boiled down to the fact that it would have made farm parity lower; now they want it included because it will make farm parity higher.

Today, however, the question is not one of more money for farmers, but more money for food. Other things equal, if the farmers don't get more money for their products, they simply won't be able to raise them, and farm production next year, instead of rising to the new goals just announced, will actually decline. The peak of production without such relief has been reached and passed. The figures on milk, largest of all farm products, are mute evidence. Against a 1941 output of round 116 billion pounds (itself a record) the 1942 goal was set at 125 billion pounds—not a very important increase.

That goal, however, will not be reached. Output will be only around 120,000,000,000 pounds. And the goal for 1943, of 122,000,000 pounds, as actually smaller than the 1942 goal. Nor will the mere setting of a goal do the trick—as 1942 has already demonstrated.

The problem for many years has been that of "too many farmers." For years there has been a valid objection to giving more money to the farmers, that in effect it perpetuated an over-built industry and kept farmers on the farm who should have, by the hard logic of surplus economics, been forced into some other activity—if they could find one. But today the problem is one of "not enough farmers" and all considerations, including those of how much money the farmer should have, have to be reversed.

There are many ways in which

Ingenious Subsidies

additional money can be pumped into the farm industry, and great will probably be the arguments over them in the next few weeks. One way is to burst the bonds of General Maximum Price Regulation and the subsequent price rules with which OPA has now replaced it, and to allow the higher prices to the American consumer to be reflected back to the farmer. Another method is to use government funds through the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Surplus Marketing Administration—now a curiously anachronistic title.

Already there are plans afoot for the CCC to buy from the farmers at a high price and then sell the stuff back to him at a market price. But there are other types of tricky or ingenious subsidies. For instance, the Surplus Marketing Administration can buy canned goods and other export commodities at prices above those possible under OPA ceilings—but only for lend-lease, Army-Navy, etc. This is the old domestic allotment plan—in reverse. Under the domestic allotment plan the farmer would have received an artificially high price for that part of his production used in the United States, and a market or dump price for the exported remainder. Now the principle may be reversed.

It is pretty obvious that the Administration will have to give way and rush in with some kind of higher prices to farmers, whether financed out of the pocket of the American consumer or out of the United States Treasury, if the new farm goals are to be met. Probably that means they will come out of the Treasury.

However, "there are more ways to kill a cat than to drown it in cream," as Washington found out when it haltingly learned means of getting the present enormous output of arms and munitions from American industry without allowing it much in the way of profit recompense of incentive. Obviously farmers cannot be handled in the same high-handed way as industry, nor are there available the large gains from capacity operation and lower unit-cost that cushioned the struggle between buyer and seller when the government became the principal customer of American industry. But American agriculture is not yet converted to war and in its conversion many policies may be developed by Washington of considerable help besides the simple rule of solving everything by handing out more money.

These possible policies will be discussed in a subsequent article.

Carloadings Drop 11 P. C. in Week; 14 P. C. Under '41

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that 743,533 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 28.

This was a decrease of 92,894 cars, or 11.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week: A decrease of 122,647 cars, or 14.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 15,008 cars, or 2.1 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadins, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago as follows:

	This Week	Dec. Over Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	357,293	39,686	31,312
Less-than-carlot mdse	81,807	9,734	70,696
Coal	153,563	13,841	10,747
Grain & grain products	39,078	6,612	1,824
Western districts	26,213	†4,488	991
Livestock	17,133	†2,574	2,488
Western districts	13,445	†2,123	2,599
Forest products	36,421	5,812	8,026
Ore	44,453	13,923	2,943
Coke	13,785	†702	415

†Increase

Note Circulation Soars in England

LONDON (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that the Treasury on Dec. 1 had authorized an increase in Britain's fiduciary note issue by £70,000,000 ($280,000,000), making a total of £950,000,000 in circulation. That was the third increase authorized this year, previous boosts of £50,000,000 each being made in April and July.

Note circulation this week reached a new all time high of £877,545,000, an increase of £7,512,000. This total, compared with Jan. 2, showed an increase of more than £125,000,000 when the figures stood at £751,726,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week was 39.0 per cent compared with 32.2 the same week a year ago.

Wilson Wins Right to Plan Arms Output

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—A long tug-of-war between the War Production Board and the Armed services apparently came to an end yesterday when Charles E. Wilson, WPB's vice-chairman, was clothed with "general supervision" over all scheduling of munitions output.

"Scheduling" production means governing the rate at which parts and weapons are produced, in order that engines, propellers, instruments and other parts of a plane, for instance, are all turned out in sufficient flow to permit uninterrupted assembly of aircraft.

Faulty scheduling in some past cases has delayed delivery of planes which are complete save for a single part; on the other hand, valuable material might be tied up in parts if they are produced at a faster pace than the planes or other weapons can be assembled.

On paper at least, the agreement represented a substantial gain for WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson in his attempt to recover for the civilian agency scheduling powers which have been held exclusively by the Army, Navy and Martime Commission. Even broader authority was given Mr. Wilson in three key elements of the armament effort; aircraft, radio and detection equipment and escort ships. Over these Wilson got "direction" as well as "supervision."

In all instances, however, it was provided that Mr. Wilson would work through the existing supply and procurement branches of the armed services.

A joint statement issued by Mr. Nelson, Secretary of War Stimson, and Secretary of the Navy Knox said the issues which had arisen between WPB and the armed services "had to do with method; never with purpose or principle," declared the conversations had ended in "full agreement by all concerned," and added:

"The new arrangements give assurance that the immense production task for 1943 will be carried through to a successful conclusion."

Along with this was issued a carefully phrased statement by Mr. Nelson, setting forth Mr. Wilson's duties. WPB spokesmen refused to interpret it, apparently being unwilling to add fuel to the conflict which has gone on for weeks.

But one official, anonymous by request, said the scope of Mr. Wilson's authority over production now is "pretty much whatever he is willing or able to make it."

ODT Order Freezes Rental Car Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has frozen the rental car industry.

The order affects approximately 300,000 livery cars, 28,000 funeral cars and 5,000 drive-yourself cars.

The order provides that no person or company not licensed in the rental car business as of Dec. 1 may engage in the business, and that no person or company may increase the number of vehicles now engaged in rental service.

ODT said special permits waiving provisions of the order may be issued "to meet exceptional circumstance, or to prevent undue public hardship."

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UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

December 4, 1942

DEPOSITS RECEIVED $1 to $4000

Statement of bank's condition sent by request.

BANK BY MAIL

WARREN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK PEABODY, MASS.

Your $ INVESTED DOLLARS

Are they working for you safely and soundly? With us, all accounts up to $5000 are safely insured with dependable dividends semi-annually. Your funds are available at all times.

You can invest NOW any amount up to $5000—more if you desire. Write for detailed information and new Comparative Statement showing our 27% growth since Federalizing.

MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS

Idle Money Drops $20,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money in banks decreased $20,000,000 in the week ended December 2, bringing such excess reserves down to $2,500,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended December 2 member bank reserve balances increased $94,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from increases of $377,000,000 in reserve bank credit and $4,000,000 in treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $200,000,000 in money in circulation, $26,000,000 in treasury deposits with federal reserve banks, $4,000,000 in treasury cash, and $59,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other federal reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on December 2 were estimated to be approximately $2,500,000,000, a decrease of $20,000,000 for the week.

"The principal change in holdings of bills and securities was an increase of $297,000,000 in United States government securities. Bonds increased $186,000,000, notes $11,000,000, certificates $46,000,000, and bills $54,000,000."

Loans to Brokers Rise $251,000,000 Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $584,000,000 in the week ended Dec. 2, an increase of $251,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $391,000,000.

Standard Oil (N. J.) Buys Santa Rita Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co (N. J.) announced acquisition of all assets of the Santa Rita Oil & Gas Co. of Cut Bank, Montana, including two subsidiaries, Northwest Refining Co. and Santa Rita Purchasing & Storage Co.

Santa Rita operates 85 wells in northwestern Montana.

Assets of the Santa Rita concerns were to be consolidated in the Northwest Refining Co. and stock of that company exchanged for Standard Oil stock in the ratio of 12 shares of Santa Rita for one of the Jersey Standard shares.

United Public Service Stock Sale Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved two stock sales by United Public Service Corporation, both described as steps in the liquidation of United under Section 11 (B) (2) of the Holding Company Act.

United proposes to sell 4,082 shares of 6 per cent noncumulative preferred stock, par value $1, of Southern United Gas Company, to Natural Gas & Investment Company for approximately $80,000; and 217,917 shares of par value $1 capital stock of Southern United Ice Company, along with a 4 per cent income note of that company, to Atlantic Company for $91,800.

Proceeds of the sale, together with $73,000 in available cash, are to be distributed to United stockholders as a partial liquidating dividend.

Life Firms Bond Buying Heavy

PITTSBURGH (AP)—American life insurance companies have invested $2,000,000,000 of their premiums in U. S. War Bonds, Mr. Grant Taggart, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, said.

New Rubber Source Found in Jungles Of Panama; Output Small but Helpful

PANAMA, R. De P. (AP)—Darien, the wild jungle-land from whose shores Balboa first waded into the Pacific Ocean and where savage Indians still roam the war-path, is on its way to a yearly production of several thousand pounds of crude rubber for the United Nations.

The yield won't be much, stacked alongside the total war needs, but it will help. And it is an indication that no tricks are being missed in hunting out sources which will help make up the supplies lost when the Japanese overran the East Indies and Malaya.

The first crinkly sheets of the raw Darien rubber, refined from the latex of a sprawling stand of native trees deep in some of the Americas' worst jungle country, has arrived in Panama City. Two American technicians of the Rubber Reserve Company of the United States, just back from an inspection tour of the property, say the crude from this development will keep coming in.

The Darien venture is only a segment of a many-sided program fostered by the Rubber Reserve Company, an R. F. C. subsidiary, to find, develop and market native rubber now growing wild all over this tropical Isthmian republic. Sparking the project is a veteran U. S. rubber technician, George L. Seeley of Citronella, Ala., assisted by Gilbert Brown of East Cleveland, Ohio, a technician with rubber experience in the jungle plantations of Liberia, Africa.

Since early spring, Mr. Seeley has been on the isthmus scouting native rubber possibilities, educating local tappers to approved modern methods of tapping, and arranging for an American buying agency to purchase the crude. Hearty co-operation has come from Panama's Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.

The projects passed beyond the possibility and promise stage in mid-September when Panama signed an agreement by which it guaranteed to the United States all rubber tapped in the republic. A month later the Rubber Reserve's buying agency went into operation and to date has brought to the United States nearly 10,000 pounds of crude.

Aircraft Lumber Prices Are Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—All lumber used in aircraft production was placed under dollars-and-cents ceiling prices in a single regulation by the Office of Price Administration, but the price levels were unchanged.

The original aircraft spruce price order was revised by the addition of yellow poplar and the aircraft grades of Douglas fir to the woods originally covered.

The prices on the spruce lumbers were continued on the levels prevailing in the first two weeks of October, 1941, and the prevailing differentials between spruce and the newly added lumbers were maintained.

New Westinghouse Device Records 'Machine-Quake'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—An automatic electrical "watchman" the size of a large box camera has been developed by a Pittsburgh research engineer to jot down a warning in red ink when it detects vibrations that might eventually cripple a power-producing machine.

Mr. Harry Warner, "machine-quake" expert at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, devised the instrument—a midget-sized generator of electricity—to measure in thousands of an inch the slightest tremors in the spinning shafts of turbo-generators.

By discovering quivers in shafts turning at 3,600 revolutions a minute and recording a warning, the detector provides a perpetual diagnosis of giant power house machines producing electricity day and night for the nation's war plants and homes.

Santa Fe Authorized To Merge Subsidiaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has received authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to merge 11 subsidiary companies into the parent company.

The Santa Fe owns all of the stock, and the indebtedness of the 11 companies and operates their properties under lease. It proposes to liquidate the subsidiaries and transfer their property, franchises and equipment to the Santa Fe.

The 11 companies own 597 miles of track in the West and southwest.

The names of the companies to be dissolved are:

The Barton County and Santa Fe Railway Company, the California Southern Railroad Company, the Corona and Santa Fe Railway Company, the Eldorado and Santa Fe Company, The Elkhart and Santa Fe Railway Company, the Grand Canyon Railway Company, the Minkler Southern Railway Company, the Oklahoma Central Railroad Company, the Salina and Santa Fe Railway Company, The Santa Fe and Los Angeles Harbor Railway Company, and the Verde Valley Railway Company.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Dividends Paid Without Lapse 25 to 40 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After nearly a year of American industry's high-speed participation in the global war, the investor's curiosity has been applied to common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which have paid cash dividends every year for a quarter of a century or longer, according to the Exchange magazine.

The Exhcange reports that of 65 issues which had disbursed dividends to their holders without a lapse for 25 to 40 years, none failed to make payments during the first nine months of 1942.

Forty-six per cent of the 65 paid the same amounts in the nine months as they disbursed in the same interval of 1941.

Twenty-three per cent increased their payments over the 1941 rate.

Thirty-one per cent paid less.

It is to be noted in examing the record that the amounts mentioned as distributed "per share" were paid in the nine months ended September 30, 1941 and 1942—no account is made of "ex-dividend" dates which, in many cases, would bring the distribution of cash subsequent to September 30.

Performance of Stocks

This performance of long-established dividend-payers lends point to a summary of listed stock developments in respect to dividends during the past three war years. As industry never presents a united front to depression or prosperity, it could be expected that considerable unevenness would be shown among dividends.

Some corporations felt early in the period the shock of advancing taxes and the wrench caused within industrial operations by rapid changeover to war production. Others have not yet revealed through changed dividends the product of altered sources of earnings—or increased or reduced earnings.

It was found that in the first nine months of 1942, dividends were paid on their common stocks by 591 listed corporations, out of a listed total of 837 issues, as compared with 578 issues to make payments in the same 1941 period, and with 583 issues in all of 1940.

The table shows that, in some important instances, corporate conversions of plant from peace to heavy war production induced a substantial markdown of dividends. General Motors, for example, reduced its nine months rate of payment by 45.5 per cent from the 1941 record.

Because of the frequent lag between the scope of earnings and the rates of corporate dividends, the tale told by the first three quarters of this year can hardly be taken as the basis of firm expectations about results in the next few months.

The table suggests that high taxes have been surmounted sufficiently to enable nearly half of the 65 companies in the list to maintain old dividend rates thus far; and while many have reduced their return to stockholders, many others have increased it. And all the companies remain in the ranks of persistent dividend payers for a generation or more.

All told, approximately 125 stocks on the Exchange have disbursed dividends without a break for upwards of a quarter century.

Table Lists Stocks

The following table is limited to 65 common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange on which dividends have been paid consecutively for 25 to 40 years:

	Per Share, First 9 Mos. 1941	Per Share, First 9 Mos. 1942	Change %
American Brake Shoe	$1.40	$0.95	—32.1
American Snuff Co	2.50	2.20	—12.0
American Tobacco Co	3.75	2.50	—33.3
Anchor Hocking Glass	0.30	0.30	*
Beech-Nut Packing	3.75	3.25	—13.3
Carpenter Steel Co	2.00	2.00	*
Caterpillar Tractor Co	1.50	1.50	*
Central Aguirre	1.125	1.75	+55.6
Chain Belt Co	0.75	1.00	+33.3
Champion Paper	0.75	0.75	*
Columbia Carbon	3.00	3.00	*
Detroit Edison	1.05	1.00	— 4.8
Dow Chemical	2.25	2.25	*
Duplan Corp	0.30	0.40	+33.3
du Pont de Nemours	5.25	3.25	—38.1
Eastman Kodak	4.50	5.50	+22.2
Fidelity-Phenix Fire	2.20	2.20	*
First National Stores	1.875	1.875	*
General Cigar Co	0.75	0.75	*
General Motors	2.75	1.50	—45.5
Gillette Safety Razor	0.15	.0.15	*
Grant (W T) Co	1.05	1.65	+57.1
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co	3.75	3.75	*
Heime (George W) Co	5.75	2.75	—34.8
Hercules Powder Co	1.80	1.60	—11.1
Ingersoll-Rand Co	4.50	4.50	*
Int'l Bus Machine	3.00	3.00	*
Int'l Harvester Co	1.20	1.50	+25.0
Int'l Salt Co	1.00	1.00	*
Int'l Shoe Co	1.125	1.35	+20.0
Island Creek Coal	1.00	1.00	*
Kellogg & Sons	1.20	1.50	+25.0
Kresge (S S) Co	1.05	0.90	—14.3
Kroger Grocery	1.50	1.50	*
Liggett & Myers	3.00	2.50	—16.7
Link-Belt Co	1.00	1.50	+50.0
MacAndrews & Forbes	2.00	1.50	—25.0
May Dept. Stores	2.25	2.25	*
Melville Shoe Corp	1.50	1.50	*
Mesta Machine Co	1.50	2.25	+50.0
Morrell (John) & Co	1.50	1.50	*
Murray (O C) Co	3.00	2.75	— 8.3
National Lead Co	0.375	0.375	*
National Steel Corp	2.25	2.25	*
Otis Elevator Co	0.60	0.65	+ 8.3
Owens-Illinois Glas	1.50	1.50	*
Pacific Lighting Corp	2.25	2.25	*
Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. L R. R. Co	5.00	5.00	*
Public Service (N.J.)	1.65	0.70	—57.6
Reading Co.	0.75	0.75	*
Scott Paper Co.	1.30	1.35	+ 3.8
Socony-Vacuum Oil	0.50	0.50	*
So. California Edison	1.375	1.375	*
Standard Oil Co. (Cal.)	0.85	1.05	+23.5
Sterling Drug Inc	2.85	2.65	— 7.0
Sun Oil Company	0.75	0.75	*
Superheater Co.	0.625	0.75	+20.0
Texas Company	1.50	1.50	*
Underw'd-Elliot-Fisher	2.25	1.50	—33.3
Union Oil Co of Cal.	0.75	0.75	*
Union Tank Car Co	1.50	1.30	—13.2
United Engineering	1.50	1.75	+16.7
United States Tobacco	0.96	0.92	— 4.2
Woolworth (F. W.) Co	1.60	1.20	—25.0
Wrigley (Wm. Jr.) Co.	2.50	2.25	—10.0

*Paid same amount in first 9 months of 1942 as in corresponding 1941 period.

Dividend records include major predecessor companies.

No recommendations of or solicitation of an order to buy or sell any securities of these companies intended. this list is being merely illustrative of the accompanying text.

R. I. Public Service Net Off

By the Associated Press

Consolidated net profit of $2,217,841 after all charges including taxes for the nine months ended September 30 was reported by the Rhode Island Public Service Company, compared with $2,621,929 net in the first nine months of 1941.

Alberta Sand Has Heavy Potential Yield of Oil

Hamilton Wright

Ten thousand square miles of prehistoric, mineral rich oil sands are located in the northeastern section of the Province of Alberta. Here are huge quantities of oil with a high ductility that may aid the problem of supplying synthetic rubber. Upper left: Power shoveling follows blasting at the McMurray plant and produces huge quantities of oil-bearing sands. Four hundred tons of sand produces 300 barrels of oil at present daily production rates. Upper right: "Black gold" flows freely through this pipeline after the separating process is completed. Lower left: Conveyer belts carry oil-bearing deposits from the open pit into the separation plant. Flotation processes wash the oil from the sand. Lower right: Blasting accelerates simplicity of open pit mining operations, found the easiest way to profitably extract oil from the sand. Center: Oil fairly oozes from this mound of earth on the banks of an Alberta river. Oil deposits are found close to the surface of the earth, as well as at depths of 200 feet underground.

Sales at Retail Increase Sharply During Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp increase in retail trade this week indicated Christmas shoppers were starting in earnest now that Thanksgiving was out of the way, Dun & Bradstreet repotred.

A widespread shift to generally colder temperatures proved a favorable impetus to apparel sales, the business research organization added.

Said the agency:

Tremendous sales were reported by stores in western states on Monday with consumers buying to beat gas rationing restrictions effective the next day. Retail stocks were rapidly reduced throughout the country by record buying which was well above a year ago.

Irregular inventories were noted, especially in metal household appliances, photographic equipment, watches, and other durable goods, some groceries, woolens and rayon hose.

Strong sales were reported in toys and games for Christmas gifts while volume expanded in sales of toiletries and cosmetics, gloves, slippers, lingerie, jewelry, notions and men's furnishings. Because durable goods were not always available, a swing toward apparel was noted this season.

Retail trade comparisons this week again were distorted by the double Thanksgiving holiday last year. A tentative estimate indicated an increase of perhaps 8 to 12 per cent for the country with estimated regional increases of: New England, 6 to 10 per cent; East, 5 to 8; Middle West, 9 to 13; South, 9 to 15; Southwest, 12 to 17; Pacific Coast, 13 to 19; Northwest, 4 to 7.

$9 Billion Victory Bond Drive Already Past Halfway Mark

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau announced that the halfway mark was passed in the first four days of the Treasury's $9,000,000,000 victory loan drive.

"This is amazing and I am delighted," the Secretary said. "It speaks well for the patriotic response of investors and of the many thousands of my co-workers in the drive. But don't let us forget that the intensive effort must be continued to the very end. Only in this way will the drive go over the top and provide the necessary funds for victory."

No time limit was set for the drive.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are the following:

Monday, December 7, 1942

International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (1½ Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, December 8, 1942

Broad Street Investing Corp. (Com.) (12 m.)

Capital Administration Co., Ltd. ($3 Pfd. "A") (12 m.)

Central Aguirre Associates (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Howe Sound Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.)

International Paper Co. (5% Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)

New York Air Brake Co (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Reliance Mfg. Co. (Com. & Pfd.) (2 p. m.)

Tri-Continental Corp. (Pfd). (12 m.)

Wednesday, December 9, 1942

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (Com. & Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Marine Midland Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

United Shoe Machinery Corp. (Com. & Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Thursday, December 10, 1942

California Packing Corp. (Com. & Pfd.) (3 p. m.)

General Railway Signal Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Liquid Carbonic Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

U. S. & Foreign Securities Corp. (Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, in asking the House of Commons recently for a further Vote of Credit for war purposes of £1,000,000,000 supplied some interesting data which proved that Britain is financing this war at a much cheaper rate than it did that of 1914-18, and held out the confident hope that the peak of war expenditure had now been passed.

This further vote brought the total sum granted during the current year up to £4,000,000,000, and since Sept. 3, 1939, to £12,050,000,000. British daily expenditure on the war which was £12,250,000 in September had now risen to £12,750,000, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that from this time onward there would be no substantial increases.

Expectations Realized

The expectations outlined in the 1942-43 budget six months ago have been largely realized, or are on the way to realization. At that time Sir Kingsley Wood reclared that expenditure requiring domestic finance would be £4,500,000,000 and that new taxes would increase domestic revenue to £2,402,000,000.

This indicates that in a year of maximum war spending Britain is raising by domestic revenue and taxation 53 per cent of its domestic finance. These figures do not, however, include Lease-Lend deliveries which will probably have risen to £1,000,000,000 by the end of the present financial year.

At the same time, the Chancellor pointed out that prewar savings seem to have been very largely exhausted and that most investors have acquired as much Government loan as they can carry. The result is that any deficit must be covered very largely out of current savings.

Excess Profit Tax and heavy direct taxation in general have prevented much saving out of profits, so that the bulk of subscriptions to Government issues will have to come from the incomes of the wage-earners. At the same time, the Chancellor has satisfied the wishes of those financial experts who have maintained that there should be an extension of the permitted holdings of National Savings Certificates from 500 to 750, but at a reduced rate of interest.

The new issue is limited to 250 units and will enable those bulk savers who already hold the full 500 units (money value at issue, £375) to take still further advantage of this tax-free investment. But the rate of interest on the new issue is lower than that on the original and more in accordance with other war securities.

The purchase price of the new National Savings Certificate is £1, becoming £1.3s in 10 years. This represents an overall rate of interest of £1.8s 2d per cent per annum tax free. The rate on existing issues is twice that on the new issue. It is at present over 3 per cent tax free, which for people taxed at 10s in the £1 is the equivalent of 6 per cent.

The new Certificate will probably appeal to surtax-payers. At the same time it is worth noting that only 750,000 out of a total of 15 500,000 certificate holders have taken out the maximum number. Thus 95 per cent of small savers who now hold certificates in varying amounts will be little affected by this new issue, since they can go on purchasing at the more favorable terms until they have 500 units each.

A new condition imposed, for the new issue, is that no new certificate can be cashed until 90 days after the date of issue. This follows the plan of the 60 day limit before encashment of U. S. A. War Bonds and meets with general approval.

Pay-As-You-Go Policy

Sir Kingsley Wood's comparison between the War Finance Scheme of 1914-17 and that of the present day showed how determined present-day war leaders are "to pay as they go along"—insofar as national resources will permit.

For despite the fact that total war expenditure in 1939-42 has been 2½ times as great as that of 1914-17, this time the amount raised by taxation has been four times as much and represents 40 per cent of national expenditure, instead of 21 per cent as in the earlier period.

The average rate of interest on the increase in debt in 1914-17, (excluding the Floating Debt) was 5 per cent as compared with 2½ per cent for 1939-42. In the case of the Floating Debt, the average interest rate fell from 4½ per cent to 1 per cent, in the present war.

In 1914-17, the small investor lent over £200,000,000 in War Loans, this year, 1942, after three years of war, the corresponding figure was £1,500,000,000.

General satisfaction was expressed by the Chancellor, on this occasion, at the visit of Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the U. S. A. Treasury. "Our relations," said Sir Kingsley, "have been of the happiest and are a good augury of the way in which we shall together deal with the many problems that arise now and with which we shall be confronted when the war is over."

N. Y. Stock Exchange Values Show Shrinkage

NEW YORK (AP)—There were 1,242 stock issues aggregating 1,-470,076,125 shares listed on the New York stock exchange as of Nov. 30, with a total market value of $37,374,462,460 and an average price of $25.41.

As of Oct. 31, there were 1,243 stock issues aggregating 1,470,960,-448 shares with a total market value of $37,727,599,526 and an average price of $25.65.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged For Third Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prices for certain farm commodities and their products, particularly grains, cereal products, and fruits and vegetables, continued to rise during the last week of November, according to the United States Department of Labor.

However, markets for other commodities have become fairly well stabilized under Government regulation.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series has remained unchanged for three consecutive weeks at 100.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

(1926=100)	Nov. 28 1942	Nov. 21 1942	P.C. Changes to Nov. 28 '42 from Nov. 21 1942	Nov. 29 1941
Commodity grps				
All commod'ties	*100.1	*100.1		+ 8.5
Farm products	110.8	110.9	— 0.1	+21.6
Foods	103.6	103.3	+ 0.3	+16.1
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 2.6
Textile products	96.6	96.6		+ 6.6
Fuel & light mtls	79.7	79.7		+ 0.4
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.6
Bldg materials	110.2	110.2		+ 2.6
Chem & allied	99.5	99.5		+10.9
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 2.2
Misc commod	89.9	89.9		+ 3.2
Raw materials	103.8	103.8		+15.1
Semimnfd atcls	92.5	92.5		+ 3.2
Manufact prods	*99.7	*99.7		+ 6.2
Com other than farm products	*97.8	*97.8		+ 5.6
Com other than farm and foods	*96.1	*96.1		+ 2.6

*Preliminary

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Universal Pict 1st pf	$2	..	1- 1	12-23
United Stor pf	$6	..	12-24	12-14
White Sew Mch Corp $4 cv pf	50c	..	2- 1	1-20

Extra

Agricultural Ins (Watertown, N Y)	20c	..	1- 2	12-18
Am Alliance Ins (N Y)	30c	..	1- 2	12-18
Canada Cycle & Motor	30c	..	12-26	12-10
Com Tr Co (Kan City)	$1	..	1- 1	12-24
Ely & Walker D G Co	$1.50	..	1-15	1- 4
Great Amer Ins (N Y)	30c	..	1- 2	12-18
Liquid Carbonic	25c	..	1- 4	12-14
Loew's Inc	$1.50	..	12-31	12-18
Locke Steel Chain	50c	..	12-26	12-16
Moore Corp, Ltd	$6½c	..	1- 2	12- 8
New Hampshire F Ins	20c	..	1- 2	12-14
Penney (JC)	$3	..	12-24	12-11
So Penn Oil	$2.12½	..	12-22	12- 8
Union Metal Mfg	$1	..	1-15	12- 1
U S Trust Co (N Y)	$10	..	1- 2	12-14
Worcester Salt Co	$1	..	12-15	12- 5

Final

Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd. Amer. Dep. Rec. for Ordinary Registered	7c	..	12- 8	10-30
Woolworth (F.W)&Co. Ltd Amer.. Dep Rec. for £ Preference Registered	5½c	..	12- 7	11- 4

Increased

Louisville G & E	50c	..	1-25	12-31

Irregular

Brillo Mfg	25c	..	1- 2	12-15
Silv King Coalition M	10c	..	1- 2	12-15
U S Potash Co	50c	..	12-24	12- 5
West Penn Pow	32½	..	12-24	12-10

Interim

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.-Amer. Dep. Rec for Ordinary Shrs 5 4/5c		..	12- 7	9-30

Resumed

Crown Cork & Seal	25c	..	12-28	12-16
Eastern Theaters, Ltd	30c	..	12-31	12-15
Horne (Joseph) Co	$1.10	..	12-21	12-10

Reduced

Cream of Wheat	37½c	..	1- 2	12-19
Lord & Taylor	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12- 2

Year End

Allied Prod	$2.50	..	12-24	12-12
Amer Agr Chem	30c	..	12-28	12-17
Am Metal Co	50c	..	12-23	12-14
Am Republics	25c	..	12-28	12-17
Art Metal Const	$1	..	12-24	12-17
Babcock & Wilcox	50c	..	12-31	12-10
Brown Durrell	30c	..	1- 2	12-15
Cleveland Worsted Mills	$1	..	12-21	12-10
Consol Coppermines	30c	..	12-12	12-12
Davega Stores	50c	..	12-24	12-12
Durham-BenderRaxA-B	10c	..	12-18	12-11
do Rax pf pf	10c	..	12-18	12-11
Gen Amer Trans	$1	..	12-28	12-11
Granite City Steel	35c	..	12-24	12-14
Kendall Co	35c	..	12-11	12- 8
McLouth Steel	45c	..	12-15	12- 8
Mahon (R C) Co	75c	..	12-15	12- 8
Munsingwear	$1.30	..	12-23	12-12
Nat En & Stamping	$1	..	12-24	12-14
Newark Tel Co	$3	..	12-10	11-30
Neptune Meter A & B	$1	..	12- 9	12- 9
Ohio Forge & Mach	$1.50	..	12-15	12- 8
Ohio Water Serv	$1.60	..	12-30	12-10
Pepsi Cola	75c	..	12-16	12-12
Phila Dairy Prod, 2d pf	$2	..	12-31	12-12
Plymouth Cordage	$3	..	12-26	12- 2
Putnam (George) Fund	20c	..	12-21	12-15
Ruberoid Co	35c	..	12-21	12-11
Seiberling Rubber	50c	..	1- 2	12-16
Sloppan Stores	75c	..	12-15	12- 7
Union Metal Mfg	15c	..	12-15	12- 1
Van de Kamps H D Bk	30c	..	12-31	12- 5

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Victor Chem Wks	30c	..	12-26	12-16
Vulcan Detinning	$2.50	..	12-21	12-15
Warner & Swasey	50c	..	12-22	12- 9
Wayne Knit M	$1.25	..	12-24	12-14
Regular				
Addressograph-Multi	25c	..	1- 9	12-24
Ahlberg Bearing "A"	8¾c	Q	1- 2	12-19
Allied Prod	25c	Q	12-24	12-12
Do "A"	43¾c	Q	1- 2	12-12
Am Agri Ch Co	30c	Q	12-28	12-17
Bond Stores	40c	Q	12-21	12-14
Brown Durrell pf	$1.35	Q	1- 2	12-15
Cleve Hob Mch	30c	..	12-15	12-10
Com Tr (Kansas City)	$1	Q	1- 2	12-24
Con Gas EL&P (Balt)	90c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Con Oil Corp	12½c	Q	3-15	1-15
Consol Mfg Co	..	..	12-21	12-11
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co 7 1st pf	$3.50	S	1-15	1- 4
Do 6 2d pf	$3	S	1-15	1- 4
Finance Co of Penn	$2	Q	1- 2	12-12
Food Mach	35c	..	12-31	12-14
Gen Tel Corp	40c	Q	12-24	12-12
Do $2.50 cum pf	62½c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Gen Time Inst pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-14
Grant (W T) Co (Del)	35c	Q	1- 2	12-18
Do 5 pf	25c	Q	1- 2	12-18
Hartford Natl Bk & Tr Co (Hartford, Conn)	25c	Q	1- 2	12- 2
Hickok Oil Cp Cl A	25c	Q	12-15	12- 5
Do Cl B	35c	Q	12-15	12- 5
Do 7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	1- 1	12-19
Do 8 pf	12¼c	Q	1- 1	12-19
JerseyCentP&L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 1	12-10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-10
Do 5½ pf	1.37½c	Q	1- 1	12-10
Liquid Carbonic Inc 6 pf	37½c	Q	12-22	12-15
Liquid Carbonic	25c	Q	1- 4	12-14
Loews, Inc	50c	..	12-31	12-18
Loews (Marcus) Theaters pf	1.75	Q	12-31	12-15
Maryland Stl Prod	50c	..	12-23	12-14
Do 2 pf	$3	Q	1- 1	12-14
Do $2 pf	50c	..	1- 1	12-14
Monroe Auto Equipmt	15c	Q	12-12	12- 5
Moore Corp	55½c	Q	1- 2	12- 8
Do 7 pf A	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12- 8
Do 7 pf B	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12- 8
Nash-Kelvinator	12½c	..	12-28	12-12
Nehi Corp	12½c	..	1- 1	12-14
Do pf	$1.31¼	Q	1- 1	12-14
New Eng Fire Insur Co	12c	Q	12-15	12-15
Newark Tel Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	12-30	12-16
Norwich & Worc RR pf	$2	Q	1- 2	12-11
Paauhau Sugar Plant	15c	..	12-15	12- 5
Penna Water & P	$1	Q	1- 2	12-16
Penn P&L Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	1- 2	12-15
Pilgrim Trust (Boston)	$2	Q	1- 2	12-23
Plymouth Cordage	$1.50	Q	1-20	12-31
Pratt & Lambert	40c	..	12-23	12- 9
Rio Grde Copper pf	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-23
Signal Oil & Gas Co A	50c	..	12-14	12- 5
Do B	50c	..	12-14	12- 5
State Bank of Albany	$3	Q	1- 2	12- 8
U S Trust (N Y)	$15	Q	1- 2	12-14
Vulcan Detinning	1.50	..	1-30	1-16
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1-30	1- 9
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	4-30	4-10
Wayne Knit M pf	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-14
White Sew M $3 pr pf	50c	..	2- 1	1-20

S. W. Public Service Dividend

An initial dividend of 16⅔ cents per share for the four months ending December 31, 1942, has been declared on the common stock of Southwestern Public Service Company, payable December 21, 1942 to holders of record December 10, 1942. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ per share, for the three months ending January 31, 1943, was declared on the 6% per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable February 1, 1943 to holders of record January 20, 1943.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
4 3s 80	104¼	104½	104½

Corporation Bonds

2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71½	71½	71½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
5 Am T & T 3s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
3 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111½	111½
1 A C Line 4½s 64	62	62	62
18 B&O 96 st A	30	30	30
5 B&O 2000 st D	29¾	29¾	29¾
7 B&O 96 st P	23¾	29¾	29¾
21 B&O cv 60 st	24	23¾	24
4 B&O 4s 48	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 B&O S W 50 st	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 B&O T C 4s 50	43½	43½	43½
12 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	59	58¾	59
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104½	104½
3 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39¾	39¾
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Buf R&P 57 st	33	33	33
5 Bu CrR&No 5s 34	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	60½	60½	60½
97 Can Pac 4½s 46	100	100	100
9 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103	103	103
1 Celanese 3½s 62	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30	30	30
22 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23	22	23
20 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	69¾	69½	69¾
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¾	53½	53¾
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16⅝	16½	16½
1 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	92½	93½	93½
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102¾	102½
122 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅜	16	16⅜
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	65	65	65
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 CB.&Q 4s Ill 49	96½	96½	96½
18 Ch & Et Ill inc 97	31⅜	31½	31⅝
2 CCC & St L 4½s 77	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
3 CCC & St L gen 4s 93	89	89	89
4 Clev Un Terms 5s 73	66¾	66¾	66⅝
11 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	60⅞	61	61
5 Col F & I 5s 70	83½	83½	83½
6 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22¼	22
10 Colum G 5s 52	90	90	90¼
2 Colum G 5s 1961	87½	87½	87½
3 Comwith Ed cv3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
16 Chi & NW 4s 87	32⅝	32	32⅝
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31½	31½	31½
8 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
20 CRI & P 4½s cv	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
63 CRI & P 4s 88	31⅞	31½	31⅞
19 CRI & P 4s 88	29	28⅞	29
80 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅝	18⅜	18½
1 CT Rte & SE rfg 5s 60	62½	62½	62½
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97	97	97
7 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
135 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅝	18½	18½
18 CMSP & Pac 5s 2000	4¾	4⅝	4¾
5 CM & SP 4½s 89P	44	44	44
18 CM& SP 4½s 89C	44	45⅝	45⅞
10 CM& SP 4½s 89E	44	44	44
9 CM & SP gen 4s 89	43¼	43	43¼
5 Chi & NW 5½s 36	40¾	40½	40¾
13 Chi & NW cv 4¼s 49	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
20 Chi & NW gm 4½s 87	33	33	33
12 Chi& NW2½s 2037	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅝	104⅝	104½
9 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28½	28½	28½
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2 D & R G 4½s 36	20¾	20¾	20¾
45 D & R G 4s 36	20½	20¼	20⅜
10 D & R G West 5s 55	3½	3	3
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	62½	62½	62½
1 El Paso & SW5s 65st	62¼	62¼	62¼
10 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	20½	20½	20½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	98½	98½	98½
3 tG Nor 4½s 76 D	82	82	82
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99	99	99
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41½	41	41
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	45⅞	46
52 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18	17⅞	18
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	50½	50½	50½
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	46	46	46
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	46	46	46
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46	46	46
19 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41¾	41⅜	41⅝
9 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	41	41	41

American Industry Opposes Major Social Security Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Protest against major revision or extension of the Social Security system for the duration of the war formed one of the chief actions taken by the War Congress of American Industry at its annual convention here.

The convention, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, went on record as opposing "distortion of the Social Security system into a war-finding device by collecting Social Security taxes in excess of Social Security Fund need."

"We express our sincere approval of the action of Congress in not increasing the 1 per cent pay-roll tax for old-age and survivors' insurance," the resolution, passed unanimously by 3,000 industrialists, declared.

"While we are opposed to major revisions during wartime, we reaffirm proven recommendations of the Congress of American Industry that the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance system be amended now to protect the accrued benefit rights of those serving in the armed forces.

"We oppose attempts directly or indirectly through Federal appropriations or by other means, to extend greater Federal control over state unemployment compensation systems.

"Industry believes that the state unemployment compensation systems should ultimately be strengthened by giving the states greater independence; that Federal control and Federal financial participation should be reduced to a minimum, but that such legislation should wait until the war has been won. In the meantime, elements of state systems which will encourage steady employment in the postwar period, such as experience rating, should be preserved and strengthened.

"Non-contributory old age pensions should likewise remain a steady activity. Industry is opposed to Federal non-contributory pensions."

Los Angeles District Holds High Rank Among Nation's Woodworking Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The part wood plays in winning the war holds special interest for Los Angeles County, which has just been apprised through a directory issued by its Chamber of Commerce that the area ranks near the top among great woodworking industrial centers of the nation.

Inasmuch as airplanes, gliders, wooden barges and ships, prefabricated houses, military shelters, and cargo-plane bodies are all numbered among the things that need wood in the making, the County Chamber of Commerce feels justified in letting it be known that here are located 340 woodworking firms occupying a total area of 137 acres and utilizing 7,500 power-driven tools.

The large, continuous growth of this area in population and new residences over the last 20 years has made the woodworking industry increasingly important. For years the City of Los Angeles alone usually has not ranked lower than second in the value of building permits issued. And although there are no statistics at hand to prove it, it is doubtless safe to say that there are more built-in cupboards, breakfast nooks, and ironing boards in Southern California than anywhere else in the world.

Indeed, nothing has ever surprised or delighted the newly arrived housewife from "back East" like the prevalence, even in the more modest houses, of "built-ins." Little did she realize her approval was augmenting an industry so that it would one day be ready for a great work in helping rout the Axis despots!

This, together with the demand for store and office fixtures and furniture resulted in a surge of woodworking plants here before the war. A census recently completed by the industrial department of the Chamber of Commerce shows that approximately 6,500 woodworking craftsmen here receive more than $7,000,000 in yearly wages.

The last Government census of manufacturers in 1939 showed that Los Angeles County had 383 woodworking plants employing 6,578 wage-earners, their product valued at $37,000,000.

In addition, there were several other lines such as upholstered furniture, truck and coach trailers and truck bodies, small boats, and Venetian blinds. In the number of employees involved, the most important type was the manufacture of unupholstered furniture, which utilized about 3,000 wage-earners in 143 plants. There were 102 planing mills and 49 makers of store and office fixtures.

Woodworking firms manufacturing airplane parts in Los Angeles County numbered 76 at the time the Chamber of Commerce issued the directory for this industry in October.

Waacs Train in 33 Important Lines Previously Carried On by Soldiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are being trained for at least 33 important functions previously performed by soldiers, the War Department announced today.

These functions were listed by the Corps as it launched a nationwide recruiting campaign to comply with an executive order of the President increasing its authorized strength from 25,000 to 150,000. They are:

Bakers, clerks, postal clerks, cooks, radio repairers, mimeograph operators, stenographers, teletype operators, typists, cashiers, telephone operators, stock record clerks, chauffeurs, bookkeepers, sales clerks, librarians, message center clerks, dispatchers, motor vehicle, messengers, weather observers, camera technicians, photo laboratory workers, telegraph printer operators, cadre clerks, draftsmen, radio operators, machine record operators, statisticians, musicians, truck drivers, classification specialists, accountants, bookkeeping machine operators.

Officers and enrolled men of the Corps receive the same pay as soldiers of corresponding rank. All officer candidates are chosen from the ranks, giving all enrolled women an equal opportunity to become officers. The Corps is open to women between the ages of 21 and 44, inclusive. Application for enrollment may be made at any of the Army's 50 main recruiting stations or the 414 recruiting substations.

850 German-American Organizations In N. J., 'But Only 10 Are Dangerous'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5—W. Rulon Paxman, special Federal Bureau of Investigation agent assigned to German subversive activities, has advised police officers and other law enforcement authorities of the Trenton area there are 850 German-American organizations in New Jersey, "but only 10 are dangerous."

Among the "dangerous" ones he listed the German-American Bund, the German-American League, the National Socialist Association for the Care of War Victims, and others which, he said, showed definite tendencies of remaining pro-Nazi since the United States entered the war last Dec. 7.

Many of the others, he declared at a conference here yesterday, had gotten rid of officers who showed similar leanings and were now demonstrating interest in American victory by participating in war bond campaigns, Red Cross drives, and other civilian wartime programs.

Mr. Paxman said, however, that among the membership of these groups were many who said they would fight with the United States if this country were invaded, if it undertook invasion of the Far East and Japan, but not if it proposed to attack the continent of Europe.

Motion picture films, confiscated by the F. B. I. from Bundists, were shown to the officials. They depicted a Bund meeting at Camp Nordland in 1937, when thousands of German-American members gathered there week ends for exercises, drilling and recreation. Officials were advised to watch the films closely so that they might more easily identify Bund members.

E. E. Conroy, chief F. B. I. agent in New Jersey there had been registered 8,386 enemy aliens up to Nov. 1 and 12,000 applications of others were under investigation. The personal history of enemy aliens is a factor in determining their future status.

The F. B. I. agent said little consideration is given Japanese because of their religious belief that their Emperor, Hirohito, is a deity of earth. As long as a Japanese holds to this belief, Mr. Conroy held, he is "dangerous to our welfare."

Much more lenient treatment is given Italian aliens, he added, especially since the Presidential order lifting the strict rules applying to enemy aliens.

N. Y. Church Bingo Drawing to Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Gambling games in churches here were drawing to a close Dec. 4 following orders by the Roman Catholic Chancery Office directing churches of that faith in the Archdiocese of New York to discontinue Bingo games not advertised.

First word of the Chancery order came Dec. 3 when the Rev. John H. Hughes, of St. Jerome's Church in the Bronx, told a Bingo crowd at the near-by parochial school that the sessions, which have been held for the last two years, would be discontinued "until Bingo receives a legal status." He expressed the hope that the games could be started in the near future "after a ruling has been made."

The Bingo controversy started two weeks ago when Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine ordered police to halt games in the City unless they were sponsored by churches on church property. In his Sunday radiocast to the people a week ago, however, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia declared that Bingo, a gambling game, was illegal no matter where it was played. Police had taken no action against church Bingo games.

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KIR. 2345 Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

DESIRABLE HOUSE
Newton Highlands, Mass.—8 rooms, insulated; 2 baths, economical oil heater, continuous hot water, garage; convenient location; $65. Address Owner, 44 Hartford St., or phone LAS 2712.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Beautiful 3 and 4 room cottages on the Gulf of Mexico; private beach and dock; reasonable rates; good bus service. THE ANCHORAGE, 8425 Gulf Blvd. Sunset Beach. Phone Gulf Beaches 22-201.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1546 East 8th St.—Couple or gentleman, share 5-room apartment, 2-family house. Tel. Esplanade 6-0364.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—TWO OR THREE bedroom furnished apartment desired in vicinity of St. Albans School. Phone WO 9315.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Warm, sunny, comfortably furnished rooms—single or twin beds. Miss PARKS. Com. 4659.

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Real home, very comfortable beds, constant heat and plenty of hot water. MRS. REED. Com. 6068.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Nice warm room with every home comfort; suitable for 1 or 2 persons. MRS. WAKELIN. Com. 8534.

BOSTON, 51 Hereford St., Back Bay—Double rooms, twin beds; cooking privilege; $7-$8 week; women; near subway. Com. 8486.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large pleasant room with private family; next to bath; 15 min. to Park St.; garage nearby; business gentleman. Asp. 6130.

MIAMI, FLA.—New guest rooms; beautiful open surroundings; bus at door; convenient location. PENN-HALL, 7326 Biscayne Blvd.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Room in private home, adjoining bath, private entrance, circulating oil heat. Near car line. Mrs. Robt. R. Walden, 834 Jackson St., North.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautiful large room in private home; new restricted section; ½ blk. to bus. 4449 S. Dakota Ave., N. E. NOrth 7519.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED by an American woman recently from England, a well-furnished bedroom and bath, with board, in Back Bay district; elevator essential; small hotel or guest house acceptable. Reply M. B., 213 Highland Street, Dedham, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681. Brookline, Mass.

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS
of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office 13 Winchester St. Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office 117 Water St. Boston HUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

PROD MGR: (M E) Mach exp	Arr
PROD CONTROL MGR: Mach exp	$5000 up
PROD CONTROL ASST: Mfg exp	$50-55
PLANT LAYOUT ENGR: M E pfd	To $7500
CHIEF ENGR: M E pfd	To $7500
MAINTENANCE ENGR: M E pfd	$3500
ASST SUPT: Fuselage dept	To $5500
ASST SUPT: Fabrication dept	To $5500
ASST SUPT: Mach shop exp	To $5500
ASST GEN FRMAN: Know tools & dies	To $4500
IND & METHODS ENGRS: Several	Arr
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN: Several	Arr
STRUCTURAL APPRSRS: Power stations	$3600
SR RADIO ENGRS: Dev & design	To $5000
TEL ENGRS: Dev & design exp	To $5000
SR MECH ENGRS: Small equip design	To $5000
PLASTIC ENGR: Cmpr & injctn mldng	To $4500
JIG & FIXTURE ENGR: Design exp	To $400
METALLURGISTS: Several	Arr
PHYSICISTS: Exp; 3 openings	Arr
PURCH AGENT: Thorough metal exp	$7000
ACCT: Gen & costs; age 33-37	$3000 up
ACCTS: Pub actg firms, several	Arr
CLERK: Some typing, club	$25, meals
CLERK: Everett; exp	$30
SALES MGR: Coal exp	Arr
SALES: Truck tire exp	$200/250 mo
SALES ENGR: Mech rubber	Sal & bonus

TO WORK ON A DAIRY FARM
One who is familiar with the care of a dairy herd, milking machines, tractors, etc. The farm is located in Franklin County, Vt., directly on Lake Champlain. Home life is clean, comfortable and warm. Pay excellent. We would prefer a Christian Scientist, one who is interested in defense production and is not within the draft age. Write R. D. LAWYER, care of Stilphen Farm, R. F. D., Swanton, Vt.

JOB PRESSMAN
Must be able to make his own jobs ready. No composition.
BOSTON ENVELOPE CO.
PAR. 6700—DED. 2130
High and Maverick Streets
Dedham, Mass.

JOB PRESS BOYS
Wanted—Those who have graduated, or in the last year of Trade School, preferred. Good chance for advancement. Apply to Metropolitan Lithograph & Publishing Co., 167 Bow Street, Everett, Mass.

KIND, patient, Christian living man to care for handicapped boy and six-room house for business couple. 8-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston
Technical and Administrative Executives and Specialists. MANY ATTRACTIVE OPENINGS.

STOCK MAN—SHIPPER
for printing and supply department of large insurance company. Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UPPER DARBY, PA.—Wanted, AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS; also BODY and FENDER MAN; experience preferred but not necessary. Ask for MR. GUY SPECK, Cadillac, 6501 Market St. Del. Co.'s largest Oldsmobile and Cadillac Dealers. Call Boul. 4000—All. 1522.

WANTED—Custodian (Christian Scientist) for Church. Address Clerk, 146 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., stating qualifications.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AFTER more than 30 years as owner-manager of a small summer hotel, I now desire to leave the active service to an efficient, gracious, kindly woman who is versed in all departments of household service, one who is free to give full time to continue the hospitality and comfort of our patrons, ably assisted by those long employed at the hotel; a personal interview with any considered applicant essential. Box L-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston

Cost acct., under 30 yrs	$30-$35
Full chg bkpr, engineering office	$30-$35
Figurer-biller, under 26 yrs, fine oppor	$25
Stenogs, under 22 yrs, over 30 openings	$18-$22
Sec'y, personnel, vicinity Newton, Mass.	$26
File clerk, expd Soundex System	gd salary

GENERAL housework; live in; own room, bath; liberal time off; fond of children; references required. Asp. 2306 (Mass.).

GENERAL MAID—Downstairs work and plain cooking. Hours 9:30 to 7:30 6 days a week. Salary $14. Lasell 1988. (Mass.)

GIRL for general housework; plain cooking; live in; wages $16. Call Asp. 0090, Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—White, capable caring elderly woman, simple living requirements. No family. Located North Baldwin, N. Y. $40 mo. Bal. 8522.

POSITIONS available for typists and file clerks in office of large Casualty Insurance Company. State age and experience when replying. Box M-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESIDENT secretary stenog.; good personality; under 40 yr.; must be alert mentally and physically; accurate; like people, and willing to assume responsibility and enjoy it. Box G-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPIST-CLERK
Large casualty insurance company seeks young women for positions as rapid typists; in cashier's department. Knowledge of figures required. Call HAN. 8500, Ext. 500 (Boston).

TYPIST—Fast and accurate. State details concerning experience, etc. Box G-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN for salad and steam work. Also waitress for short hours. Eichel's Restaurant, 1 Winter Pl., Boston, Mass.

WOMEN UNDER 26
U. S. citizens with mechanical aptitude for highly technical service position; state name, address, age, education and experience; attach small photo; replies held strictly confidential. Box G-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

30 YEARS experience building line, 26 years as general contractor, residential building. Experienced in handling help and buying material. Desires position as superintendent or general foreman, governmental or defense work preferred. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LINGUIST, U. S. citizen, draft deferred, seeks position where knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, German can be utilized; post graduate training and travel in Europe; interested in position preferably in relation to international affairs or foreign governments; good knowledge of current affairs; would consider teaching, newspaper, or publishing field. Box G-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid, white, good cook, 4 years' experience; references; adult family. Evelyn Hills, call Dev. 6963 (Boston).

HOUSEKEEPER—1 or 2 adults (Christian Scientists pref., light work, no laundry; near Boston; home rather than high wages. Com. 0937.

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, desires position, secretary or companion; business experience; good reader; willing to co-operate; vicinity of Boston preferred. Tel. Tro 9323 (Cambridge, Mass.).

YOUNG woman (Protestant) with young baby desires position mother's helper. JEAN CUTLIP, 2475 Devoe Terrace, N. Y. C. FO. 7-1413.

WOMAN (Christian Scientist), very active, eager to work in defense factory. Unexperienced but willing to learn bench work. Box 265, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

LEAVING for Florida after Christmas. Closing out over 40 good used cars: Fords, Chevrolets, Plymouths, Dodges, Buicks, Chryslers, and a beautiful '41 Cadillac. If you come down at once you will have a fine assortment to choose from. (This is an honest sale.) BOWMAR MOTOR SALES at the Gulf Station, Hingham Harbor. Hin. 1500 (Mass.).

DOGS FOR SALE

AN OUTSTANDING litter of wire-haired fox terrier puppies. Sire and dam from the best of American and English champions. Can be seen at 16 Brook St., Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK; mahogany antique console table; carved chest; 4 Queen Anne chairs; mahogany twin bed; needlepoint Queen Anne love seat; oval English pie-top table; oil portraits; Venetian glass; tapestries; glass; books; no dealers. Call Waltham 4117-W (Mass.).

FURRIERS

Furs NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
11 West Street, Boston Han. 8971

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 83
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

GENEALOGY

Revolutionary War & Colonial Records searched. Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist. 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5593
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts. Hrs. 9-6. 1 Flight Up

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls. Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. PERMANENTS. FEATHER CUTS and our famous Aroma Oil SHAMPOO. 565 Boylston Street, Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

HEATING REPAIRS

BOILERS AND PIPING repaired and insulated. SHAWS, 143 Broadway, Cambridge. Mass. Kir. 4073.

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Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired, count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada (Continued)

HOUSEHOLD PETS

SIAMESE KITTENS — Pedigree, healthy, trained. Wonderful pets, would make unusual CHRISTMAS GIFT. Call Big. 3873, (Mass.)

INSTRUCTION WANTED

MEXICAN-SPANISH conversational lessons wanted by man with limited Spanish knowledge. Address Room 1040, 50 Congress St., Boston.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES Remade only $5.00 (Using old ticking)
48-Hour Service. Box Springs Repaired.
Wells & Co. Show Room, 393 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Com. 3821

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 148 Tremont St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 800 5th Ave., N.Y.C. Lo. 8-6800, 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
38 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6780

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE. BOSTON. COM. 8630

TAILORING

MARQUIS — Ladies' tailor and furrier. Uniforms custom made and altered. High-class references. 45 Newbury St., Boston. Ken. 5298.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO TEACHER, exc. training, long exp., wishes pupils vicinity Boston. Supervise practice if desired. Box G-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Cabinet, antique repairs; mattresses, cushions, pillows renovated.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

CLAUDE MOORE
Jeweler
8 ST. JOSEPH STREET
The Little Store with the Big Stock at the Right Prices
Hamilton, Elgin and Gruen and Bulova Watches. Rings of All Kinds.
Belmont 2215 Exchange Store
Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin St.

HOFFMAN
Furniture Company
Mobile, Ala.

Louise Williams Chamberlin
The Greenbury Studios
366 Michigan Ave. Phone 2-2478
We refinish and restore old paintings and frames

Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin Street Phone 3-2743
Mobile, Ala.

DELCHAMPS STORES
MOBILE, ALA.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
PENSACOLA, FLA.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers except Sunday
Dial 4400, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We invite you to visit our store before buying
DRESSES, COATS, BLOUSES, SUITS and FALL CLOTHING
Lawrence's Cash Store

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
5 COURT SQUARE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

LAKELAND

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

The Benford Stationery Co.
Gifts of Distinction
125 So. Kentucky Avenue

ARMSTRONG'S GRILL
205 So. Kentucky Avenue

Albritton's
Tropical Fashions for the Smart Woman and Miss
119 SO. TENNESSE AVENUE
TEL. 31-541

MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Tires—Batteries—Washing—Greasing
WOLFORD'S
Standard Oil Service Station
Phone 26-762 1305 South Florida Ave.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
SECOND AVE AT S. E. FIRST ST.

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
80 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-8822

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 615

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1035 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1694

MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Jeck
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DATSON DAIRIES, Inc.
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9625
Winter Park Phone 287R
Dairy Products for Every Meal

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-901 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4137

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 8-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

WEST PALM BEACH

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of
Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Seedless Navel Oranges, very finest quality. Every box certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave. West Palm Beach Fla.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

CHRISTMAS IS COMING
Electrical Gifts Are Scarce
Let Us Hold Your Selections for You. We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last . . . —
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
201 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O SILLAY Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-8 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"We Top 'em all"

Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.

141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

"Permanent Waving a Specialty"

Cleo's Beauty Shoppe

402 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg.
JACKSON 8731

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100
THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE

Exclusive Women's Shoes

Palter Florsheim Palizzio Urbanite — Matrix Collegebred Paradise Vitality

201 PEACHTREE N. E.

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.

Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant

1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at

STERCHI'S

Cherry at Broadway

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY

Jewelers and Silversmiths

451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

RAMSEY COAL CO.

Our coal makes warm friends

PHONE 5721

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys

The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

GIFTS
Give Luggage and Leather Goods
Lasting, useful. Gold marking free.
MOYLE'S
Troy T. Rimes, Prop.
32 BROUGHTON WEST

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYNTHONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

JULIAN'S
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
Individual Attention to Every Bundle

JOHNSON'S
COAL and FUEL OIL
COKE
Phone 3-2187

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 3d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LOCARNO—Hotel—Tea - Room PESTALOZZIHOF Alkoholfrei. Direkt bei Stadtpark und Seepromenade Frau E. Steiner

LUZERN. — Opportunity for quiet study is offered to a few guests in beautiful country house in Küssnacht, Lucern. Glorious view—every comfort. Own boat and boathouse. Apply Villa Lieselotte, Küssnacht, Luzern.

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

O. WIEHR-BAUMANN
Kolonialwaren—Konserven—Putzmittel
Lieferung ins Haus
Tel. 3.12.38 Schönenwerd
(GROCER)

HANS HASSLER & CO., A. G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken Linoleum
(CARPETS)

BASEL

W&S LEINEN
BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

HANS SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Dreispitz
Dornacherstrasse 277 Tel. 4.11.71
(Groceries)

WEISS-BÄNTELI
Schirmegeschäft
Spalenberg — Nadelberg
Tel. 4.03.20 (Umbrellas)

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel 22770
(Provisions)

CARPETS and RUGS
MATZINGER
Basel Steinenberg 5

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
TELLSTRASSE 1
(Electrician)

Metzgerei und Wursterei
A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60
Tel. 2.15.68 (Butcher)

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 2.69.81
(DRUG STORE)

BERNE

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

LEINENWEBEREI BERN A. G.
BERN
City-Haus, Bubenbergplatz 7
Berner Leinen und Halbleinen zu Bettwäsche und Tischwäsche, Küchen- und Toilettentücher, Hotelwäsche
Wiesenbleiche
(LINEN)

BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.372
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Specialität: Prothese

WHAT IS Bernina
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Neuenfeldstrasse 21

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2.14.55
Fuel

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 37 012, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Leading Department Store of Berne
SPORTS ARTICLES AND CHILDREN'S TOYS
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

Kaiser & Co., A. G. Berne
Marktgasse - Amthausgasse

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

QUICK LUNCHES
daheim
Jeder sein eigner Koch, Die Daheim Pfännli stellt der Gast zusammen
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse, Berne

GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Kreuzenrainplatz 37
Freistrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 8
Tel. 2.15.97

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
STOCKINGS
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

FIRST-CLASS RECORDS AND APPARATUS
MUSIC HOUSE
MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850
Spitalgasse 20

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYDART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69
vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Hotelgasse 8 Tel. 34.281

BIEL

LOFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47, BAHNHOFSTRASSE

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
87 Nidergasse
HOSIERY

GENEVA

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 28 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
Le Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de
MME. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.86.91
(WOOLS)

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 25-443, 8:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

High Class Confectionery
MAISON BUJARD
F. RIEKER Succ.
GRAND RUE 37
Fine Chocolates and Candies
Afternoon Tea

INTERLAKEN

MÜHLEMANN
Herren und Damen Salon
Jungfraustrasse 28 Tel. 220
(Hairdresser)

LAUSANNE

CHAUSSURES
KELLER — CORBOZ
RUE PICHARD GRAND-PONT
LAUSANNE
(Footwear)

LAUSANNE
8 rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear. Novelties
Specialities
Paillettaz S.A.

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
8 Rue Pepinet 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

LUGANO

S. A. Commerciale Carboni
Bee & Soldati
Tel. 2.25.38
Olio & Gas—Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualita e Provenienza
(WOOD AND COAL)

Gasser
Via Nassa 27
THE LEADING HOUSE for LADIES' CLOTHES, DRESSES, COATS and FURS

Machen Sie Ihre Einkäufe in Porzellan, Kristall, Silber und Haushaltungsartikeln bei
GUSBERTI & CO.
Palazzo Basilese Household Articles

NIEDERTEUFEN Kt. Appenzell

CAFÉ — CONDITOREI
A. MOOSBERGER
Niederteufen, Kt. Appenzell
TEL. 3.61.27.

ST. GALL

CARPETS • LINOLEUM
Schuster
St. Gallen Zürich

PAUL TOBLER
Marktgasse 18
Soap
Eau de Cologne

ZURICH

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Messler
Limmatquai 106 Zurich

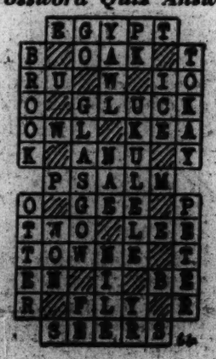
Bally
Spezialschuhe, eine Wohltat für empfindliche Füsse
Das Gehen eine Freude
SCHUHHAUS FALKEN
Ecke Seefeld/Falkenstr. 14

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstrasse 87. Tel. 2.29.67
ELEKTRISCHE LICHT, KRAFT, SONNERIE—und EIDG. TELEPHON ANLAGEN
Electrical Installations

HERRENHÜTE
Gentlemen's Hats
Herren Mode Artikel
UMBRELLAS
bei Grimm-Rockenwurth
Zürich 1
Marktgasse/Ecke Bindermarkt

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 6 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.27
The house which deserves your confidence
Try it, please!

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5166

DURBAN

John Orr & Co
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG

New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our 52 Departments

Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

MILLAR BROS.
for
Flowers and Floral Work
Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West Street

THE MODEL DAIRY
GARDINER STREET
A delightful place to bring your friends for MORNING REFRESHMENT, LUNCH, AFTERNOON TEA or DINNER

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (PTY) LTD.
Sworn Appraisers and Valuators
243, Pine St. (opposite Old Market)
Phone 24410

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls
Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West Street (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
COMPLETE LAYETTES
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House (Next to Anstey's)
West St. Phone 26066

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
Krugersdorp, Germiston and Benoni

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
57 Loveday St.
66 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Manuels
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE
MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0911

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7285, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrells" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint etc.
Consult us re grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST Phone Cent. 22-2126

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
8, Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6248 Eloff St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

C. Emiles
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists

409a, West St., Durban	Phone	28528
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban	"	21923
Emiles, Belmont Mansions	"	23292
Emiles, 445 Manning Road	"	87317
Emiles, 236 Church St., Maritzburg	"	2722

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.

Forsyth & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church Street Phone 3363

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North Street Phone 3242
Also
City Meat Supply Co. 163-165, West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery 145, Church St. Phone 2576

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's Ladies and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney.
Also
"Bovey Court Residential"
SMUTS AVENUE
Furnished rooms to let with use of common kitchen for light cooking. Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1802

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Diamond Rings
LADIES & MENS WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
E. HANSON
Established over 25 years

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M1254 Free Delivery

Matrons Millinery Salon
for Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address—208 Wickham Street Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
Phone B. 6516 Brisbane, Australia

WALLACE BISHOP
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
202 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9922
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B 5457 Brisbane, Australia

F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 6674
After Hours Toowong 289 or M 6818
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Isteds Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Messer-Hawkes Band Instruments

PIKE BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
Also DRESSMAKING TO ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
W. G. DERRICK
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2129

HUBERT ADAMS
6 James St., Geelong
For all Printing Requirements
Prompt and Efficient Service
PHONE 1773

W. H. ROOKE
117 Ryrie Street
— For —
Crockery and Hardware

MELBOURNE

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

CENT 4896 MISS N GALE
Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

Plant Quality Flower Seeds **NOW**
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4253
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
13 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
336 Flinders Lane

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight 208 COLLINS ST., C1
Sundays till 9.30 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 2306—F. 2643

SEE NEXT PAGE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. 1
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6163-4-5 2 Lines

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

Phone F 5954
LINDSAY'S
FLORIST
(LILY RONALDS)
now taken over by
E. M. TEATHER
Flinders Way, 238 Flinders Lane

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweller
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Old Gold Bought
MU 3671 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

MELBOURNE-Camberwell
CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie
Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S Corsets
LINGERIE 133 Glenferrie Road HOSIERY HAW. 4683

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN
FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE
South Yarra
Rindless Bacon
Havelock Flour
Brockhoff Biscuits
J. TOLLNER & SON
GROCERS
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Winsor 2345 Delivery to Local Districts

MELBOURNE—Toorak
DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2106
H. OLIVER & SON Ltd. Pty.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O.T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and
SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3265

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co. Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office, 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Autographs

By Irving Bacchus

Have you ever gazed upon the genuine signature of General George Washington or that master of many activities, Benjamin Franklin? Hobbyists who have known this thrill can understand why autographs attract scores of collectors all over the world.

Autograph collecting can be divided into two groups—the lively youngsters who chase celebrities and possess the scrawlings of a hundred contemporary personages, and those collectors who are interested in letters, documents, inscribed books, papers and memos whose value will stand the test of time.

The autograph collecting of E. C. Lampson, an Ohio newspaper editor, has assumed the aspects of big business. Editor Lampson has specialized in presidential signatures and his hobby has netted a substantial income.

And which President, do you think, left the most valuable signatures? You'll be surprised to learn that Benjamin Harrison's papers have been valued at as much as $30,000 and, conversely, General Washington's signature has brought as little as $2.

"Many people do not realize that if a man writes a great many letters, they decrease in value," Cyril Clemens, a Missouri collector, points out. Clemens' purchase of antique books has, on many occasions, produced rare inscriptions worth many times the cost of the book.

Patience is a valuable talent in securing the signatures of famous contemporaries. Cornelius Greenway of Brooklyn owns scores of rare autographs. More than ten years of letter writing were required to secure some of the specimens.

A Chicagoan treats his office visitors to a view of his famous collection. The autographs are framed and hang on the walls. Another famous collector is Courtenay Guild of Boston, who owns the signature of every United States president.

If you have access to "antique" attics, old books, ancient trunks and the like, look into the hobby of autograph collecting. In addition to the thrill of making a discovery, the monetary possibilities lend enchantment.

A Verse for Today . . .

Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.—MATT. 5:23, 24

G. Washington
Benj Harrison

Autograph collectors place a much higher value on Benjamin Harrison's signature. The accompanying story reveals the reason.

In Lighter Vein

Try and Find It!

"How do you explain the shortage of meat?"

"I don't know, but you certainly can't blame the boys who make the drugstore sandwiches." — Pathfinder.

General Misunderstanding

A member of a Ladies' Aid Society in a small town went to the bank to deposit, as she told the banker, "some aid money."

Unfortunately the banker thought she said "egg money," and replied: "Remarkable, isn't it, how well the old hens are doing these days?"

Then he couldn't understand why the woman gathered up her passbook and hurried from the bank!

—Exchange.

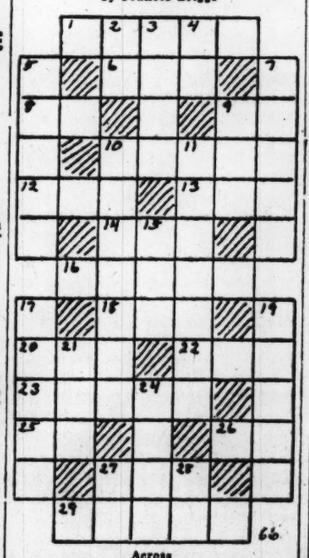
Beheading Game

Answers

1-Goat. 2-Clad. 3-Bragged. 4-Sharp. 5-Stock. 6-Town. 7-Show. 8-Saddle. 9-Prank. 10-Stint.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The Rosetta stone furnished key to language of what country?
6—What tree "hath ruled the greenwood long"?
8—Symbol for ruthenium is what?
9—Who was metamorphosed into a heifer?
10—Rahn Flersohn gained fame in opera under what name?
13—Who was one of two creatures who "ate with a runcible spoon"?
15—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
14—Who was Babylonian god of the heavens?
16—What is a selection from certain Bible book?
18—What command is the opposite of "haw"?
20—How many acts in musical comedy "I'd Rather Be Right"?
23—Who is heroine of poem beginning: "It was many and many a year ago"?
26—Who is one of chief characters in "Northwest Passage"?
25—Half an em is what?
26—Exist.
27—If you emulated Harold Gatty, would you act, fly, or run?
28—What are soothsayers?

Down

2—Depart.
3—What is a fisherman's small boat?
4—What is a measure of 2 quarts (abbr.)?
5—In Tennyson's poem, what is said to "babble on the pebbles"?
7—What kind of grape is named for a town in Hungary?
8—Tycoon writer.
12—"In This Our Life" is by what author?
11—What instrument is associated with Hawaiian music?
15—How is "no" written in certain of Burns' poems?
17—What animal has short legs and long flattened tail?
19—What is first name of Mr. Lorre, film actor?
21—Gained.
24—O Across, after roaming over many lands, found rest on banks of what river?
27—What is symbol for iron?
28—Year (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Party Fun

Beheading Game

In the beheading game, the leader defines a word, chops off its first letter and defines the remaining word, and the players guess the word. For example, the one who is "it" says, "I am thinking of a word that tells what the wind does. my second means not high." The answer is, of course, blow. Some of the questions which follow may not be so easily solved.

1. My first is an amusing, contrary, domestic animal. My second is a grain especially dear to Scotsmen.
2. My first means dressed. My second is a boy.
3. My first means "boasted." My second means torn, worn-out.
4. My first is pointed. My second is a musical instrument, formerly much in use in Ireland.
5. My first means a supply on hand. My second is the second note of the clock's song.
6. My first is an over-size village. My second means to possess.
7. My first is a spectacle. My second is an adverb meaning "In what manner."
8. My first is a part of the horse's furnishings. My second may happen to a tooold egg.
9. My first is a harmless trick or play. My second means degree, or standing.
10. My first is the amount of work you set yourself to do in a given time. My second means "to color."

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page)

Inland Steamer Travel

The coastline of British Columbia has numerous fjords where large steamers may go as far as 10 miles inland.

Daily Quotation

A PICTURE is a poem without words.
—HORACE

Just for Fun—

By Gene Carr

"Eight—nine!"

Calvin Coolidge Said—

Our government rests upon religion. It is from that source that we derive our reverence for truth and justice, for equality and liberty, and for the rights of mankind. Unless the people believe in these principles, they cannot believe in our government. There are only two main theories of government in the world. One rests on righteousness; the other rests on force.

Czech Cultivation

Forty-five per cent of the available land in Czechoslovakia has been set aside by its German conquerors for compulsory cultivation.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: At this writing Marshal Rommel's army has not found a good place to make a stand. It may yet establish a new world's record for the nonstop plight.

Scanian in Buffalo Evening News: A wife is a person who permits her husband to sit all evening in his comfortable fireside chair without asking him even once to get up and close a door, look at the furnace, find out what "that noise" was or do anything else. Now, you tell one.

Gift for Two Soldiers

London

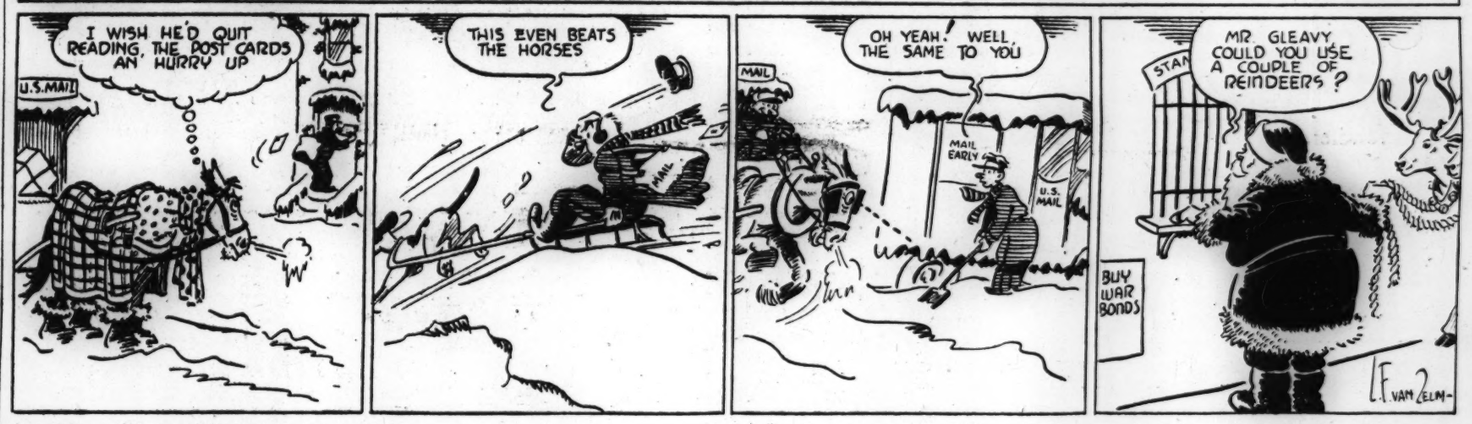
Shoppers and passers-by wondered what was happening when they saw a procession of about 50 boys and girls form in the streets of a West Country town, and move quietly toward the army headquarters. There were no drums or flags to be seen, but at the head of the group marched two older boys, with an Airedale dog between them.

The sentry on duty looked up with surprise when he heard the tread of marching feet, and he was still more surprised when the procession stopped at the barracks, outside the main entrance gates. Then the spokesman of the party asked to see two particular soldiers, and the amused sentry sent someone for the men.

They came with the colonel of the regiment and then the story of the procession was told. The children had heard that the regiment was about to leave the town and they wanted to give the dog as a parting gift to these two soldiers. The men had been very kind and friendly, never passing along without greeting their boy and girl friends, and this was the very best thank you the children could think of.

The two soldiers were much touched by the incident, as was also their colonel. Yes, the Airedale dog was accepted and adopted as a regimental pet.

NEWS ITEM—BOSTON—John W. Gleavy, acting Postmaster, appeals for horse-drawn vehicles to haul Yuletide mail this year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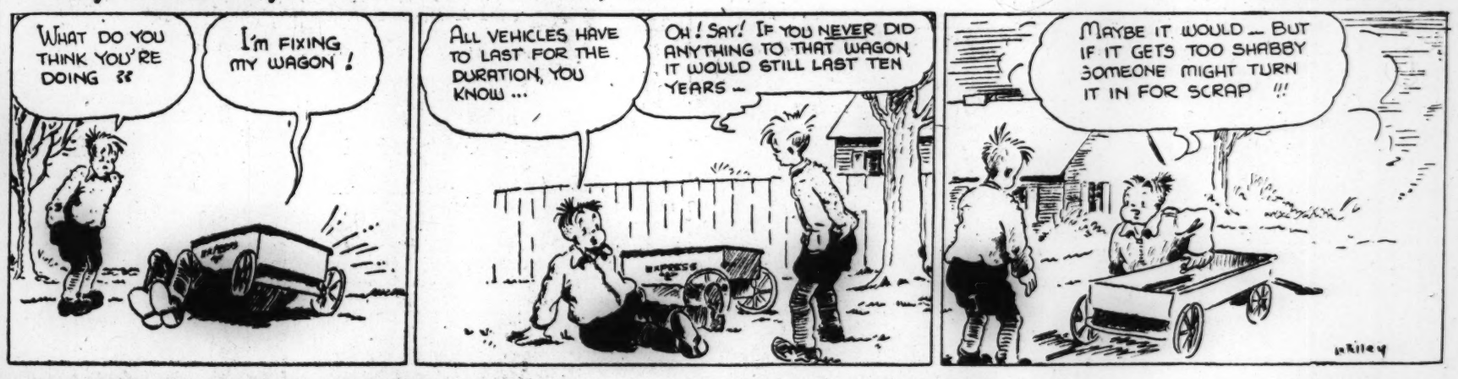
THIS EVEN BEATS THE HORSES
MAIL
OH YEAH! WELL THE SAME TO YOU
MAIL
MAIL EARLY
U.S. MAIL
MR GLEAVY COULD YOU USE A COUPLE OF REINDEERS?
BUY WAR BONDS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How's the Family Car?*

By Le Pelley


WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU'RE DOING ??
I'm FIXING MY WAGON!
ALL VEHICLES HAVE TO LAST FOR THE DURATION, YOU KNOW ...
OH! SAY! IF YOU NEVER DID ANYTHING TO THAT WAGON, IT WOULD STILL LAST TEN YEARS —
MAYBE IT WOULD — BUT IF IT GETS TOO SHABBY SOMEONE MIGHT TURN IT IN FOR SCRAP !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Had Just as Much Fun the Second Time!*

By Rodgers

"Well, what will we do now?" old Peter wanted to know-
"We ought to be able to think of something," I wagged- "Let's see, we've had a race—"
"And a tussle—"
"A game of tag- a barking contest- and a tug of war-"
"Hum-m, it looks to me as if we'll just have to start all over again."
Which is exactly what we did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Thaws Out*

By The Hagers

"That wood," said Ted, "we chopped today, Should keep Matilda warm till May."
I wish they'd think up some device For heating beds of solid ice!"
"Hot water bottles! Try one, Ted. They'll melt the ice," Matilda said.
"Oh, boy!" said Ted. "I feel so good, At dawn, I think I'll chop more wood."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Novus Ordo Seclorum"

The news of the first Japanese attack came, it will be recalled, on Sunday. In many American homes radio dials had been set for the afternoon concert of the New York Philharmonic Symphony. With incredulity America listened as the measures of Shostakovitch's First were rudely broken with the din of news flashes about the sharp blows dealt that fleet which Secretary Knox had only the day previously asserted was ready for anything.

Some still hoped it was an "incident," divorced from the total war of the Axis; but there were strong voices among the Americans. The President had called the turn; Wendell Willkie said the shooting was but a new phase of a war that had really been going on a long time; and Donald Nelson bluntly warned it was an attempt to end democracy everywhere. Berlin and Rome quickly proved these voices correct.

If there was uncertainty at first, it was understandable. America was a contradiction. It was most powerful; it was utterly weak. It was a humanitarian; it had put a lock on its heart. Archibald MacLeish said it was under a spell, an ". . . ignorant superstition that violence and lies and murder on another continent are not violence and lies and murder here; the cowardly and brutal superstition that enslavement of mankind in a country where the sun sets at midnight by our clocks is not enslavement by the time we live by. . . ."

Some felt the might of America would vanquish all foes in an effortless few weeks; others despaired how Panzers and Zeros were to be driven off with tanks and planes "on order."

But now, time, as measured by the calendar, has turned full circle. America has been at war a year. Many things are clearer now.

There are complaints, yes, and quibbles and bumbles; but let the gaze rest on the sum of what has been done and not its parts. Thus seen, it is bright with accomplishment and promise. Vast new governmental agencies have sprung into service; armies have been raised and equipped; production achievements that seemed destined to evoke wonderment for years to come are now safely in the record. The American Navy has won new glory. North Africa gives the lie to the charge that democracies cannot co-operatively plan and achieve strategic military victory.

The pattern of triumph unfolds. With it is coming, and must come, consideration in world-wide terms of those just and equal economic and social measures needed to remove frictions that could ignite future conflicts.

And so, within the year, a new era has opened. The opportunities are grand. Let history say that the bombs dropped on Hawaii awakened a sleeping giant who took his rightful place with other free men, that the light of liberty might illuminate the true "New Order of the Ages."

No Need for Slaughter

Professional conservationists and lay citizens interested in wildlife will do well to oppose vigorously proposals for mass hunting expeditions in the United States.

The current meat shortage has given rise to various suggestions in regard to the killing of wild animals. Whatever the motives behind these ideas, the general plans proposed are both impractical and harmful. Deer, raccoons, moose, bears, muskrats, and other animals play a vital part in Nature's scheme of life which cannot be disturbed without bringing harmful results.

Conservationists and farmers know that occasionally a species grows too numerous in a given area. Sometimes one kind decreases to a point which causes alarm. Both conditions are now controlled by orderly process of law under supervision.

Wild animals played a necessary part in providing food as the Nation was settled; in certain rural areas today, the winter's meat supply comes partly from this source. But this is far different from pseudo-holiday mass slaughter expeditions.

There is no good reason for such a degrading spectacle. Meat substitutes and cheaper cuts are plentiful. But even a meat shortage is not valid argument for indiscriminate killing of wild animals.

The Lady Next Door says she is grateful for one thing: Rationing has stopped her neighbor (on the other side, of course) from running in to borrow a cup of sugar.

Tall Trees

Tall trees look taller in December. Against a gold-green sunset, they stand like sentinels of earth that touch the sky with stately strength. Across the snow on moonlight nights, they cast a filigree of shadows with the magic patterns of a master artist using skillfully his black and white. Swaying in the winter's winds, we hear the sound thereof, but "canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth." The sound of the tall trees that have weathered wars, survived hurricanes, sung Christmas melodies and budded in spring sunshine.

Tall trees looking down on their offspring. An acorn growing. A winged maple seed sprouting. Generations of young trees reaching upward.

Tall trees spreading their protecting branches over men's abode where this Christmas a little white candle in a window will glow softly beside a flag with a service star.

Somewhere in Egypt, in Australia, or in Burma, the soldier lad may be hearing the tall trees singing of Holy Night, while he follows the star in the East.

War Cabinet

It was General Goethals, who, if memory serves, remarked, "Boards are long, stiff and narrow." Former President Hoover said much the same thing, if not so succinctly, in his speech before the National Association of Manufacturers this week. Pointing to the difficulty of getting things done quickly and efficiently through boards, bureaus, and committees, Mr. Hoover suggested affairs in Washington might be greatly improved were there more centralizing of broader authority in the hands of qualified individuals.

That America needs considerable governmental reorganization there is no doubt. The basic problem has been that departments rather carefully organized for peacetime operation have been disrupted by the emergence from underneath of new superimportant war agencies. These agencies, sans tradition, usage or practice, have assumed authority where needed, have overlapped, duplicated, and, of cource, tripped. Selective Service, for example, has seriously disrupted the dairy farms that are under the stewardship of the Department of Agriculture. The War Production Board has taken over many prerogatives formerly wielded by the Departments of Commerce and the Interior, while the Manpower Commission has largely superseded the Labor Department.

Mr. Hoover, Bernard Baruch, and others who had experience in the last war, have proposed that more order would result if President Roosevelt should form a War Cabinet, as did President Wilson, bringing heads of these new agencies into the group, while all the time bringing more logic and order into the task of organization. If such a new Cabinet were to meet regularly, and frequently, with the President, and if it included the really effective leaders of the war—men like Admiral Leahy and Harry Hopkins who may not necessarily have portfolios entitling them to such chairs—the Cabinet would undoubtedly be a very helpful implement.

But, as it now is—a group that gathers a couple of times a month for brief consultation, rather than for specific interrelated work—merely expanding it wouldn't accomplish much.

The President tries to hold the reins through frequent personal consultation with the various war leaders. When sheer bulk of business and limits of available time prove the impossibility of this system, the President may have to fall back on the answer of a War Cabinet.

Blackout's Silver Lining

From New York comes one of those reports which make officials like Mr. Nelson apprehensive lest the public become overoptimistic about the future. Toys are being treated with luminous applications to make them visible in the dark!

Now this is not to say that the war is won. It does not even assure the world of a postwar period without risks. But parents of small children—having taken many a step in the wrong direction when the living-room lights were out—will acclaim this treatment of toys as a step in the right.

World War One was to have made the world safe for democracy. Doubtless it helped to do so, but not so clearly as to inspire faith in mere slogans. Already, however, this war would seem likely to go down in history as the war that made the nursery safe for Daddy.

Face Isn't All He's Losing

The Unconquerables

One Day in Italy

The midday sun blazes down on the church square of Monteleone Apulo, a sleepy little market town in the heart of Abbruzzi. To the rare visitors, inhabitants show with pride two extremely modern concrete buildings set among small ancient palazzi, the town hall and the police station, built for some odd Fascist anniversary.

Suddenly a clamor is heard: hundreds of excited voices growing in violence, and soon a shouting crowd is pouring from narrow streets into the square. Women are leading it; elderly women, younger ones of handsome appearance, some carrying babies; elderly men, youngsters and girls make up the crowd.

"We won't give them our grain! We are starving and they give the food to those *tedeschi* (Germans)! How shall we feed our men, the few they left us, and the babies?" Then some shout: "End the war! End Fascism! Get rid of the Germans!" and soon the whole crowd repeats the slogan like a well directed choir. Where had it sprung from? It was the slogan of the "committee of action" composed of all socialist and democratic underground organizations, written on street corners, printed on thousands of leaflets, during the "weeks of resistance" far up in the industrial North.

Two young men, looking quite different from the rest, in spite of their peasant clothes, were in the background whispering eagerly with some elderly peasants.

The crowd started to sing Garibaldi's hymn "Get Out, Stranger!" Excitement was growing; stones were thrown, windows crashed. Infuriated women stormed the town hall; torn papers were thrown out of windows; soon the building was on fire. Other women attacked the police station where some *carabinieri* stood in line undecided what to do.

The black-shirted Fascists had disappeared. But then they returned in greater numbers, parleyed with the *carabinieri*. Some shots were fired—first into the air. The raging crowd set fire to the police station. . . . More shots . . . screams of wounded men and women.

When evening came, it was all over. Reinforcements had arrived. A few people had been killed, several wounded, two or three hundred arrested, but the authorities decided to proceed mildly. Rome did not dare to act otherwise!

This happened far down in the south of Italy. At the same time people were rioting in Ponte Vigo d'Arzere near Padua, and riots occur periodically in other places.

It is not much yet, it cannot be much as long as the Fascists are armed, and the State machinery is in their hands. But it is spreading.

North . . South . . East . . West

Meeting Problems of Supply

By Frank L. Perrin

The story is an old one, probably often told, of the York State farmer, early in the last century, who feared serious labor and supply dislocations when the invention of the grain cradle displaced the hand sickle as a reaper of wheat, oats and barley. The newer device enabled one worker to do the work of four in the fields. The three left idle and unemployed would, it was imagined, suffer undeserved privations. There were rocks to be removed from the fields at every fresh plowing and added to the walls or fences along the highway. But this work, also seasonable, was done by boys or inexpert laborers who earned only a quarter of a dollar a day, whereas the more expert sickle wielders demanded and received twice or three times that amount.

Well, according to the unwritten history of that era and the years immediately following, no serious "dislocation" was experienced. The Ohio Valley, and then the Mississippi Valley called, to be answered from the lake and woods regions of Maine, the hills of Vermont and New Hampshire, and by the sons and daughters reared in the shade of the Adirondacks. The prairie lands responded to even their inexpert touch, yielding bountifully. Even the champion grain cradler capable of reaping four acres of wheat in a day, gave way to the fantastic but workable horse-drawn reaper. Cyrus H. McCormick soon thereafter gave to the world what many regarded as its eighth wonder when he produced a harvesting machine equipped with a controllable "self" raker, automatically operated. This marvel of ingenuity succeeded the "dropper" and then the hand-rake reaper. Each improvement in that and later periods up until the appearance of the self-binders, first wire and then twine, afforded opportunities for more and more workers, halting only when the last of the West's virgin acres had surrendered to the plow.

* * *

Again the volunteer economist sounded the alarm. Ingenuity, rather than necessity, as it then seemed, had measurably perfected the combined reaper and thresher. Itinerant workers, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, who boasted that they had "harvested" their way up the Mississippi River in a flat boat, began to realize that they were not exactly meeting a crying need. The mechanized giant had usurped their less expert functions, just as the automotive devices on streets and highways have displaced the horse.

But even then the threatened dislocation was quickly adjusted. Only those who could work with their hands were able to build the machines designed to do the work of men and horses. They must build, in the evolutionary processes, the assembly lines which conveyed the gadgets and parts to be put together to complete the whole machine. Thus there was ready and waiting the supply of labor to meet the newer need, just as there stood equipped and ready the men to operate the grain elevators, the flour mills, and the railways, to store, grind, and transport the millions of tons of grain which the worried York State farmer of 1840 never dreamed would or could be produced. Each succeeding generation of free peoples seems to have quite adequately solved its own problems of supply and normal demand.

* * *

Just now, looking forward, those who seem to find some comfort in worrying about the immediate future, are seeking to solve the world's economic problems before they become, or if later they do become, actually acute. Is it not reasonable and in some degree assuring, to retain our faith in the understanding, gained by experience, that so long as freedom of action and freedom of decision are preserved in those lands and amongst those peoples still free, we shall be able in the future, as in the past, to meet and solve these problems as they arise?

It has not been ordained, but it seems to have been the experience of each succeeding generation of freemen, that we must prove, by fidelity, by human sacrifice, by unselfishness, by faith in the right, by our love of justice, by spiritual abnegation, our ability, and indeed our willingness, to become living and convincing witnesses in establishing man's complete and continuing dominion. It is the gift of an all-wise and generous creator to men and the children of men.

Such faith is not disillusioning. It is not without foundation. The patriarch of old said: "Once I was young, but now I am old, but I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." The contrary may appear today, even in lands untouched by war and its destruction. But need, wherever it rears its horrid image, really emphasizes and underlines the lack of that adjustment which is possible among neighbors and friends. Greed, inhumanity, false ambition, the desire to be greatest—all contribute to the failure to achieve and enjoy right adjustments. The source of supply is inexhaustible.

America Will Write the Sequel

Postwar Planning and the United States

From the basis of wide experience in Washington and in the United States at large, as well as during a recent tour of duty in Great Britain, Richard Lee Strout has written a brief series of articles epitomizing current thought on international postwar planning. The third article follows:

By Richard Lee Strout

WASHINGTON

Many British journalists see in the recent Congressional elections the growth of national as against international sentiment in America.

Censorship now frequently interferes with editorial interchange across the Atlantic, but the following excerpts are taken from airmailed British newspapers.

London papers all emphasized that the Axis had no cause for rejoicing in the United States election, and that dissatisfaction with war progress influenced the outcome. But other trends were also noted. Apathy aided isolationists, it was declared. Noting the occasion as of "immense importance," The Times (London) Washington correspondent wrote:

> It is painfully true that most of the men who preached isolationism before Pearl Harbor have not thrown it away; they have pocketed it and will pull it out again after victory. Not by any means all but most of them are Republicans, and if too many get into the House of Representatives there are a hundred ways in which they can "gum the cards" as the phrase goes. To say this is not to asperse their patriotism, but simply to suggest that their vision of the world does not penetrate beyond the continental United States.

In the course of succeeding dispatches the correspondent reported that "from New York to California most of the prewar isolationists have returned to office" and warned that the problem of getting necessary war legislation through might become more confused, with the balance of power in both chambers held by men "who can, without exaggeration, be called reactionaries."

* * *

In the course of editorial elucidation for British readers The Times itself says editorially, at one point:

> The Republican successes are, as our Washington correspondent reports this morning, held to strengthen a view of the future which will express itself nationally rather than internationally.

Somewhat the same pattern is depicted by the Daily Telegraph's correspondent.

The Daily Telegraph in its own editorial says, at one point:

> So far as it goes, however, the trend indicated by the Republican successes must be interpreted as away from the New Deal and planned economy and as a shifting of emphasis from the international in American foreign policy after the war.

This possible trend to nationalism, whether or not correctly interpreted by dispassionate British observers, comes at a time when President Roosevelt has just again emphasized the need for continuing international aid after the war. Men like Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the New York Times, are emphasizing needed postwar American commitments if the war is not to be fought again. Speaking at Ottawa Mr. Sulzberger said:

"An international police force is not a very popular phrase even now in my own country, but that is what we are going to have in one form or another, for we must have it."

Stuart Chase, in his current series of books on "When the War Ends" being published by the Twentieth Century Fund, puts it this way: "A League without bombers is only a debating society."

Some time after the Armistice the siren cry is bound to rise, "Never again; no more parades!" and it will be coupled with natural impatience at all Washington's war controls and restrictions. Ten million young men from the army, full of energy and potential wrath, will seek demobilization and thrice that number of civilians, weary of taxes, priorities, shortages, armaments, Government decrees, forced savings, and lease-lending around the globe will find themselves tempted by the modern equivalent of that vote-getting slogan that gave Harding his 7,000,000 majority: "Back to Normalcy!" The fate of the Democrats or Mr. Roosevelt at that moment, if they are still in office, will be unimportant; what is important is whether a wave of disillusion, cynicism and war weariness will cause America once more to attempt to turn its back on the world and again fumble the chance of peace.

* * *

Stuart Chase has succinctly outlined the situation in his book, "The Road We Are Traveling." America set the pattern of postwar nationalism after World War One and started the international race for economic self-sufficiency. But America had swung from a debtor to a creditor nation "and then attempted the curious task of boosting its tariffs so that it could export more than it could import." This was a "starkly paradoxical policy," Mr. Chase declares, and when it collapsed the "whole economic structure collapsed, both here and abroad." Economic nationalism run riot produced the depression and paved the way for the present war.

"The war will advance by several decades the trends away from laissez-faire and toward economic planning under government supervision," declares Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board, General Electric Company.

"The country cannot return to the 'good old days' after this war," said Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, "because those days just weren't good enough."

Why can't it go back? asks Mr. Chase, and includes the following points in his answer:

Americans have had a first-hand war experience that Government spending can, under extreme circumstances, end unemployment. Unemployment is one of the few hardships, he says, "which people will not stand indefinitely." For good or ill this lesson is likely to sink deep.

There has been a tremendous advance of technology during this war. Output per man hour is being stimulated every day. Between 1919-1929 output per person increased 53 per cent; the few war years may increase it almost as much. Note Kaiser's shipbuilding. In the postwar world fewer people can produce more goods. There is no end in sight.

* * *

The threat of chronic unemployment is growing out of the very cause just given, and requires drastic remedy, Mr. Chase records. Today it is the major reason for social unrest and the revolutionary urge for security. Coupled with it is the closing of America's frontier, decline in investment opportunities and the decline of the free market.

Meanwhile, as Mr. Chase points out, there is an advance of mechanized warfare, with emphasis on the bombing plane. Coupled with this is the "growth of propaganda" and, whether we like it or not, "the growing domination of central governments."

Other writers put emphasis on the constant shrinking of the world and its growing interdependence. As Wendell Willkie told America after his quick trip round the globe, there are no distant places any more.

These are some of the reasons why, like them or not, most scholarly observers, writing their passionless books in detached retreats, see no return to the "good old days," though believing still better days are possible. To cut America loose from the rest of the world, to start a new postwar tariff race, to refuse to shoulder responsibilities of political readjustment, would simply repeat the 1918-1941 pattern, first economic collapse at home, and then war, they declare. But such books do not often come to grips with realities.

Most of the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists have now returned to Congress. It is an open question how much they have learned. Senate rules still require a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, and a little group of determined men are as powerful there as ever.

Following the war there will be mighty industries demanding tariff protection or subsidies for shipbuilding, wool, or synthetic rubber. Demagogues have not changed their spots and with the armistice may come the dangerous question of British repayment of lease-lend aid, and a scramble to capture markets — and the inescapable postwar weariness and impatience with governmental controls.

If there is one thing that history proves it is that an American do-nothing policy after this war will be disastrous. All the political, strategic and economic forces of the world seem to be conspiring to "throw America the ball" after the war.

Will America fumble it a second time?

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H[illegible]AN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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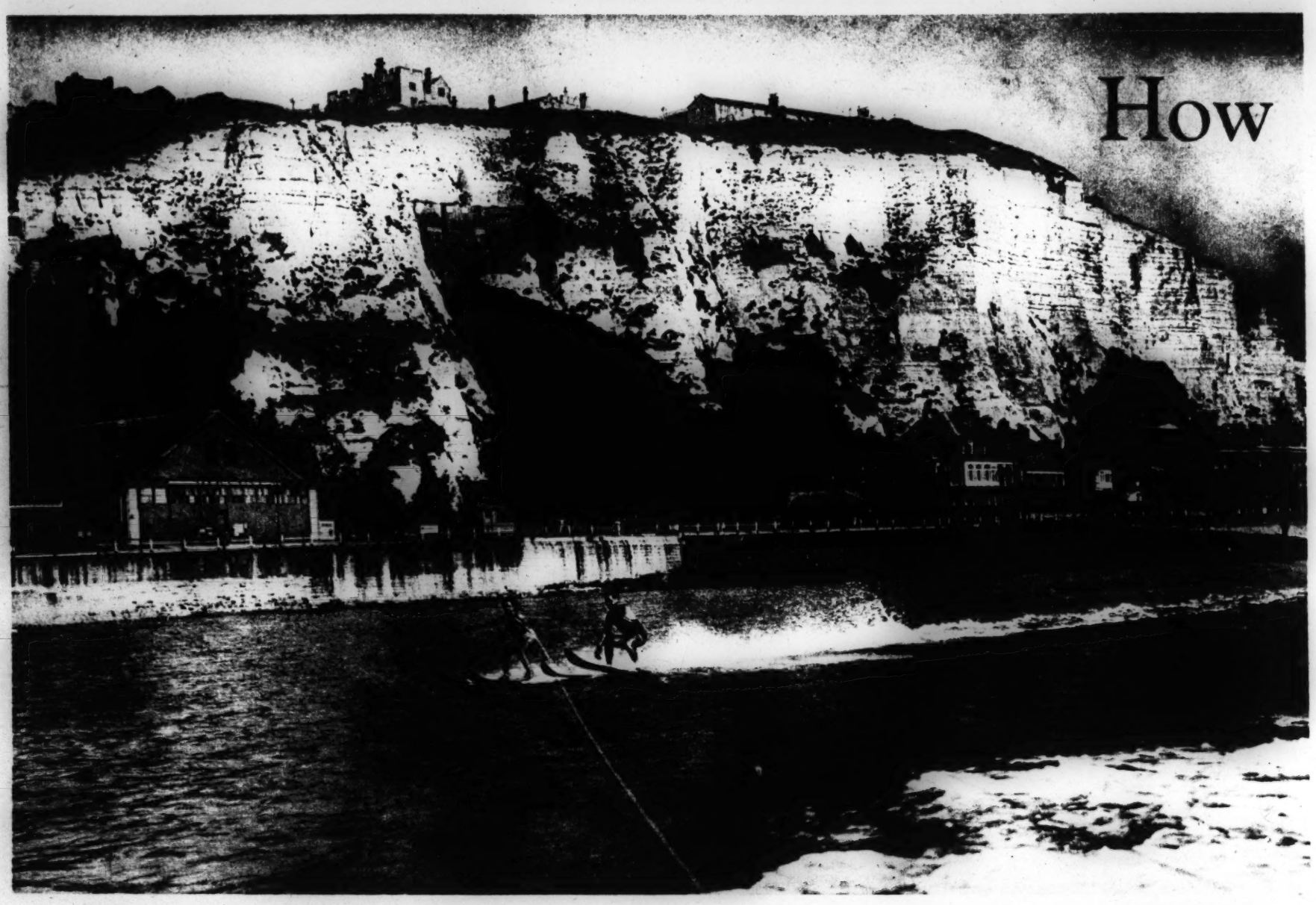
Henricks Hodge

STEADILY THE CONVOYS CARRY SUPPLIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS. WHILE PLANES CIRCLE PROTECTIVELY OVERHEAD • *Page 10*



How

Prewar Photos, British Combine

"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER I SAW RISING STEEPLY OUT OF THE SEA . . . "—From Alice Duer Miller's Poem. BEACHY HEAD (AT RIGHT)

RETURN TO DOVER—"Hellfire Corner" of two World Wars—after 20 years is a reassuring experience. Since the fall of France this harbor citadel, on Britain's southeast coast, has had to endure sporadic bombardment from German long-range guns across the Channel and continued bombing from the air. Reading newspaper reports of attacks on this fortress, nearest point in Britain to enemy-occupied territory, one is led to visualize a ruined seaport with few civilians, certainly no children, and folk living much of the time in air-raid shelters.

But this is far from the picture of Dover today. Though the seafront and streets near it are deserted, men, women, and children go about their business much as usual in the town. The High Street is crowded with busy shoppers, even during air-raid alerts. Some shops are closed owing to bomb damage, but others present a cheerful display of wares through the small peep-show windows, which have replaced large plate-glass ones shattered in raids. Schools are being opened again as evacuated children return.

The "amenities" of a peacetime seaside resort are gone. Many of the hotels and boarding houses on Marine Parade are destroyed, damaged, or requisitioned. Others, though apparently intact, are shuttered and empty. I found just one café open on this deserted promenade, along which, in peacetime, ebbed and flowed the throngs of bronzed holiday-makers with their gay frocks and blazers.

Following in the footsteps of many peacetime strollers, I climbed the road onto the cliff heights above the town. From a flat piece of greensward halfway up (a great place for picnics in happier days), town and harbor could be seen in relief-map perspective. Out across the English Channel, 21 miles away, the blurred outline of the coast of France was just visible. On the East Cliff, Dover Castle, with its 27 towers, stood silvery gray in the sunlight. Near at hand on a ridge was a row of small houses. Glass sparkled in the curtained windows and brass gleamed on door knockers and handles. From one of these trim, well-kept little residences a woman came out, shopping basket on arm.

I started to tell her I had come from London to see how the folk were carrying on in my old home town. At once she exclaimed:

"Why, London, that's wonderful. We think people in London were marvelous the way they stuck it in the Battle of Britain."

I hastened to tell her that was just what Londoners thought about Dover folk, who were in the front line all the time. With nothing but water between them and the enemy guns, they carried on in their homes near the White Cliffs.

"Ah, that's just it," she rejoined. "You've no White Cliffs in London. You see, we go into the Cliff shelters if there's much trouble and we know we're safe there."

I told her of the thrill of delight, not unmixed with terror experienced when, as a child, I was allowed to cross the threshold of those gloomy caverns, just at the end of the last war. Did children in this war still regard it as an adventure to go into the caves?

"Yes, they still seem to have the same fascination for the youngsters," she said. "They never seem to get tired of cave life." But talking of the children reminded her that they would be back from school soon, hungry as hunters. "Call in and see the schoolmaster up there on the left," she said as she hurried off, waving a cheery good-by.

* * *

The schoolmaster, and more especially the schoolboys, welcomed a visitor. This was a new type of diversion and they hadn't had so many diversions lately. Things had been "pretty quiet for Dover."

It was a small school. There were 21 boys in this particular class—18 of them had been sent to Wales before the Battle of Britain. Many of their mothers had stayed at home "to look after father."

"Well, boys, where would you rather be—in Wales or here?" the schoolmaster asked. Twenty-one voices sang out, "Here." They liked being back, it seemed, because it was "home," because "there was more food." One little boy had enjoyed the mountains in Wales; others said the movies were cheaper there. But none regretted being back.

Had air raids interrupted their lessons very much?

"Not since we've been back," was the reply, "because we've just carried on through the alerts. But now that hit-and-run raids are becoming more frequent, we must go to the shelter whenever the alert goes."

What happened when the siren went? A lightning rehearsal showed me.

"To the caves," the master shouted, whipping out his watch. The whirlwind of 21 small boys rushing out nearly carried me to the door. In 15 seconds not so much as a coat-tail was visible.

"They've put up a new record," the master said with enthusiasm. "Beaten their fastest by two seconds; they've never managed it in less than 17 seconds before."

We followed the boys into the shelter. A narrow, dark tunnel in the cliff just outside the playground gate led to a wider cavern. One section of this was given over to storage of bunks, as some of the children and their parents slept in the caves every night. We walked past the bunks to where the boys had assembled. Wooden benches were placed along each side by the wall. Electric light enabled the boys to read. The schoolmaster said he hadn't attempted to give lessons in there, though it could be done if necessary.

"Back to school," the master said. The boys trooped back. They evidently accepted the air-raid drill as one of the arguments in favor of being home.

A banshee wail could be heard above the traffic roar as I was taking lunch in a café on the Market Square. I asked if it were an "Alert." The waitress looked at me rather pityingly "Yes, why?" she said in a puzzled voice. I explained I was from London, and from reading the newspapers had gathered that shelling from long-range guns wasn't exactly a picnic. Her face cleared. "It's worse to read about than live through," she said.

Dover folk, one gathers, don't mind the shelling by long-range guns so much as the bombing from the air. "Doesn't seem so personal somehow," one woman said. "It's all over before you hear it," another remarked, referring to the fact that a shell arrives before the sound of its coming.

I went along to one of the cave shelters in the White Cliffs—where, I remembered, hundreds of people had sought sanctuary in the raids of the first World War, and where in this war the numbers had run into thousands in the Battle of Britain. I found two old ladies, a young mother, and some children.

"Folk don't bother to come unless there's heavy gunfire," the warden told me. "These ladies stay here all the time. They like the alerts, because a few more come along to keep them company."

* * *

Many improvements have been made in the caves since World War I. The chalk floor has been concreted and sleeping bunks have been put in. Electric light canteens and sanitation have been installed. I remember, as a child, watching a procession of people file past our house in Dover at dusk, each with a storm lantern, a pillow, and a bundle of blankets.

In those days, little family groups pegged out their claim in a corner in one of the caves, spread a blanket on the floor and slept huddled on the damp chalk. The warden said there were bunks for 400 now. There are several large shelters in other parts of the cliffs.

Emerging into the sunlight and looking back at the towering chalk cliffs, I recalled the words of Alice Duer Miller's poem:

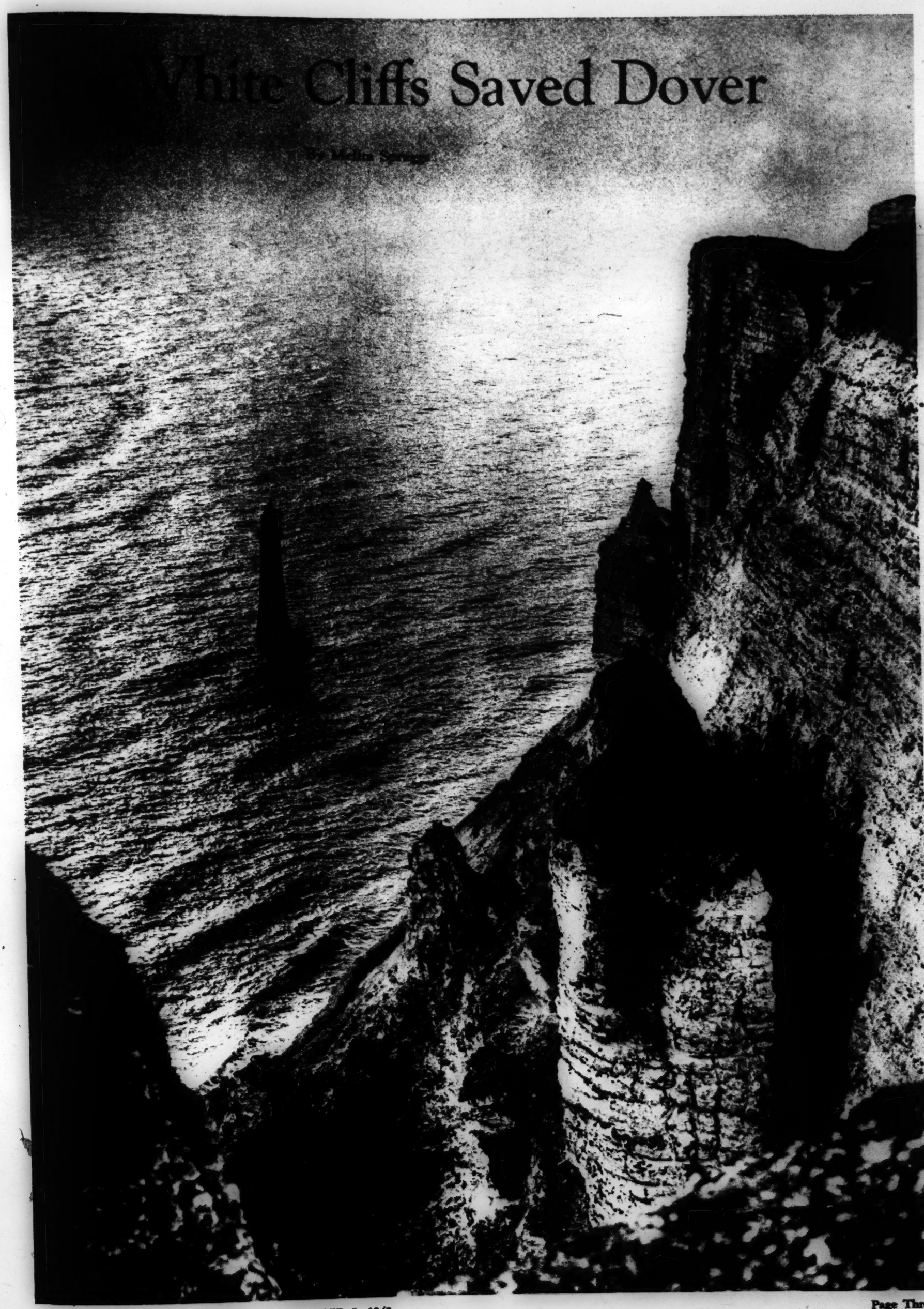
> The White Cliffs of Dover I saw rising steeply
> Out of the sea that once made her secure.

This poem had brought the people of America very near to citizens of the battered town. The numerous American gifts for war relief had included £258 raised by the well-known American actress, Miss Lynn Fontanne, from the recording of Mrs. Miller's poem. This sum has been used by the Kent Association of Girls' Clubs to set up and run a White Cliffs hostel at Barham, in Kent, where Dover girls working under the strain of enemy shelling can spend a peaceful week end or holiday.

Thus the White Cliffs continue to bring sanctuary and rest to folk in this battered outpost on the English Channel.

White Cliffs Saved Dover

By Mollie Springer



From a Portrait by Robert Breck

"NEVER GET SO BUSY THAT YOU DON'T HAVE TIME TO THINK": WILLIAM M. JEFFERS

Big Bill, Pilot of the 'Rubber Special'

By Marr McGaffin

FOR WASHINGTON, that morning's session between William M. Jeffers, newly appointed Rubber Administrator, and the Cotton State Senators was like a dash of cold water—shocking, surprising, but invigorating. It gave both Washington and the country at large an early opportunity to judge what sort of man President Roosevelt had chosen.

To the casual observer, he was a railroad executive who freely confessed he knew very little about the complicated and muddled rubber problem when he accepted the assignment.

Nevertheless, knowing this big, hard-driving president of the Union Pacific Railroad, his record for applying practical methods and decisive action to a job that needed doing on schedule is probably as good a guarantee as an anxious nation can have that the "Rubber Special" is going through "on time."

For "Big Bill," as Jeffers is familiarly hailed in hundreds of towns and switch-yards between Omaha and 'Frisco, that morning session with the cotton-staters was just a refresher—a bit of the free-swinging, straight-talking West transplanted to a stuffy, crowded committee room.

When the Cotton Senators began trying to tell him he "couldn't" substitute rayon for cotton fabric in the Army's heavy-duty tires, they simply were talking a language he doesn't understand.

Any railroader could have tipped them off to that.

Around the Salt Lake and Ogden yards they're still telling how Jeffers pulled a pair of greasy overalls over his freshly pressed business suit, climbed into the cab of a snow plow and bucked it through a mountain pass when it "couldn't be done." A snow and rock slide almost deprived the Union Pacific of a future president that day, but the trains went through on time.

That's one profile sketch of the man in itself. There's another side that is equally important if you're wondering how he's going to handle this rubber problem.

Briefly, it is a deep and unswerving faith in the ability of plain, ordinary Americans to come through in a pinch. It's the result of his having spent his life rubbing elbows with "folks who eat in the kitchen."

Oddly enough, the "man on the street," hundreds of miles removed from Washington, seems to have caught a glimpse of this other profile more quickly than Washington itself. Proof is contained in a sentence that has been repeated over and over again in the hundreds of letters Jeffers has received in the past two months. Gist of it is:

"You seem to understand that we want to do our share, and we will."

Around Washington, that "kitchen" line has prompted a few skeptics to smile knowingly. Under a Washington dateline, honeyed mouthings dished up to the "American Peepul" have a way of looking worn and threadbare.

What isn't known is that that phrase, with its implications, has been an unwritten order on the Union Pacific's lines for years. The "Challenger" special, with its low-priced meals and excellent chair-car accommodations, was tailor-made for "the folks who eat in the kitchen."

* * *

When you understand that direct action and an unshakable confidence in the plain people of America are a fundamental part of Bill Jeffers, you'll have most of your answers.

That's why he took the Baruch report at its face value and ordered nation-wide gasoline rationing almost before the ink was dry on his appointment.

That's why he set the machinery moving to gather up all the spare tires stored away in basements and attics.

Both moves had been argued and debated for months. Both had been shelved time and again as too hot to handle. When reporters asked him how the compulsory aspects of those two steps jibed with his expressed confidence that the public would co-operate voluntarily, if told what was necessary, they thought they had this newcomer cornered.

He had an answer ready. It was that the mileage limitations are "maximums to shoot at." The job of every car owner is to get as far under those maximums as he possibly can.

Truth is, there have been some things about the way both programs have been set up and presented to the public that haven't pleased him. One of these days they may get a working over and a few more people will get better acquainted with him.

* * *

A clear-cut conception of a job to be done is one thing, but getting it done in Washington, according to predetermined pattern, is another. A good many capable business executives have come here the past two years, confident they knew the answers and certain of their ability to get results. Some have quit, bitter and disgusted with what they called the interminable red tape of government. A few have been sucked into the trap that is baited with political and social aggrandizement. Others have been boxed in and hog-tied, lacking the force and stamina to overcome the obstacles that confronted them.

A Government agency isn't like a private business. The line of authority too often is poorly defined. The personal compulsion is missing. Opportunity for advancement and reward is buried under a maze of civil service regulations and restrictions.

A few weeks after Jeffers took over, a well-known columnist commented that the new rubber czar looked as if he was thoroughly capable of handling the job—"if Washington doesn't get him first."

Jeffers got the writer on the 'phone. What did he mean by that crack? He informed the surprised columnist that he (Jeffers) had no social or political ambitions. He had come to Washington to try to do one job. The sooner he could get it done the happier he would be to get back to his desk in the Union Pacific headquarters in Omaha.

When the writer explained exactly what he had meant, that he was still going to wait proof that "Washington wouldn't get him," Jeffers said, "Thanks for the tip," and hung up. A couple of days later, the Cotton State Senators got acquainted with him.

North Platte, Neb., was a scrawny little town on the edge of the vast new western cattle country when William M. Jeffers was born there 63 years ago. His Irish father was a $55-a-month mechanic in the railroad shops. The family was a large one, so when young Bill turned 14 he got a job as call boy for the train crews and began contributing his share to the support of the household.

He worked 12 hours a day, receiving $15 a month for his services, but the job gave him a chance to study telegraphy.

(Continued on page 18)

Arabian Nights in Algiers

By Francis Miltoun Mansfield

FROM CASABLANCA in the French Moroccan protectorate to Oran, Algiers, and Philippeville in the French department of Algeria, to Tunis in the French protectorate of Tunisia, modern living has been more or less lined up with that of Europe. Villas, as the French like to call their homes if they are not entirely surrounded by business blocks, and even apartments in miniature skyscrapers of six or eight stories are fast taking the place of modernized native houses. Still, North Africa has not been overmodernized. It is only in the cities and the big towns that modern architects have had any considerable swing.

I happened to be in the French department of Algiers when, after a business trip, I had come to North Africa. I was looking for a place to settle down and do some retrospective writing and had brought up in what had once been the town house of a caid from the "big tents" in the far interior. He had become so urbanized that he wanted a lodging for the night, or for as long as his business kept him in town, on his frequent visits. French civilization brought to North Africa, along with some other things, had brought that about.

Actually the house was occupied at the moment by a French friend in Government employ who was about to go on his annual leave. "Take my house. It's yours for as long as you like, and the three servants, not counting the small boy to run errands and the parrot and the turtle which lives in the fountain pool in the patio when he is not under foot wandering about the house, and there is also a monkey, but you'll have to keep him chained, for he is an awful thief." It sounded inviting.

I had partaken of his hospitality already in a marvelous week end, with a wealth of exotic food cooked by my friend's half-French, half-Kabyle cook from the mountain hinterland lying back of Algiers, out beyond where the camels park at the Maison Blanche in the suburbs. The press reports tell us as these lines are written that American forces have taken over the airport at Maison Blanche without a shot having been fired. Or perhaps they parachuted their way in. Anyway, it's been a generation since camels ever came nearer than the Good Luck Cabaret in the partly streamlined, and 50 per cent Europeanized, city of Algiers.

Its hotels, restaurants, movie houses, and swank cafés are nothing at all that one would expect to find in the North Africa of the Arabs, Kabyles, and Jews, who look, live, and act as they did in Old Testament times. Except for its white background of huddled houses as seen on arriving by sea, with their orange-red, tiled roofs, the great Mosque rears is minarets and domes high above the variegated mass of milling humanity plentifully besprinkled with donkeys, goats, and swanky automobiles. The donkey is the real beast of burden of the towns of North Africa; indeed, everywhere that the plantigrade camel may not tread.

The natives of the city of Algiers, for their affairs and for their abode, stick close to their own quarter, quite half or more of all the peopled area of the city.

My friend's house, stuccoed and blue-washed—not white-washed—was surrounded by a high wall, separating it from the narrow, tortuous street hardly more than an alley, where indeed no motorcar could pass, in part red tiled, in part stuccoed stone with here and there a niche and inevitably the judas or peephole. It enclosed a small garden with half a dozen full-fruited trees of tangerines, a shelter of canebrake to shunt off the north wind, and a clump of bamboo, laurier rose, or oleander, against the house. The bamboo was ever the delight of the domestics, who liked nothing better than to sit and watch it grow.

Whatever the deficiencies of the house, they were more than balanced by a surplus of domestic labor which had been trained and tuned by my friend in more than summary fashion—from making beds to going to market, cooking, and the family wash. The cost was at a minimum by American reckoning. The entire personnel at little more than $6 a month.

Native living in North Africa, as smoothed and rounded out by imports of manners and customs and commodities, commonly called European, proved possible, agreeable, and, of course, a novelty. The house might have been a miniature mosque, for it had what might have passed for a minaret stuck on one corner; perhaps it had some significance in the past which it had not today.

The fountained courtyard was entered through a great oaken, nail-studded door, watched over day and night by a sort of janissary in the person of one Hali of some vague mixture of race, a blend of negroid even. He slept in a niche in the wall just inside the door. He ran the more important errands in town; and received and announced visitors.

The red-tiled patio was surrounded on its four sides by arcades from the corner of one of which there rose a stairway to the second floor which itself looked down from galleries onto the patio below. From these galleries led off what may be called the private apartments, bedrooms, living room, and a study.

In the arcades there were cages of singing birds; the monkey grinned from his cage at the far end of the patio, the turtle and the parrot played their part. There were also three massive oil jars, purely decorative, containing neither oil nor cracked wheat, for the ancients used them for ever-normal granaries, too.

There was no plethora of silken hangings, long-pile wool rugs or canopied cosy-corners, but enough of the exotic to give an oriental atmosphere. There were the usual low tables and tabourets, divans bespread with rugs and cushions of leather and the inevitable brass, arabesque-chisled trays, as one sees at World's Fairs, wherever held. Nearly everything on which one sat or reclined was close to the floor; North Africans of whatever tribe mostly squat or recline.

The few chairs of convention, except in the study, were mere accessories, seldom made use of. The outlook from the second floor, apart from the bird's-eye view of the patio and all that went on down below, was over the domed and trellised roofs of the souks, or markets, and the distant white dome and minarets of the big mosque in the center of town and the shipping of the port, where everything afloat tied up stern first to the quays.

There was electricity strung about everywhere, after a manner which would hardly pass muster with fire underwriters. It was all very livable and there were mosquito bars above the beds and less effective screens of cane and beads before all doors.

On the whole, the furniture was sparse, as becomes a hot country. The floors throughout were of square, red tiles, rubbed to a glowing polish daily with linseed meal well shuffled by the bare feet of Hali. The bath tub was genuine enough; the water would drain out, but to get it in, hot or cold, had to be brought up by one of the domestics delegated by Hali, as he refused to have anything to do with so menial a job.

The kitchen would have been a joke anywhere but in Mediterranean Africa. Its stove was built up of blue and white tiles, the top surface of red tiles in which were four iron-grated depressions about six inches square and of a like depth, where charcoal or palm hearts smoldered into that slow, steady braise

(Continued on page 18)

H. Armstrong Roberts

MANY OF ALGIERS' STREETS WERE MADE FOR PEOPLE, NOT MACHINES

PALMS CAST SHADOWED PATTERNS IN THIS TOUGGOURT PLAZA

Common Stocks as Long-Term Investments

By Howard Hageman

Mr. Hageman, of New York City, is engaged in managing private funds which, individually and in the aggregate, are of substantial size. He has always emphasized the great importance of timing in investment programs. In this article, he illustrates the importance of this investment factor with respect to common stocks. While this article should be of interest to investors generally, it probably will be of special significance to those people who invest funds for income with the intention of retaining their investments more or less permanently, through periods of both inflationary and deflationary developments, particularly trustees for large funds and supervisors of institutional funds. However, The Christian Science Monitor is in no way offering financial advice to its readers.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

IN CERTAIN financial quarters, it is considered almost financial heresy to consider industrial common stocks as part of a conservative investment program. As a matter of fact, if such investments are properly timed and properly selected, they are far superior to any other investment medium, not only from the point of view of safety of principal, but also from the point of view of income return, and protection of purchasing power during rises in the cost of living.

If an investor can avoid making stock purchases at the tops of the major cycles and can, in fact, confine his purchases to points somewhere near the bottoms of the major cycles, he will be faced with the pleasant prospect of having the market value of his holdings in excess of his average cost price except for short periods of time. He will secure in the form of dividends, a yield on his investments far in excess of what he could reasonably expect in the field of high-grade fixed indebtedness, and he will enjoy at least a partial protection against declining purchasing power in inflationary periods which high-grade bonds do not offer.

This is not merely stating the obvious, because stock prices could have major swings up and down and still show a long-term downward trend, with succeeding market bottoms constantly reaching lower levels. Experience, however, proves this is not the case for the type of common stocks which long-term investors should hold.

What constitutes a "bull" or a "bear" market is open to argument, but we may reasonably mark the major moves in stock prices during the past two decades, in terms of the Dow-Jones average, about as follows:

	Dow-Jones Industrial Stock Average
Low, Aug. 24, 1921	63.90
High, March 20, 1923	105.38
Low, Oct. 27, 1923	85.76
High, Sept. 3, 1929	381.17
Low, July 8, 1932	41.22
High, March 10, 1937	194.40
Low, March 31, 1938	98.95
High, Nov. 12, 1938	158.41
Low, April 28, 1942	92.92

For the purpose of illustration, let us consider the facts on three stocks, namely, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Allied Chemical, and American Can. All three of these stocks are seasoned dividend payers in growing industries. The following table will show the position of investors in these three issues, assuming an equal number of shares was purchased at the low points of the cycles tabulated above:

	American Tel. & Tel.		Allied Chemical		American Can	
	Price	Yield*‡	Price	Yield*	Price	Yield*
Aug. 24, 1921	105¼	8.0%	36	8.3%	24⅛	0 %
Oct. 27, 1923	123½	7.8	61½†	8.2	91**	8.7
July 8, 1932	72	8.9	45⅜	13.4	31⅞	35.3
March 31, 1938	114½	8.7	127	9.3	79	24.7
April 28, 1942	102⅛	8.7	118½	10.7	56⅞	18.5
Average cost price	103½	8.7	74⅛	10.7	18⅞	18.5
Market as of Aug. 31, 1942	119	7.6	132	6.1	67⅛	5.2

*Yield based upon average cost price to date.
**Four for one split and two new shares given for each share of old stock as a stock dividend in 1926.
‡Excluding stock rights.
†Five per cent stock dividend paid in 1930 and 5 per cent in 1931.

Note in the above table that the current market price for each of the common stocks listed is considerably above the average price which would have been paid under the assumptions made. This fact is of particular significance if the current level of prices turns out to be close to the bottom of a new cycle in stock prices. An examination of the prices at which each of these three stocks sold from 1921 through 1941 shows that well within a year after purchases were made, the market price of the stocks reached a point considerably above the average price paid up to that time. While in this theoretical case sales are not contemplated, an investor would derive considerable comfort out of this fact.

Note also that the yields from dividend returns on these three stocks are always substantial. In the case of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, they range from a low of 7.8 per cent to a high of 8.9 per cent; in the case of Allied Chemical, they range from 8.2 per cent to 13.4 per cent; and in the case of American Can, they range from nil for the years 1921 and 1922 to 35.3 per cent. Obviously, the smallest yield on any reasonably diversified portfolio of standard dividend-paying common stocks would be considerably in excess of what could have been obtained on high-grade bonds.

The above illustration no doubt understates the case for industrial common stocks as an investment medium, assuming proper timing of investments. Equal funds, instead of an equal number of shares, placed in stocks at the periodic low prices would have enabled an investor to buy more shares at low prices. Consequently, the weighted average of yields from dividends would tend to be higher than those tabulated above, and the protection against inflation would be more adequate.

While it is possible to purchase industrial common stocks at market lows, it is, of course, difficult. It is perhaps a useful speculation to determine what would happen to an investor if he were so unfortunate as to purchase his securities at market highs instead of at market lows, using the cycles outlined earlier in this article. Let us assume that the same three stocks which we have been using for illustrative purposes were bought at the high points of those cycles, rather than at the low points. The following table will illustrate the position of an investor under this assumption:

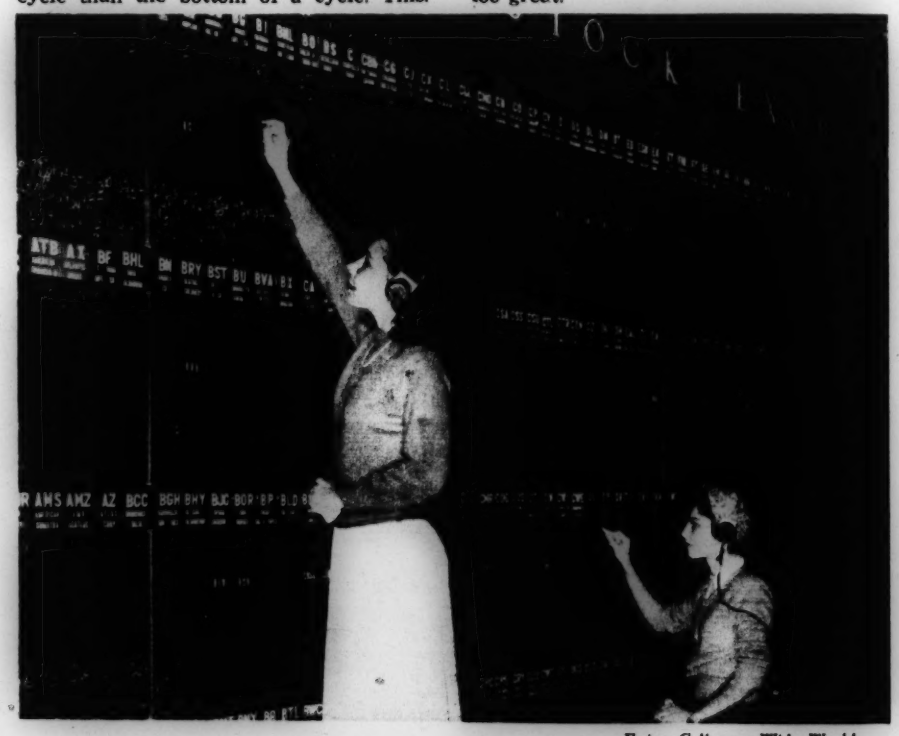
	American Tel. & Tel.		Allied Chemical		American Can	
	Price	Yield*‡	Price	Yield*	Price	Yield*
March 20, 1923	123	7.3%	77⅜	5.2%	103½**	4.8%
Sept. 3, 1929	302⅛	4.2	350†	2.8	180¼	12.3
March 10, 1937	176	4.5	252	3.5	113	8.1
Nov. 12, 1938	149½	4.8	192½	2.9	100½	7.2
Average cost price	187¾	4.8	207½	3.9	55¼	6.3
Market as of Aug. 31, 1942	119	7.6	132	6.1	67⅛	5.2

*Yield based upon average cost price to date.
**Four for one split and two new shares given for each share of old stock as a stock dividend in 1926.
‡Excluding stock rights.
†Five per cent stock dividend paid in 1930 and 5 per cent in 1931.

Naturally, we would expect current market prices of stocks bought at high points in the cycle to be considerably below the average price obtained through this procedure. The fact that this was not the case for American Can probably is an exception which proves the rule. It is interesting to note, however, that the yields on sound, seasoned, common stocks compare favorably with the yields on high-grade bonds, even though such stocks are bought at the high point in the cycle. However, our theoretical investor in this case would almost constantly be faced with the unpleasant situation of having the market value of his holdings far below his cost price. One does not mind riding the cycle of stock prices up and down, provided he starts the process fairly near the bottom of the recurring cycles. It is, however, quite disturbing to ride the cycles down and up when one starts at the top of the cycles, even though one does not contemplate selling.

Unfortunately, most investors seem to make their purchases nearer the top of a cycle than the bottom of a cycle. This, perhaps, is quite natural, because it is at times when security prices are high that people have the most funds to invest, and they are spurred on by various forecasts of "new eras" to come. It would be foolish to assume that an individual could strike the bottom of every cycle; but the rewards are so great that the problem merits the most careful consideration on the part of investors.

It is not sufficient, by means of competent research, to ferret out the growing stable industries, to determine the best industrial units within those industries, to eliminate companies with a difficult capital structure, and to concentrate on those with the most competent management. If an investor is to capitalize fully on such effort, he must go further and properly time the purchase of the common stocks so selected. If this is done, there is no reason why industrial common stocks should not be considered as an integral part of a conservative investment program; without adequate timing, the risk is too great.



Ewing Galloway, Wide World

MARKING UP QUOTATIONS IN A NEW ORLEANS BROKERAGE HOUSE

Brown Brothers

EDWARD STRATEMEYER

He Invented the Rover Boys

GROSSET & DUNLAP

By Frederick Chase

IN THE EIGHTIES, a young man working in his father's shop in Elizabeth, N. J., was often free of duties. A fond reader of Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger, Jr., and imbued with their philosophy of success, he soon put his slack time to use. He wrote easily and quickly an 18,000-word story upon some handy brown wrapping paper. It was accepted and published by Golden Days, a boys' magazine in Philadelphia. Upon receiving the magazine's check of $75, he showed it to his father, who said, "Better try another one, son." And to the delight of millions of English-speaking boys and to the dismay of a good many librarians and parents, he continued to write juveniles until his passing in 1930.

Who could it be but Edward Stratemeyer, the author of "The Rover Boys," better known to his readers as Arthur M. Winfield, and prior to that Captain Ralph Bonehill. Stratemeyer reaped a fortune in writing, wholly or in part, more than 800 novels. Of the works he wrote unassisted, 10,000,000 copies have been sold, and his syndicate, ably managed by his two daughters, still produces thrillers for boys and girls.

* * *

Stratemeyer dispatched the Rovers—Dick, the eldest, "fun-loving" Tom, and Sam, the youngest—through exciting adventures in 20 volumes. Then the four sons of the brothers lived through 10 more volumes. But from the first volume published in 1899 to the last one in 1926, the Rovers never altered their behavior, however the world may have. For it was Stratemeyer's keen desire that the concerns of his heroes would not only be enjoyed by boys but that they would in turn emulate the Rovers. It was a rather misty world that the Rovers inhabited, and if the boys ever conducted themselves as well, Stratemeyer's hopes for the Rovers were, in a degree, fulfilled, for they became part of American tradition—a symbol connotating the perennial schoolboy.

Called the father of the 50-centers, Stratemeyer was sensitive to what others thought of his works. He was especially affronted when anyone thought ill of the Rovers, Dick in particular, for he possessed not only his author's likes and dislikes, but his virtues. A Rover never uttered an oath or held a cigarette to his lips. When Franklin K. Mathiews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, intimated in an article that the Rovers and other Stratemeyer heroes were undermining the imaginations of boys, he was indignant. Mr. Mathiews, who disdained the Rovers, made a list of worthy juveniles and suggested to Stratemeyer's publishers that they reprint them at a standard price, which they did.

Stratemeyer responded by issuing a pamphet that named only his novels as deserving of boys' attention. Then the librarian countered by inducing Percy Keese Fitzhugh to write the scout serial, "Tom Slade," of which several million copies have been sold; a total that few Stratemeyer serials exceed. But the altercation soon passed, for, however they were affected, boys continued to read the "Rovers," "Tom Swift," "The Motor Boys," and "The Putnam Hall Cadets," all creations of Stratemeyer's pen, or of his chief assistant's, Howard Garis, of "Uncle Wiggily" fame. It was Garis who, as Victor Appleton, wrote all the "Tom Swift's," and nearly all "The Motor Boys" as Clarence Young.

Irked, years after Mr. Mathiews' disparaging remarks, Stratemeyer attempted to make the "Don Sturdy" Series more usefully instructive. Yet what young Sturdy did "In the Land of Giants" and "Among the Gorillas" was more than enough to stir the dullest Boy Scout. For, after all, Edward Stratemeyer was of a group and of a generation that honored the imagination. He spent some years, after leaving Munsey's, with Street & Smith, editing their boys' weekly, Good News, and contributing such dime novels as "Dead Shot Dave" and "The Collis Express Robbery." Also at this house were Upton Sinclair, who was writing the "True Blue" Series, and Frederick Dey of "Nick Carter" renown. But most interesting to Stratemeyer were the calls of the older masters: Edward S. Ellis, Oliver Optic, and Horatio Alger. When Alger passed on in 1899, Stratemeyer had the pleasure of completing the posthumous works.

Not satisfied just to work for Street & Smith, now that he was married and had two daughters, Stratemeyer began writing his own serials. As was natural, he used the Algerian motif of up from the ranks in his first effort, entitled "Bound to Succeed." When the Spanish-American War began, he came forth as Captain Ralph Bonehill, author of the "Old Glory" Series, and others; which led The Living Church to say: "A boy once addicted to Stratemeyer stays by him." When he began the "Rovers," he purged himself almost entirely of the Algerian influence. True, the brothers were half-orphans, but no mortgage ever clouded their farm, and the boys were never embarrassed by a lack of funds. Middle class to the core, they had less to strive for than to protect.

* * *

Early sales of "The Rover Boys" were only fair, because it took some time for readers to appreciate that the rags to riches story was outmoded. So in 1906 Stratemeyer launched the first of the 22 volumes of "The Motor Boys." Two years later, Grosset & Dunlap assumed the publishing of the "Rovers," and they sent their agents about the country extolling the redoubtable brothers to the booksellers. From then on only "Tom Swift" outsold the "Rovers" during their author's lifetime.

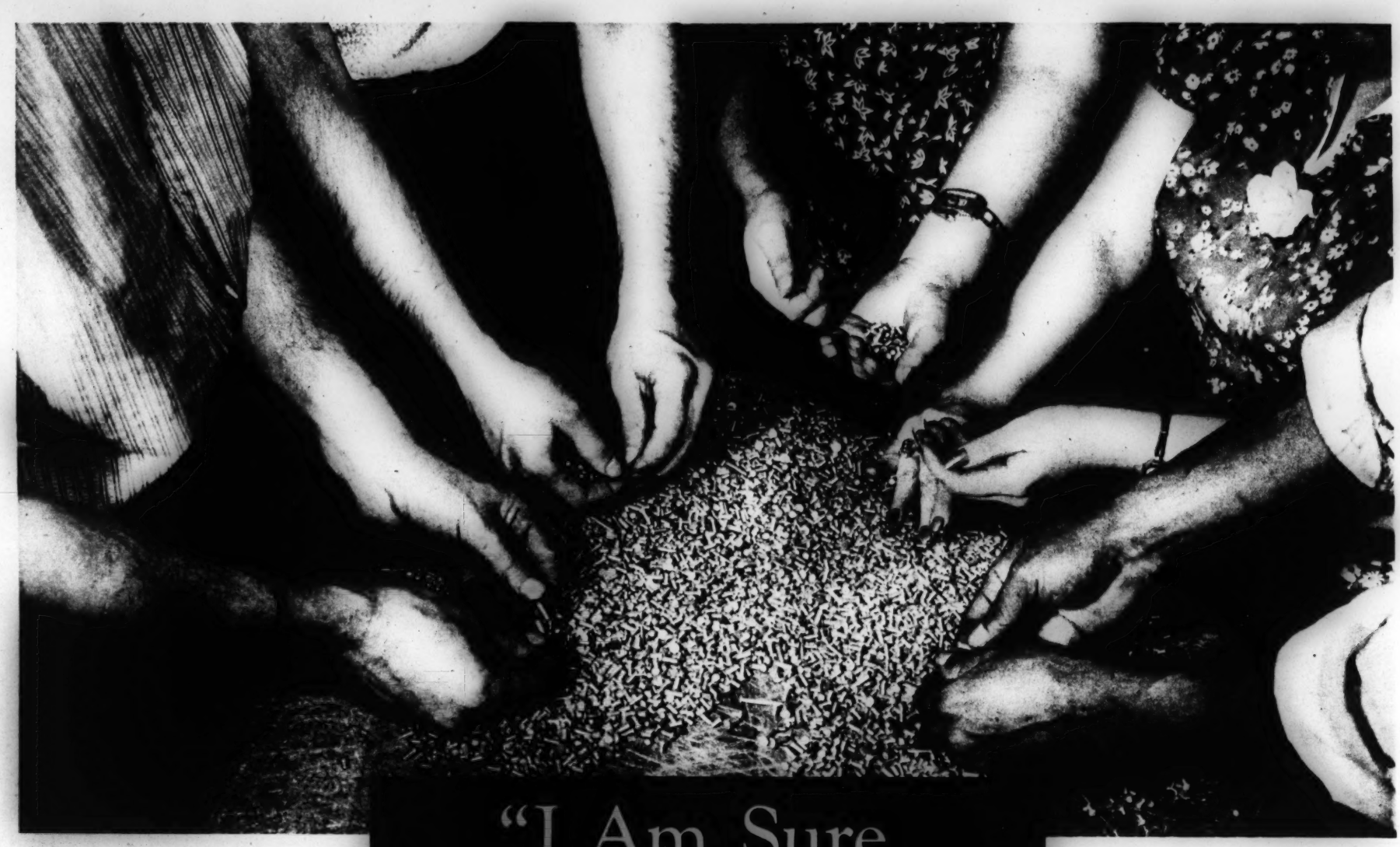
Meanwhile, Stratemeyer left Street & Smith to work on the third floor of his residence in Newark, N. J. Soon writers and newspapermen came seeking aid and advice, which he freely gave. In time, too many came, so he rented an office off lower Broadway, where he continued writing the "Rover" Series and to plan future work.

Mr. Stratemeyer, an astute businessman, who held the copyrights of all excepting his earliest works, formed a syndicate in 1916, employing at one time 20 writers, who, unknown to each other, filled in their boss's outlines. Although years before the syndicate was established, various writers under the names of Laura Lee Hope, May Hollis Chadwick, for example, were assisting in the production of serials. But just who these people were remains one of the Stratemeyer trade secrets.

When the third generation of Rovers was ready to settle down and earn fame in Wall Street, Stratemeyer had but four years to live, and he said that he was glad to take final leave of all Rovers. He had lived so long and so quietly behind the towering Rover façade that he was far less famous than they. Yet that is how he wanted it. Living simply with his family, this stocky man with Richard Rover's demeanour liked to read historical works but thought modern novels trashy. And if his life was rather uneventful, he made certain that the Rovers were not stinted of adventures. Ironically, though, he had to provide them with many enemies, so that the Rovers' courage and resourcefulness could be tried.

Thus not only librarians hated the brothers; a galaxy of bullies, teachers, and downright crooks harassed the Rovers from the opening pages of Volume 1 to Volume 30. During their outings and celebrations, fate invariably wrought something to put a damper on the boys' high

(Continued on page 19)



"I Am Sure I Can Do That"

By Janet Mabie

Wide World

SIGHTLESS SORTING ALUMINUM RIVETS FOR PLANES
These Hands Usually Are More Sensitive Than Those of Persons Who Can Se

"I'M EXCEPTIONALLY PLEASED with the work, manner, and industry of Ralph C——, our blind benchhand," a foreman in a Pennsylvania war-production factory reported to the superintendent. "His outstanding asset is that he doesn't make the common mistake of letting a part pass because it 'looks all right.' His 'I'm sure I can do that' spirit caused me to assign him to new work, originally thought too difficult. He's really versatile." Few people, probably, have any idea of the variety of war work being done by the blind.

"We had Ercole O—— on thermocouple beading," a factory manager reported to the placement officer in the Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind. "Then we put him on another job, tapping counterweights used on our instruments. On both jobs he has not only done extremely well but his production has been equal to that of persons with sight."

Mica splitting and gauging constituted one of the early bottlenecks of war production. More than 1,000,000 pounds of mica was needed immediately, for use in flying instruments and other supplies for the Army and Navy, and as it is an extremely delicate operation, in that it requires uncommon sensitiveness of touch, it was hard to find any such number of workers as were needed. A company in West New York, N. J., on its own initiative, began employing sightless workers to split and gauge mica so successfully that placement officers for the Commissions for the Blind in several states are having no difficulty in finding employment for men and women who can do this work.

* * *

Floyd H. Lacy, Texas Placement Agent, says: "The mental and spiritual satisfaction a blind person experiences when doing work on an equal basis with the sighted is impossible to measure in words." One of the men he placed in a Dallas textile mill formerly sold newspapers on the street, and now he has moved with his wife into a government-sponsored housing project. "One of our men at Duncan Field has a large family and this year he was able to buy his winter fuel with cash, and to feel that his family is as well cared for as the families of unhandicapped men," he added.

"In San Francisco two sightless youths are working at an aviation field, 'breaking' spark plugs in the electrical repair department. The job consists of separating the shells and cores so that the plugs can be cleaned, reassembled and returned to the plane engines. The superintendent told me that the boys exerted a fine effect on the other workers in the department because they were an example of what concentration can accomplish in a given period of time."

J. P. McGettigan, placement man in the Pittsburg area, says: "It is gratifying when letters come in to us from factory managers and foremen who have taken on sightless workers, and they say 'We are well pleased with Clyde D——; he is gauging 37 mm. shells, one of our jobs that can be done by either a partially sighted or a sightless person. The job is gauging the depth of the counter bore on the butt end of the shell and is strictly a "feel" job. Since we employed Clyde D—— his production has gone to 2,000 shells for an eight-hour day, which is better than a sighted person does on the same type of work.' And 'Wallace C—— assembles trolley clamps here. The clamps are used in trolley wire construction for coal mine cars and when unassembled consist of six pieces. The pieces are laid out on a bench in front of C—— and he packs 50 assembled clamps to a carton. His production is now better than average.'"

O. E. Day, placement officer for the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, says that no special allowance is asked for nonseeing clients. "Place the nonseeing worker in the job that tests have shown he can do efficiently, and that's all there is to it."

Up to the time that manpower became such a problem, the chief occupations open to blind workers were piano tuning, rug weaving, and broom making in the sheltered shops. It is happily true that there is still an abundance of work in the making of brooms and dry mops for the armed services, but all educators and others having to do with preserving and nurturing the aptitudes of the sightless are jubilant at the broadening out of skills demanded which there are many sightless to supply. Many workers are engaged in jobs of such a character that secrecy about them is a part of military censorship. This in itself is an inspiration because it removes all question as to the importance of their service in the war effort.

Among the jobs the sightless are already doing are work on the drill press, lathe, power press, arbor press, staking machine and kick press, packing, light assembly, inspection by gauge, and box-folding work.

One great point made by the placement people is that in order to merit equal consideration, the blind employee must learn the processes and reach the same production efficiency in the same length of time as a sighted employee of equal experience. In this connection, this is interesting, from a factory foreman: "We assigned another worker to instruct George M——, with the understanding that it would take approximately three or four days to break him in. After instructing Mr. M—— for one day, the other worker reported to the supervisor that he was fully ready to work on his own." In a Philadelphia factory the average worker turns out about 500 units a day but there is one worker—sightless—who regularly produces 800 units a day. Asked how it happens, he laughed and said, "I guess the others only speed up when the boss is looking. But, as I never know when he is looking at me, I go lickety-split all day."

In one of the large aviation companies the personnel director wrote this: "We are absolutely sold on the idea of using these sightless people, and I can definitely assure you we will use many, many more. But only through the medium of the Placement Agent of the State Commission because we have complete faith in his assuring us of a well-founded setup." At this plant it was necessary for the Placement Agent to meet with the Safety Committee—Safety Engineer, two doctors and the Personnel Director—before the first two (legally) blind workers could be approved for employment. The committee accepted the Placement Agent's plan but the Safety Engineer said that he wished to meet the new employees at the gate the first morning, to be sure everything was in order. He did so, not only the first morning but several more mornings. "Now," says the Placement Agent, "he asks me when I'm going to have some new people for them to employ!" And in the same safety group, one of the doctors reported that a sighted employee came in for some minor repairs and, when asked the cause of it, admitted that she was inclined to loaf along and that she wasn't going to any longer, because a sightless girl was working next to her and she set such an example of a high rate of production performance that it made her feel silly, and she was going to catch up to her.

* * *

The point emphasized by the Placement Agents in all parts of the country is that, while the war effort has provided a fine impetus to fitting the sightless into jobs they are genuinely capable of doing, it has the further value of tending to break down barriers that have long existed, clearing the way for a more enlightened situation for the future. "While it is true," says George F. Meyer, Executive Director of the New Jersey State Commission for the Blind, "that many of these jobs are in war plants, it is just as true that we are finding jobs in nonessential centers. We have been of the opinion for some time that practical operations for blind people exist in all kinds of factories and are, therefore, placing people with the idea of finding permanent locations for them in industry, particularly when we realize that the same type of operations will be carried on after the war is over. Naturally, we're most pleased that we are being given the privilege of doing our share in the war effort, especially when we know that our blind workers are in most cases bettering those standards established by competent sighted workers on the same operation; and we hope that we will be permitted to do a great deal more as time goes on. However, we have the further hope that during this crisis our workers will so demonstrate their outstanding ability that it will virtually secure their unbroken employment when that hoped-for peace does come."

The Netherlands, Cradle of Freedom

By J. Anton de Haas

Professor of International Relations, Harvard University

Here follows the twenty-third in a series of talks entitled "The Fight for a Free World." Sponsored jointly by the Radio Board of Harvard University and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, these talks are prepared for radio presentation to English-speaking listeners in all countries.

IN TIMES of danger and calamity, men and nations show of what stuff they are made. We have been told by Hitler and by some of our own prophets of doom that peoples grow soft through prosperity. They are, so it is claimed, so loath to give up their comforts that they will accept defeat, slavery, and disgrace in a cowardly attempt to hold onto their possessions. How did this so-called principle hold in the case of the Dutch?

Of all the countries of the continent of Europe, none was more prosperous and peace-loving than the Netherlands; in no country was prosperity more generally distributed. The Netherlands lived in a land created largely by their own efforts; swamps and lakes and sandy waste they had turned through centuries of effort into fertile lands, and this laborious process of forcing nature to yield them more living space had continued up to the present. The large inland sea was made into a new province where modern farm machinery and modern agricultural science combined to turn that newly created land into a source of wealth.

Unlike their barbarian neighbors, they did not attempt to create new living space with fire and sword by robbing other peoples. Engineering skill and vision were their tools of conquest.

For they were peaceful men, hard-working men who asked no favors and demanded only to be given an opportunity to work and to build, to create wealth by their own effort. And as they depended upon their own strength for their material comforts, so they learned to depend upon their own minds to govern their actions.

And so it came about that when the king of Spain, who had inherited the Netherlands from his father in 1549, undertook to prescribe for them the religious belief they should embrace, they revolted, and a small group of farmers and fishermen fought against the mightiest monarch of his day. They fought for 80 long and tragic years, and in the end they won. They were prosperous and peace-loving, but they were men and they were not soft. While the rest of the world was ruled by princes, who claimed to derive their right to rule from on high, the people of the Netherlands in 1579 formed a republic. And having secured freedom for themselves, they were prepared to share it with others.

For centuries, the little country became the haven of all who were persecuted for their thoughts. Scientists, political leaders, religious thinkers from Poland, from France, from Portugal, Spain, and Italy, yes, and from England, found in the Netherlands that atmosphere of freedom without which the human mind cannot attain its highest development. Books that could not be published anywhere else in the world were printed in Amsterdam. The Jews, oppressed in other lands, were free to practice their religion and build their first synagogue in western Europe in that sanctuary of the human spirit.

These men of restless mind, who dared to look beyond their own time and class and creed, brought to the Netherlands great treasures of knowledge and skill. Thus the Netherlands became in time the envy of the world, not because of its military prowess but because of its accomplishments in the arts of peace. Rembrandt the painter, Boerhave the physician, Spinoza the philosopher, and hundreds of others only less famous, made their imperishable contributions and enriched our civilization. And Hugo Grotius became the father of international law because he dared to advocate the application of the principle of democracy, which had proven workable and fruitful in the relations between men, to the relations between nations.

The Netherlands prospered, and grew in spiritual stature. But they did not grow soft. Released from bondage, these free men began to look beyond the confines of their swampy farms and ventured out upon the seas in search of other lands.

In the Far East they acquired a territory more than 50 times the size of the mother country, they discovered Australia, they established an agricultural colony on the Cape of Good Hope, they drove the Portuguese out of Brazil, and were the first European nation to be allowed to establish permanent trading posts in Japan. Those were the days of great thoughts, of great deeds, and of great men. And they were great, not because they were numerous but because prosperity had not made them soft and because, loving freedom, they ruled others with wisdom and kindness. The 70,000,000 natives of the Netherlands East Indies were not kept in subjection by a powerful police force or a large army. A mere handful of Hollanders co-operated with them in ruling these islands, thus applying the principle of live and let live to this Far-Eastern territory.

They came not as destroyers but as builders. The great wealth of the Indies is largely created by the men from the Netherlands. They brought to the islands rubber, vanilla, quinine, coffee, tea, sugar cane, and many other products of tropical agriculture. They brought them from Africa, South America, and from the Asiatic mainland. Their scientists developed species adapted to the island conditions. Thus the Indies became commercially important. They became a good place to live. Epidemics were stamped out, the standard of living was raised, until today the island of Java is the most densely populated land in the world, with 821 persons per square mile.

When the American republic was created, the navy of the United Netherlands fired the first salute to the new flag. And the oldest republic of western Europe was the second country to give official recognition to the newly established republic across the ocean.

Thus the Netherlands have always been on the side of freedom, have always despised tyranny. A kingdom since 1812, they remained a democratic country and the hereditary ruler was given less power than the United States gave to its President.

Without warning, while the German Government gave repeated assurances of friendship, suddenly the German hordes marched into this peaceful land. They were not soft, these Netherlanders, but they were ill prepared for war. In five days the struggle was over, but not before one fourth of the army had been destroyed and 30,000 civilians had been slaughtered by the Nazi bombs.

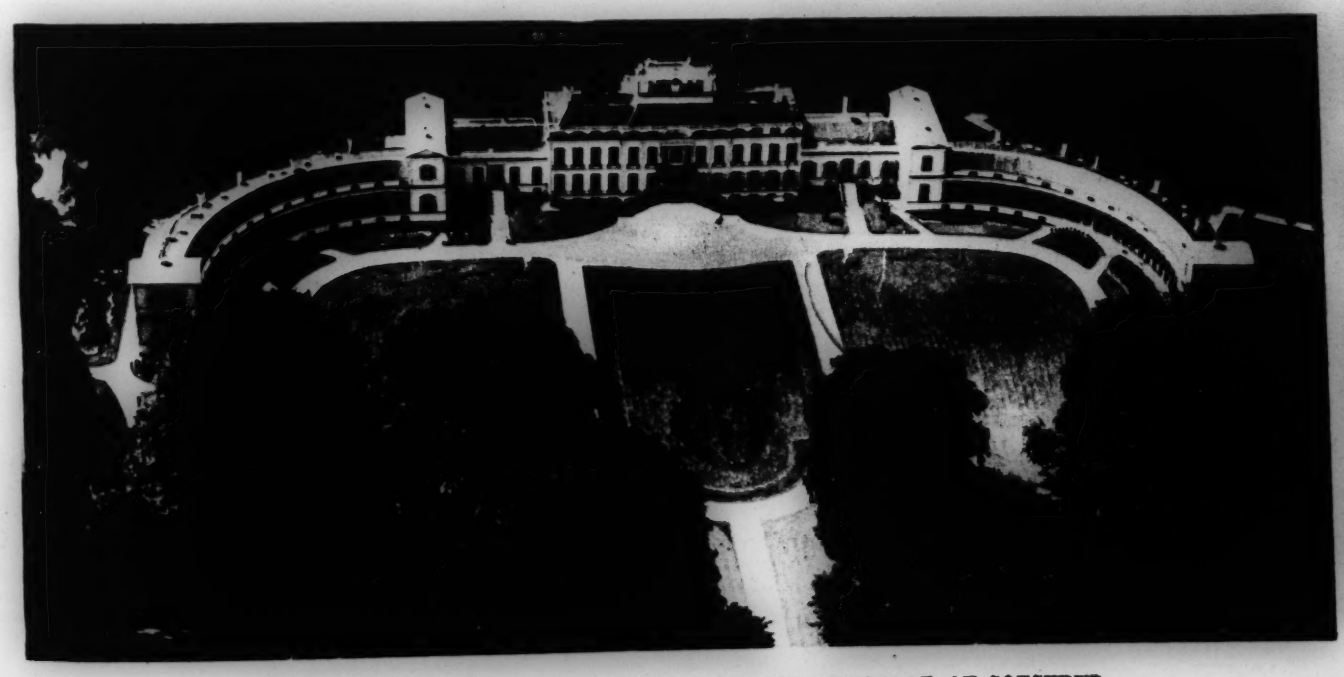
The Government escaped to England. It refused to be considered a government in exile. And no wonder. The Dutch East Indies, once a colonial possession, had gradually developed into a territory with dominion status, with a responsible government composed of a representative body to which more and more independent action had been delegated. The European part of the Netherlands was temporarily lost. But the largest and the wealthiest part was still left. And the more than 70,000,000 inhabitants of the territories overseas were as loyal to the Netherlands as were the inhabitants of the occupied territory.

Under the direction of the Government in London, the Netherlands continued the struggle. What was left of the small navy and of the very large and efficient merchant marine was placed at the disposal of the cause of the United Nations. The rich re-

(Continued on page 17)

CELEBRATING AN OLD DUTCH CUSTOM Kurt Lubinski

This Boy Became an Animated Bouquet on a "Spring Flower Sunday"

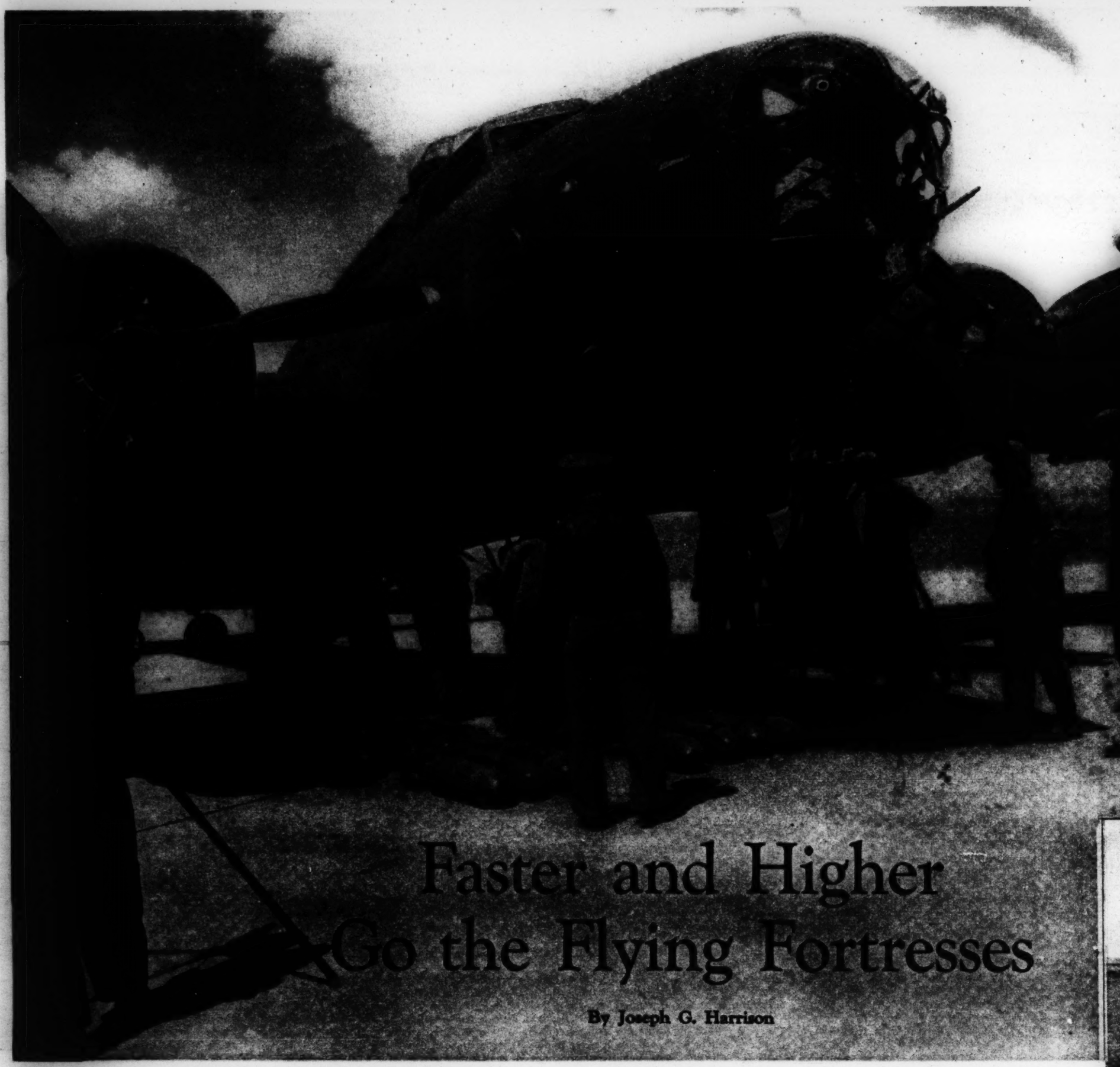


RESIDENCE OF PRINCESS JULIANA AND PRINCE BERNHARD AT SOESTDYK

The Charming Country Villa of the Netherlands' Royalty

PREWAR BREAD FOR THE POOR

Made in a Yearly Competition



Faster and Higher Go the Flying Fortresses

By Joseph G. Harrison

THE FLYING FORTRESS has probably received more extravagant praise and blame than any other American warplane. It has been lauded as "The Victory Plane" and excoriated as "defenseless, inefficient, and impractical." It is neither. In nearly a year of warfare it has proved itself to be a strong, serviceable craft which is able to strike hard and effectively at enemy land, sea, and even air forces. It is a good part, but merely a part, of the unexcelled Allied heavy bomber fleet.

* * *

The Boeing Flying Fortress (or B-17 as the Army calls it) has passed through two crucial tests with very high marks. In the Southwest Pacific it has spread havoc among Japanese naval units and land installations over vast distances. Its accurate daylight attacks with heavy bombs have helped disrupt the enemy plans for further advances on several critical occasions. It must be given a substantial share of the credit for saving Australia and the Solomons.

It has been just as successful on a still more difficult battlefront. Flying through what airmen call "the hottest stretch of air in the world," from the coast of France to interior Germany, fleets of the big "forts" have pommeled German submarine bases, transportation lines, and factories in Occupied France.

The accurate striking power of the Flying Fortress is only one of the features of this plane. Another is its unprecedented defensive strength. No other plane is known to have successfully sustained such terrific attacks as have been made upon the Flying Fortresses by German and Japanese fighter craft and land batteries. Flying Fortress armor has proved to be so tough, and its fire-power so devastating, that the best German and Japanese fighter planes are becoming increasingly shy about attacking.

* * *

Although up to a few months ago it was considered an impossibility for a bomber to make a long-distance daylight attack without fighter escort, groups of Flying Fortresses have done so, and have shot down large numbers of the very latest German craft sent to intercept them.

In the language of the aviator, as given us by the Office of War Information, the Flying Fortress is "essentially a high-altitude, long-range bomber designed for precision destruction of restricted targets at great ranges." This emphasis upon long range and high altitude came from the realization of the United States Army Air Corps that America, with its vast distances and long coast lines, demanded a plane that could hit the enemy hundreds of miles away, and from a height where his fighters would find it hard to operate. Coupled with this was the policy of developing a bombsight and bombardiers who could "hit a rain barrel at 30,000 feet."

One of the most frequent complaints against the Flying Fortress, and one which was particularly prevalent in Great Britain during the spring, was the charge that this type of American craft did not carry a heavy enough bomb load. While it is true that the Flying Fortress can carry but four tons of bombs as against the eight tons of the biggest British models, the latter cannot operate as well during the day, has a shorter range, and considerably less armor and fire-power.

* * *

While it is primarily designed for day bombing, the Flying Fortress is easily convertible in the field for night bombing at lower altitudes, shorter range, and less speed, although with greater bomb loads.

Far from being underarmed, the Flying Fortresses now operating over occupied Western Europe carry an extraordinary number of fast-firing .50 caliber machine guns. This number of guns enables the Flying Fortresses, when in formations of three or more, to send a virtually impenetrable hail of bullets against any enemy craft. It is true that the earlier models of this ship did not carry enough guns and had some bad "blind spots," but this is far from true today. In fact, the Flying Fortress and its companion, the four-engined Consolidated Liberator, are believed to be pointing the way to the bombers of the future—huge craft, superbly armed and armored, and capable of flying at great speed.

* * *

Seven years of intensive experimentation have given the Flying Fortress great stability and durability in the air. Air men consider its lines to be particularly well adapted to future aerodynamic development, and to be capable of much higher performance, once stronger engines are

available. Such engines are already being developed.

In many ways the Flying Fortress is the "sweetheart" of the United States Air Force. The Army has always believed that it would be one of the major decisive factors in any American war, and there is evidence that this belief has been borne out, at least in the Southwestern Pacific. Although Washington was impressed by the fame of the German Luftwaffe when Berlin tried to win the war by bombing Britain into submission, the Army Air Force is counting on its Flying Fortresses doing things which the Junkers and Heinkels never achieved. In company with other American models and with British bombers, the Flying Fortress is going to do a lot of damage in Germany.

Achieving this reputation for performance and stamina, however, has forced Boeing engineers constantly to improve the Flying Fortresses at a rapid pace. Wellwood Beall, chief engineer of the company, put it aptly when he said recently that "Hitler and Hirohito accelerate the design and development of our warplanes."

Compare, for instance, Boeing's latest model, B-17F Flying Fortress, with the early B-17's that started to come out seven years ago. The B-17F is a bomber of proven abiltiy. But is predecessors all turned in remarkable performances, notably in the Fortress flown by Maj. Hewitt D. Wheless, which outfought a squadron of 18 Japanese Zero planes.

* * *

But the engineers can't rest on these performances. Mr. Beall estimated that since B-17's began coming out in quantity, not more than five planes were identical. From the B-17E to the B-17F alone, the latter model also a part of Douglas and Vega production, there were more than 400 changes. Yet, he added, the first B-17F was on its test flight on the day that the last B-17E was delivered.

Combat is the school of design. Again, Mr. Beall said: "From the Army, and from our own assistant engineers in the combat zones, we constantly get orders for changes. Some of them are very minor—changing a control, for instance, because in its present position it skins the knuckles of the man using it. Some of the changes are far-reaching, though from a casual inspection of the plane you might never discover it."

These combat changes, Mr. Beall said, can be installed quickly, and almost simultaneously at the Boeing, Douglas, and Vega plants.

Whenever a change is ordered, Boeing engineers draw a sketch of what they think it should be, based on suggestions from the forces. The sketch goes back to the Air Force for okay. Actual drawings are made. These are turned over to the production and tooling staffs at the three plants. From their records the designers can generally tell without much hesitation the serial number of the plane in which the change will first appear. This is so the ground crews servicing the big planes will know what and where to look for new changes.

* * *

When a flood of changes arrives, decisions have to be made as to which is the most important. Hence, the Army has also had to institute priorities in its orders for new or revised installations, as new emergencies give rise to sudden demands for certain types of equipment.

Among the major changes, for instance, in the B-17F, as compared with the B-17E [Aircraft Spotters take notice!], are a longer plexiglass nose for the bombardier's compartment, new, wide-blade propellers for a bigger "bite" on the air, dust filters for desert operations, and cold-weather fixtures for the Alaskan command, standardized navigation instruments as an aid to RAF pilots, a hydraulic system independent of the "Fort's" four 1,250-horsepower engines, and installations for the crew's electrically-heated flying suits.

* * *

In the field of manufacturing operations the Boeing plant offers considerable surprises. After staring down mile-long assembly lines in other plants, it is startling to find no long-powered production line at Seattle. Instead, the Fortress is broken up into seven sectional assemblies, each virtually complete with wiring and other installations.

These seven assemblies are not joined into a finished plane until the last moment. As another Boeing engineer said once: "Our ideal in production is to have the wings put on as the very last step in manufacture."

The reason for this is, perhaps, fairly obvious. The B-17, with its tremendous wing span of 104 feet, would occupy too much factory space. So, Boeing engineers went counter to usual industry practice by designing a factory plan which makes the greatest use of each square foot, a factor, they claim, that helps the company to turn out more planes a square foot than any other manufacturer. It is this production ability, they believe, which enabled the company to be the first to win the Army-Navy "E" award in the aircraft industry.

* * *

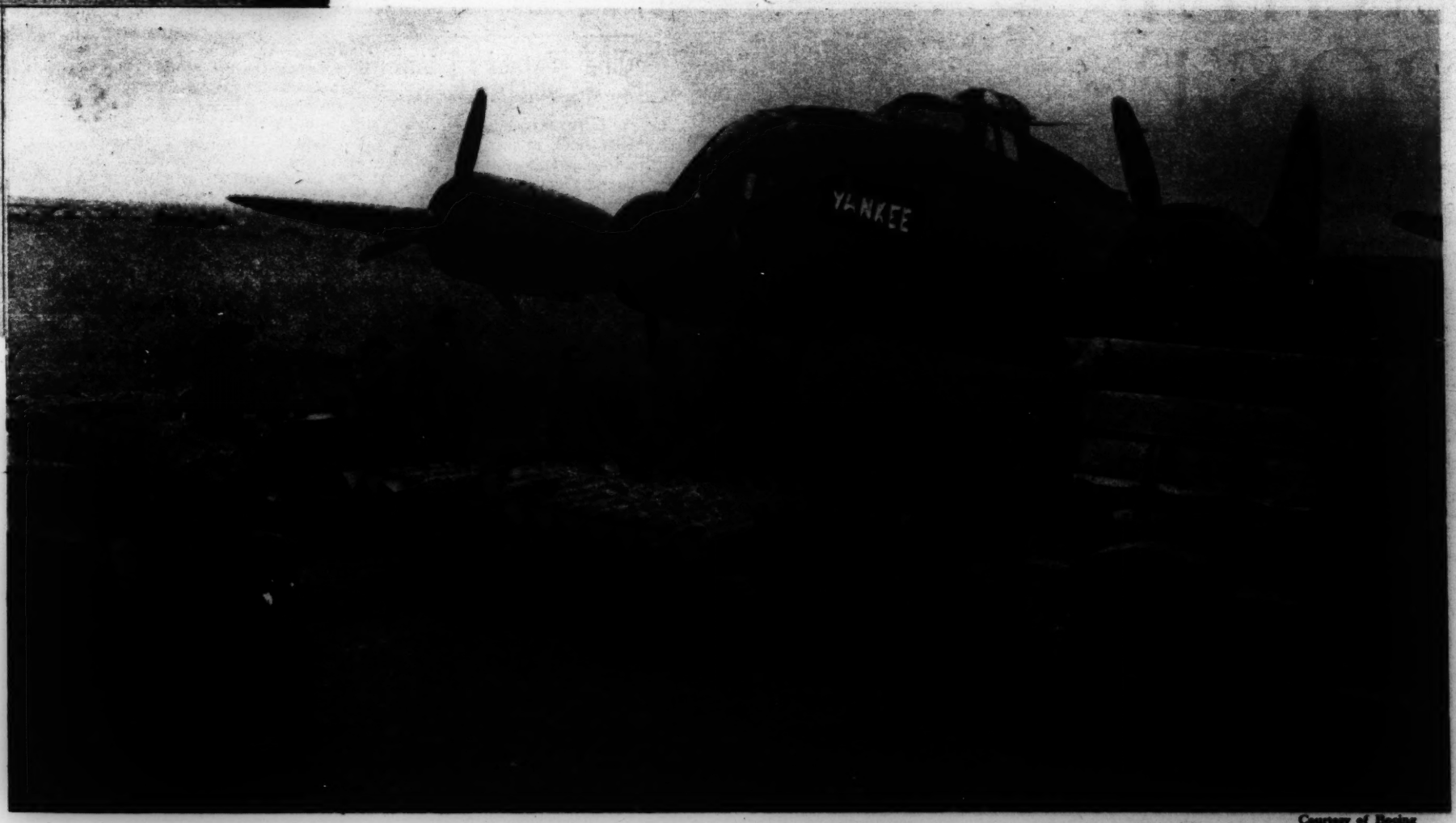
This flexibility in production, as shown by the ability to make changes quickly, and highly concentrated use of factory space for maximum production, if it has a portent for the immediate future of the war, also has a much deeper meaning in terms of future American air power. For it presages two things: America will never be outsmarted in design and never overproduced by any other nation.

Furthermore, air power experts say that control of the globe's vast ocean of air will determine the political and military controls of tomorrow. Certainly the Boeing Flying Fortress is one of the two standard long-range planes now being built which would be able to implement the air power idea.

* * *

It is claimed that if planes could be built with ranges up to 15,000 miles—a highly feasible project—American air power based in the United States would be able to offer a potential counterforce to any aggressor. Fortresses of this extreme range would be able to strike Tokyo, Berlin, or Rome from virtually any point in the continental United States, Alaska, or the Philippines.

Such is the "implement of order" which the Boeing Fortress design will place in the hands of a world air police force. One wouldn't put it past Boeing engineers to be thinking along these lines despite their current military orders. If Fortresses ever implement world air power, their shadows may become even more well known over the globe than they now are. Shadows of peace—shadows of security, rather than the shadows of destruction—shadows for a day when the birds take back the sky.



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Among the New Books

A Survey of War on the Rural Front in Great Britain

Apple Acre, by Adrian Bell. London: The Bodley Head. 7s. 6d.

BEHIND THE BARE FACT that since the war Britain has raised its home food production from 40 per cent of its needs to nearly 70 per cent lies a dramatic story of the revival of British rural life generally. Not only has the plow transformed idle acres; long-thwarted ambitions of the farming community have been given full scope once again.

In "Apple Acre," Adrian Bell tells of these country folk in war-time England. His latest book is a rather scrappy personal narrative compared with his earlier novels of farm life. He gains freshness but loses coherence by his style of putting down his impressions just as they come to him. All the same, he is a master of deep and sympathetic observation, with a background of 20 years living and farming in the heart of Suffolk.

Fortune has certainly smiled on the English countryside in the past three years. On a cold, foggy day recently I walked through a bomb-battered part of London and marveled at the courage needed to live cheerfully in such dejected surroundings. Homes in ruins or boarded up, shops and businesses closed down, people's clothes beginning to look shabby. The cities have an air of living only for the future.

In striking contrast, the countryside throbs with the life of today. If only you grow food you have an army of benevolent Government officials anxious to help and advise you. Their methods may be puzzling, but the sincerity of their intentions is hardly doubted. There's a new help-your-neighbor atmosphere. Village craftsmen aren't out of business; they're working overtime and showing themselves wonderfully adaptable to new conditions. The small-holder, formerly condemned as an uneconomic proposition, is a national asset today.

These are the sort of people Mr. Bell introduces you to. There is veteran Mr. Ferrell, who has made "four acres keep a man for 40 years and rear a family in a country which rejoiced in being the world's dumping ground for food." There's Mr. Winch and his son Tom. Mr. Winch says of Tom's tractor, "I thought it was to save labor, but Tom works twice as hard as I did."

In fact, Mr. Bell describes the sort of fundamentals which lots of folk are appreciating more since their lives were turned upside down by the war. The author doesn't go into ways and means of securing a better sense of values in the future. He just believes it will come—"I feel it as I felt the earth through my plough." And maybe the Government will be on Mr. Bell's side this time. At least, they have got as far as considering a plan of action, contained in the Scott report, for rebuilding and revitalizing Britain's rural life after the war. P. L.

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HARPER & BROTHERS

Wherein There Is No Profit

All Things Are Yours, by Henry Beetle Hough. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

IN THE 1870's anything could happen. Prosperity was ready and waiting for anyone to claim it. "The boom was born in every city and town, and even children seemed aware that there was money to be made. The time of Increase had indeed come."

On this expansive threshold stood the characters of Henry Beetle Hough's "All Things Are Yours." Captain Joe Van Deveren, looking on from the edge of the crowd at Wesleyan Grove camp meeting, heard a preacher expound a text beginning, "For all things are yours," and took the message to himself as a wholly earthly promise. He found in it merely a confirmation of his ambition for money and power. Lottie Waldron, also listening to the preacher, was used to his message, for he was her grandfather, and she, too, translated it into a guarantee of the accomplishment of her ambition, which was to become a great singer; not necessarily a great musician, but famous, admired, adorned with jewels, wrapped in adulation.

It was in keeping with that fabulous period in American expansion that the sea diver from Rotterdam and the girl from a little old ex-whaling village called West Baddow, in New England, achieved their ambitions. Mr. Hough's novel follows both of them in their breathless climb. It was really Joe, through her uncle, who helped Lottie to get her musical education. The uncle warned him, "She'll get ahead of you. You'll never overtake her," but Joe was willing to take a chance.

* * *

He never did overtake her, though he became one of the wealthiest men of a get-rich-quick generation. Speculation, the Coeur d'Alene gold rush, shrewd manipulation of other men's ambitions, made his money pile up faster and faster. He owned smelters, vast stretches of Western lands, tried his hand at lobbying, was known in the great cities of the country, and that done, was ready to hunt up Lottie Waldron. Before he found her, she was married. On the rebound he, too, married. His young wife was also ambitious, but her social aim was unattainable.

Lottie Waldron of West Baddow became Charlotte Bardoni, lived in an atmosphere of applause and advertising, then went into a slow decline of popularity; but even her passing was carried out in a beautiful aura of publicity. As for Joe, he reflected that he had had everything except the thing he wanted. There was no profit in what he had.

* * *

The book seems better when it is finished than while it is being read. The machinery of the plot is a little stiff, the character drawing lacks shading, but the cumulative effect of a crass, forth-putting era—an era of overgrown yachts and casinos, of pink ballrooms furnished in Grecian seats, Italian glass, and Egyptian designs, its crusades and camp meetings, its yawning contrasts of simplicity and extravagance—is as effective as might be expected of so careful and thoughtful a student of times as the Martha's Vineyard author of "Country Editor." W. K. R.

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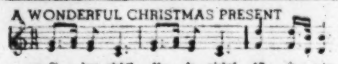

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Mr. Hall on the Neglected Art of Being Still

Under a Thatched Roof, by James Norman Hall. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75.

FROM Arué on Tahiti, James Norman Hall wrote, regarding his essays in "Under a Thatched Roof," that he could "hardly see how these brain children—if brain is not too flattering a description—are to live together, under the same roof, in any kind of harmony."

It is true that the essays are of varying dates of composition, and on widely differing themes; that their moods change from critical to familiar, philosophic to fantastical, and that not all of them are related to Mr. Hall's thatched-roof abode on Tahiti. They are simply as different as real children in the same family may be.

Two qualities in the author unite them, like an inheritance from a brain parent—pervasive humor and an appreciation of the meditative life.

Mr. Hall's humor takes at least two distinctly different forms. It is sometimes merely a suave and pleasing undertone, at other times utter absurdity, as in his imaginary "Happy Endings," concocted for some plots suggested to his satiric imagination by a perusal of modern realism.

As for the meditative life, that habit of reverie which is the very essence of the book and very difficult to achieve nowadays, it is also, if we take Mr. Hall literally, the very essence of his existence on Tahiti. Several years ago he settled on that South Pacific island, "where men had not forgotten how to loaf." He cannot be said to have been idle during his Tahitian period, for on his own account he has written much, and more in collaboration with Charles B. Nordhoff, most popularly in "Mutiny on the Bounty."

Nevertheless he insists that the wellspring of his productivity is the ability to be still—to vegetate, to relax and discover himself. "Loaf and invite your soul" is an old saying which, like many other maxims, holds the distilled wisdom of the ages. Great thoughts don't come during the lunch hour, he says, or between committee meetings. His kind of loafing is not synonymous with having leisure, for leisure time may mean frantic chasing after something to fill it. Yet being still today is something at the rainbow's end—or on Tahiti, perhaps!

Mr. Hall would seek wisdom from Henry Thoreau rather than from Henry Ford. He even spends an essay refuting Stevenson's disparaging essay about Thoreau. Is it rather late to be doing that? On an island in mid-ocean one has the leisure to be behindhand; "and, of course, one need never apologize for talking about Thoreau. A century hence he will be as timely a subject for discussion as he is now."

That is the way the book goes, wandering happily from present to past, by way of the Icelandic language, Tahitian vignettes, a coincidence of the last World War, an odd dream or two, Logan Pearsall Smith, Dr. Johnson, and Yesterday.

Especially Yesterday. "I am one of those men who think 'Yesterday' a beautiful word. . . . To me, the present is but raw material for the making of the past, and I measure experience largely in terms of its value as stuff for memories."

So James Norman Hall is, one perceives, a true essayist—one who values his ivory tower (in his case a thatched roof); one who is urbane rather than polemical, and has the quality he has attributed to other essayists, a certain fallowness of mind which permits him to wait for the reception and nourishment of the germs of thought.

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The World of Poetry

THIS WEEK'S poetry offerings include nothing exciting, though among them we find a few slim volumes which cannot be passed over without mention. One of them is Ralph Gustafson's compilation of Canadian poetry (New York: Penguin Books), just the right size for an overcoat pocket or a woman's handbag. Much of this "Anthology of Canadian Poetry" stems from the English tradition. Some of it is imitative of the Pre-Raphaelites and other poets of the eighteenth century. Some of it echoes a Celtic strain. A note of originality is to be found in verse dealing with the French-Canadian scene.

It includes pieces of the vintage of World War I such as John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields." Wilson MacDonald's "Exit" and Leo Kennedy's "Bitter Stream" are among the best of the lyrics. A. M. Klein contributes stirring and well-constructed poems, a terse example of which is "Reb Daniel Shochet Reflects," reading:

The toad seeks out is mud; the mouse discovers
The nibbled hole; the sparrow owns its nest;
About the blind mole earthy shelter hovers.

The louse avows the head where it is guest;
Even the roach calls some dark fent his dwelling.
But Israel owns a sepulchre, at best.

One of the best love poems in the collection is "First Love," by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, beginning:

By the pulse that beats in my throat
By my heart like a bird
I know who passed through the dusk
Though he spoke no word!

A book entitled "Wing-Beats," by Grace Nixon Stecher (Portland, Maine: Falmouth Publishing House), though uneven in quality, is interesting for certain poems of merit, such as the sonnet, "Star-Dweller," reading:

Swift hurtling past me towards a sunless deep
A strayed star-dweller sped his lonely way;
I on my planet felt my night turn day
And trembled at my heart's responsive leap.
More swift than hurtling meteor, than sweep
Of dawn, I followed where the shadows lay
And snatched him by his golden hair away,
Nor suffered him to linger there, nor sleep.

I pulled him upward through the trackless night,
Treading the rolling shades with joy-winged feet
To where my planet pivoted in space;
There manhood spoke to womanhood in light,
There incompleteness found itself complete,
There passion fled before so pure a place.

Gwen Castle, whose poems have often appeared in another part of this newspaper, has brought out a new collection entitled, "Song Above the Storm" (San Francisco: John Howell). Her lyrics make pleasant reading, with their glimpses of her green and native land as well as of the America which she has learned to love. A small group of religious poems in the end of the book have been "included by request." One of her best poems is "Requiem":

In the dark forest of the frozen north
The dead are sleeping,
And only time shall tell how great the harvest
Death is reaping.

Silent beneath the snow, the old and young
Are softly lying,
But for long years to come the world shall hear
Their women crying.

The poems at the end of the volume come as a sequence to this and offer the comforting assurance of divine care. PEARL STRACHAN

HOW A CHILDREN'S CLASSIC CAME INTO BEING

[As told by the author]

I was sitting by little David's bedside in the hospital one night last winter. The hospital is sixty miles from our house, and David's mother and I had to take turns going down there because of the two other children at home. I was alone with him in his room, and it was quite late. He should have been asleep.

The ride back would take me three hours. I told David I would have to leave. He lifted his good ear off the pillow (the other had a huge lump of a bandage covering the mastoid operation) and asked me if I would read one thing before I went. So I took up a book (I've forgotten just what it was) and began to read. After a few pages, I glanced at David and saw tears in his eyes. "Dad," he said. "I'm awful glad you're reading but—"

"But what," I asked him.

"But I wish I liked it," he said. And he burst out crying.

I asked him what kind of a story he thought he'd really like

"Any story, Dad—except that one."

"What about this book?" I picked up another one.

"Except that one too," he said.

The night nurse came to the door and "thought he ought to be trying to get some sleep," and David looked at me pleadingly.

"Well . . ." I said after she had gone, "I know a pretty good story. Would you like to hear it?" (I didn't know a pretty good story. I didn't know any story at the moment, but I had decided to make a stab at it.)

"Yes, I would Dad . . ."

"Well," I said. David put his hand out (I'm not trying to dramatize a thing. Kids do put their hands out in hospitals, and it may sound pretty wishy in a letter to publishers, but it can make you feel pretty choked up inside when there's a white little face on a pillow looking at you. It makes you bigger than you ever are in your life. You'll tell them a story. You've got to tell them a story!)

I squeezed David's hand tightly. I smiled at him.

"Well," I said. "It's about Robin."

"Robin who?" David asked.

"Robin who? Why Robin Ward. Yes, it's about Robin Ward. A little boy just about your age. And do you know what he loved?"

"His mother and father," David said.

"Yes. And after that do you know what he loved?"

"No, Dad."

"He loved soldiers."

"Oh boy!" David said.

Well—I told him the story for almost two hours. When I was through he was smiling. And a few minutes later he was asleep. All the way home, driving through the snow, I kept working the story over and over in my mind, keeping it clear, word for word as I told it to David. I told it word for word to my wife at two o'clock that morning. She made some coffee, and I typed the outline. The next day when I came home from work, I began to write it.

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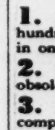

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Stalin as Statesman

Stalin, by Emil Ludwig. New York: Putnams $2.50.

IT IS A TRIBUTE to Mr. Ludwig's breadth of outlook that he adds Joseph Stalin to his portrait gallery, for the Russian leader's career affords few of those eccentricities, human weaknesses, or intriguing items of private life that liven the picture for the popular biographer. Beyond the fact that Stalin has five telephones on his desk, wears no necktie, has his meals brought by a soldier from the Kremlin kitchens, is slow-speaking and distant—or was when Mr. Ludwig interviewed him 10 years ago—and generally has had a normal and uneventful family life, the man and his thought remain for the most part a closed preserve that even Mr. Ludwig cannot penetrate. All the romance of Stalin's career lies in what he has done for Russia, and this the author describes with a sincerity and self-effacement.

It requires courage for Mr. Ludwig to proclaim Stalin's work as a great achievement of statesmanship at a time when many intelligent people still regard Stalinism and Leninism as much the same thing—both of them an affront to the moral and economic integrity of the capitalist system. The author has to begin by explaining that Leninism and Stalinism are not the same, but, on the contrary, are poles apart. Lenin believed in defeat, Stalin in victory. Lenin preached that without world revolution, Soviet Russia was lost. Stalin preached that Russia must stand on its own feet.

* * *

Stalin found Russia a vast, disorganized, poverty-stricken mass, beaten in the field, and believing in defeat. He saw the trouble from Prussia brewing on the border, as the democracies saw it, and knew his time was limited. He tried Maginot walls, Neutrality Acts and appeasement, as the democracies did—but only as elements of delay. His main work was to set about hardening, stiffening, disciplining, industrializing, and arming the nation at a pace never dreamed of in modern times.

The entire life of the country was absorbed in the two Five-Year Plans. In 10 years the nation was revitalized, rejuvenated, not fully ready, it is true, but armed and confident. When the Prussian swarmed over the border, the people were prepared to stand up to him. The democratic world, which had imagined Stalinism to be Leninism, was amazed at the sight. It began to allow that there must be an integrity in the Soviet.

Mr. Ludwig's treatment of the subject, discarding unnecessary detail, has made clear, perhaps for the first time, how a false conception of Stalin's policy has placed a false interpretation on almost everything he has done.

Stalin has been censured on the ground that he robbed the Russian people of liberty. Yet today war has made it necessary for the Western democracies to limit their own liberty. They are wishing they had started earlier. Stalin was accused of oppression of the farmers, of driving men to work under appalling conditions, of the ruthless transplanting of populations.

* * *

In the light of Russia's defense needs all these dictatorial acts became not only intelligible, but necessary and approved by the people. The Tsars had sent 8,000,000 children to school; Stalin sent 28,000,000. For the first time Russia's mineral resources were fully uncovered and worked. Great colonizing schemes were launched to provide labor for mines and for building industrial centers beyond the Urals. In the early stages, workers labored under great privations, with insufficient food and inadequate working conditions, simply because there was no time to organize such things. Yet the work had to be pushed through—and the workers knew it.

It is a story of a whole nation stripped and harnessed to a great purpose, counting no sacrifice too severe for the great task—the emancipation of the race from fear of the invader. There are some dark times of ruthlessness in Stalin's career, which Mr. Ludwig does not gloss over. But the author's main purpose is to tell, by a simple narration of the facts, how this shoemaker's son from Georgia taught the Russians to know their strength and to find faith in their destiny. H. J. S.

The Bible, Abbreviated

The Shorter Moffatt Bible, taken from the complete version, The Bible: A New Translation, by James Moffatt. New York: Harpers. $2.

THE INCREASED DEMAND for the Bible in this time of world crisis has led several translators and editors to prepare abbreviated copies of the Scriptures. This provides for the reader quick access to vital portions of the Sacred Book, an advantage of no small value, especially in case of men and women in any branch of war service. As a rule, these are published in a format convenient to carry about, whatever one's occupation.

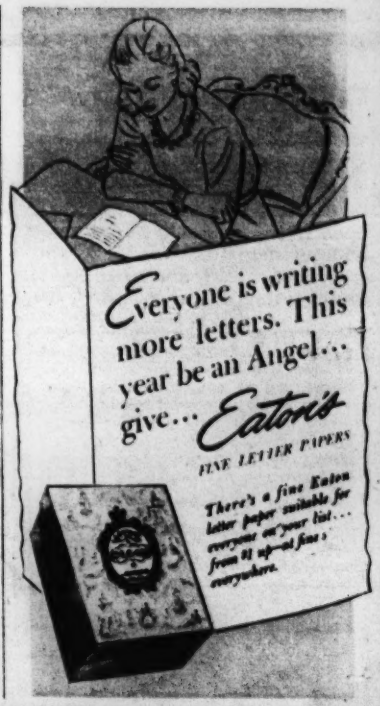
* * *

Dr. Moffatt states that the purpose of his briefest Bible is to emphasize its essential teaching about the working of God in human life. To facilitate easy access to these essentials, verse arrangement has been omitted. This is not merely a collection of selected passages but rather a selection of all essentials to carry the true message of the Bible. In the first two chapters, certain passages are printed in italics. The purpose of this is to distinguish between the different sources of their contents.

A unique feature is the topical arrangement of the subjects considered, covering some nine pages of introduction. This enables the reader to turn quickly to any subject in which he is especially interested. The text is of course the complete translation of the entire Bible by Dr. Moffatt, which has gained general commendation by students in recent years.

* * *

The University of Chicago Press presents a translation of the New Testament by Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, in a pocket edition which service men will find convenient. Chapter headings are omitted but numbers at the margins indicate both chapter and verse. This facilitates the presentation of the New Testament in a very brief space. It is to be regretted that the type is so small, being somewhat inconvenient, it would seem, for readers in camps and transports where the light is not the best. The brown cover, semi-flexible, is a favorable item in the makeup of the little book. A. F. G.



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A Sage Pauses to Reflect

Spartan Education, by Edward H. Warren. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

HOW UNFORTUNATE IT IS that modest men so often withhold from their friends that which would enrich those upon whom it should be bestowed without depleting the great store from which it could so easily be drawn. Almost apologetically, Mr. Warren, now about to retire from his professorship in Harvard's Law School, has set down and caused to be published what he has entitled "Spartan Education." But he has limited the edition, and the disappointing thing about it is that all copies have been distributed.

There is, to the careful and sympathetic reader, little that is Spartan-like in the book. It impresses one as inspirational, and only mildly admonitory. It is not the author's purpose, apparently, to lead the novice to believe that a mastery of the law can be achieved by any other than the hard way. And yet the story of his years is not one of gruelling hardship or intellectual slavery. So it is that one seeks to discover what persuasive philosophy, rather than some probably nonexistent urge to follow the routine, shaped his course and led him very close to the heights.

Professor Warren writes appreciatively of his debt of gratitude to those who, while he was still young, inspired and led him when he was not quite certain of his course. One is safe in saying that he, by his wisdom and kindness, has more than liquidated any obligation by payment in kind to those who, listening and heeding, have sat under him in Langdell Hall during the years of his professorship.

Few men can, even if they undertake it, infuse into the printed page quite so much of themselves, or the essence of themselves, as the kindly sage and counselor has made the substance and inspirational gold of "Spartan Education." Perhaps the ability to do what here has been done so modestly and unostentatiously is not achievable or attainable by any prescribed or transmissible process.

F. L. P.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

American Reared in France

Memories of Happy Days, by Julian Green. New York: Harpers. $3.

JULIAN GREEN, though the son of American parents, wrote his first 11 books in the language of the land of his birth, France. His twelfth, "Memories of Happy Days," begun and finished in the United States, is the first he has written in the language of his own people, a language which, at least in his younger days, he always spoke with a French accent. Since the fall of France, Mr. Green has been living in America, but he still yearns for the Boulevard under the chestnut trees.

His new book started out to be a direct expression of the author's conception of France and what she has stood for; but as he meditated on the subject, it seemed to him that he could fulfill his purpose best by recalling his happy life in France. He offers the book as an affectionate tribute to the country he so loves and admires.

Julian Green's father was European agent of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and the elder Greens —he from Savannah, she from Virginia, and both unreconstructed partisans of the old South—had made their residence in France since 1895, and their children were born there. Julian and his four sisters were reared like French children, except that their mother taught them English by making them repeat verses from the Bible, and continually talked to them about America.

Like any French child, Julian wore a black alpaca apron till he was 12; then he put on the schoolboy uniform of book-haversack strapped to his shoulders, boy and bag covered with a long blue cape buttoned under the chin. Perhaps, however, he did not spend quite as much time with his books as most French boys of the time. In his opinion his schoolmates had too many lessons, too many books, too many facts, not enough chance to develop individually.

He was 14 when the first World War began. At 17 he was driving, or trying to drive, an ambulance. At 18 he got into the army, but saw no service except with the Army of Occupation. The war over, an unexpected thing happened, and one not wholly welcome. An American uncle offered him an education at the University of Virginia, and against his will the family accepted for him. For the first time he saw the America that his mother had so often described, and though Charlottesville had many elements of the South that she loved, he did not become adjusted to life in an American college until his third and final year.

When he returned to Paris, he had to face the question of a vocation. It took him time to find out that he wanted to be a writer, more time to find his field and the right approach to it. He was not a modernist and he doubted that he had a message for a modernistic world.

Authorship brought him acquaintance with men like André Gide and Jean Cocteau, and his talent for character drawing bears fruit in brief, sharply sketched studies of these men and others.

Repeatedly expressed and always implicit is the author's vision of France as a real person, whose failings were surpassed by her generosity and courage, who made the world richer and more beautiful, and who cannot be lost without immeasurable loss to the whole world.

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. . The Netherlands, Cradle of Freedom

(Continued from Page 9)

sources of the Far-Eastern territories were geared to war production. A new army was formed composed of men who had escaped from the European hell. And the army and air corps of the Indies were strengthened, and that was wise. For the Government had learned a sad lesson never to be forgotten. Their faith in democratic principles had led them to believe that if they left others undisturbed, those others would not interfere with them. This policy of neutrality had proven to be inoperative when international gangsters were abroad, men who disregarded all rules governing decent human relationships.

The Netherlanders knew that it was only a matter of time, and a short time at that, before Japan would make use of the opportunity to strike at the western nations in the Pacific. When the expected blow did come, the Netherlands Government was not slow to act. No thought of neutrality stayed its hand. The blow had been struck at the United States; but a day before our country formally declared war on Japan the Netherlanders had already become our comrades in arms.

It was a pitifully small army and a pitifully small navy that thus undertook to resist the Japanese. Did they not know that their plight was hopeless? Did they not know that the United Nations would probably be unable to give them the assistance without which they could not defend the Indies against the powerful Japanese? They knew. But although the enemy said, "The Dutch are beaten, their army and their navy all but destroyed, their people in chains," the Netherlands did not know it. They were blind, they refused to accept the facts obvious to everyone. They were heroically foolish; they were not soft. They recalled the words once spoken by their great leader, William the Silent, during that other hopeless struggle that lasted for 80 years: "Hope is not essential to our efforts, nor do we require the encouragement of success to persevere."

In their extreme danger, they did not lose sight of the fact that in this struggle against powers of evil, united action is needed. When Singapore was attacked, a large portion of the air force of the Netherlands East Indies came to the assistance of the English forces. They were fighting men. They were skillful flyers, these Netherlands airmen. They had built up a fine reputation through the maintaining of the longest air line in the world, connecting Amsterdam with Batavia. They had made their contribution to the development of peacetime air navigation. Now they were forced to turn their skill to the art of war. Many of them were lost. The defense of the Indies was weakened on that account, but the spirit of resistance was not weakened.

And when the Japanse attacked the islands, the remnants of the air force fought until the last plane had been destroyed. As one American correspondent wrote: "Their equipment was pitiful; they had nothing except the courage of lions and some baling wire." It was a Netherlands cruiser that led the attack by the Allied squadron in the battle of the Java Sea. "Follow me, I am attacking," came the signal as the cruiser steered its course toward a much more powerful opponent and rammed it. A mighty explosion followed and both ships disappeared.

No; Netherlanders are not soft. And their temporary defeats have not discouraged them. And, what is more, they are still fighting. Their ships are still carrying the men and materials needed for the all-out efforts of the United Nations. Young men from the Netherlands and from the Indies and men of Netherland ancestry gathered from the corners of the earth are training for action in the United States, in England, and in Canada. And in the occupied territories the invaders are finding it increasingly more difficult to preserve order. Guerrilla warfare is still waging in Java, Sumatra, and Timor. Their men of business and of science are doing their bit to increase the power of the United Nations. We only need to mention the name of Norden, the inventor of the Norden bombsight, to remind ourselves of the contributions the engineers and scientists of the Netherlands are making to our cause.

The Netherlands are small in size, the population is small in number, but the country has earned its right to be and to remain an influential member of a community of free nations. In the postwar plans of the United Nations, the Netherlands will play an important role. The country is suffering grievously in wealth and in human lives. Its spirit remains unbroken. It asks for nothing at present except the opportunuity to do its full share in the common cause. In the words of Princess Juliana, heir to the throne:

"Keep your pity for the weak, for our terrible fate has made us stronger than ever before."

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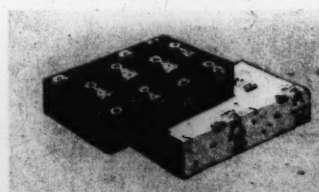
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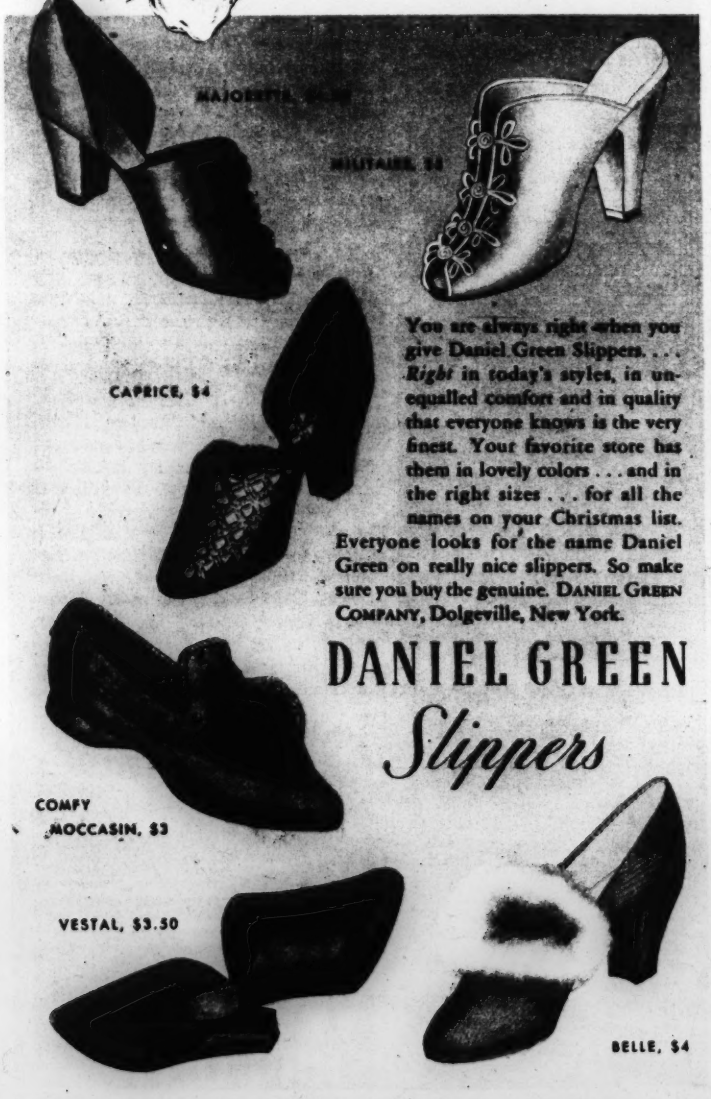

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. . Arabian Nights in Algiers

(Continued from Page 5)

which all Mediterranean cooks—be they Arab, French, Italian, or Greek—prefer for cooking. Since they do produce delicious cookery, they are to be approved. But they take a long time to bring things to a boil.

Provisioning was easy, since it was in Hali's hands, or those of the aged crone who did the cooking. Mutton, the chief meat provender, came from the butcher in the near-by souk, the green vegetables and fruit from the sellers in the open market place, the bread from the baker in the town, while eggs and chickens were had from street hawkers who passed the house in procession all through the day crying their wares. Hali did suggest that we put in a few fowl, letting them have the run of the house and grow our own eggs, but this was promptly vetoed.

The time factor meaning little to Hali, as to all Moslems, he and his staff began work early and carried on until late, accomplishing in low gear what might have been covered in a quarter of the time, but he and his aids—the cook, a small boy and girl of around 12—kept to themselves and their work, and one was hardly conscious of their being about. They made considerably less noise than the menagerie.

The quality of the cookery was surprisingly good. Chops were grilled, not fried, and roasts, such as there were, were cooked in front of a turn-spit of wire-bound dried grapevine stems. Chicken, when not thus braised, was usually served half hidden in the form of couscouss, which is the native standby, though he takes his with mutton, the principal ingredient to bind it together being coarse ground white meal instead of rice.

The Arab seems most often to nourish himself on honey cake, a sort of corn pone liberally soaked in honey, but the Kabyle, being a worker, requires something more substantial.

When my friend returned and I prepared to bundle my traps he told me that he had been transferred to Morocco. "Come and see me when you pass that way," he added warmly. "We are to be quartered for a time in the Grand Vizier's palace. It might be interesting for you." I did, and it was.

. . Pilot of the 'Rubber Special'

(Continued from Page 4)

Five years later that knowledge of telegraphy won him a job as dispatcher and started him on the road up.

It was no skyrocket ride to the top. Just a steady pull from chief dispatcher to trainmaster to division superintendent, with five-year gaps in between. On June 3, 1916, he was named general manager for the entire system, and finally vice-president in charge of operations.

The day he was named president of the railroad, in 1932, he told friends proudly, "I'd rather be president of the Union Pacific than President of the United States."

Even the tremendous responsibilities of answering the nation's rubber quandary haven't been able to shake him loose from his railroad.

He's Rubber Administrator from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., but his evenings are devoted to railroading. With that sort of a working schedule it's probably just as well he brought with him to Washington a framed reminder that has hung in his office in Omaha for years. It reads:

"Never get so busy that you don't have time to think."

Some of the thinking he has done in the past and how he has put those thoughts into words will give you another slant on the sort of man he is.

He isn't modest when it comes to expressing his thoughts and opinions. Neither is he particularly cautious about where the chips may fall. Asked, one time, what his views were on the labor question, now that he was on the management side of the table, Jeffers replied:

"I believe in social security, in fair wages, in good working conditions. I am not sure about short hours. I have had no personal experience with them."

On another occasion, when he was asked what he thought of labor unions, he answered: "I have no fault to find with them. I've belonged to them all my life."

In his political thinking, Jeffers has been a Democrat, but has never hesitated to differ openly with the present Administration if he felt his differences were justified.

To President Roosevelt's credit, he ignored some of these sharp disagreements when he chose Jeffers as Rubber Administrator.

[redacted]

INVESTMENTS have been the specialty of Howard Hageman since June, 1938, when he engaged in the management of funds, first alone, then in connection with the firm of Van Cleef and Hageman. Since May 1, 1940, he has devoted his full time to private accounts. Mr. Hageman majored in economics at Oberlin College, and was graduated from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration "with distinction." After a year on the staff of the Harvard Bureau of Business Research, he did investment analysis and research for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, the foreign department of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

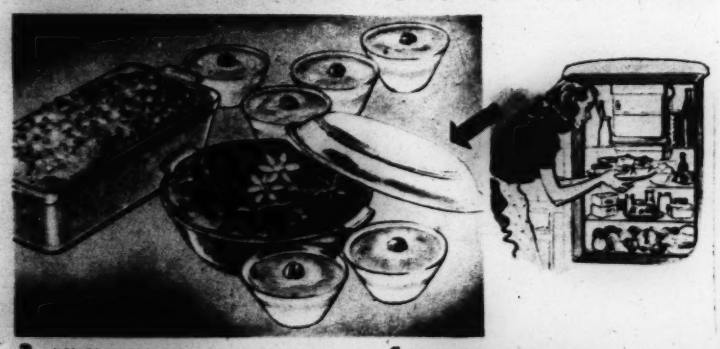
Marr McGaffin has been chief of the Washington Bureau of the Omaha World-Herald for the past three years. He reported on Nebraska politics for about 15 years, and has known William M. Jeffers for a number of years.

Francis Miltoun Mansfield is a veteran American newspaperman. He served as American consul in France and Spain 1909-14, and was an accredited correspondent on several fronts during World War I. Later he served as Paris correspondent for the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He has written many European travel books. He has been decorated by the French Government with a North African order for services in that area.

See why PYREX WARE is a better gift for you this Christmas!

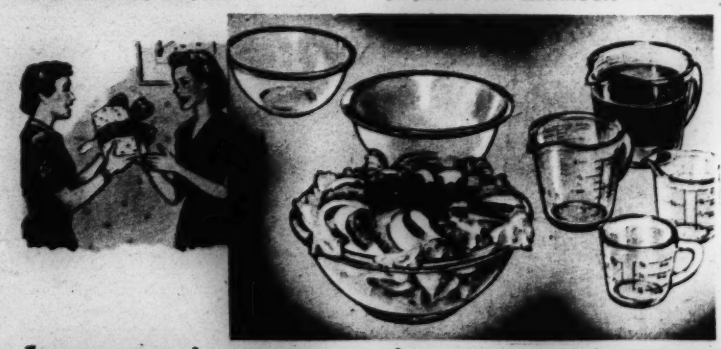
1. GUARDS YOUR HEALTH! Food looks better and tastes better cooked in gleaming Pyrex Ware. For example, use this utility dish for small roasts, chops, hot breads, rolls and biscuits, desserts. Use it for serving salads. 12½" size **65¢**

2. SAVES TIME AND WORK! Save dishwashing . . . cook, serve and store in the same dish. Here's the latest: The deep Pyrex "Flavor Saver" Pie Plate with handles to help in serving and baking. Keeps the juice in the pie. 10" size **45¢**



3. SAVES FUEL! Pyrex Ware bakes foods as much as ⅓ faster! For example take this Pyrex Loaf Pan. She'll use it for nut bread, meat loaf, baked beans, scalloped dishes . . . and save fuel every time! Never stains. 9½" size, still . . . . . **45¢**

4. SAVES ON LEFTOVERS! Put food away in the same dish it was cooked in. No food is wasted. The Pyrex Matched Casserole with six dainty Custard Cups makes a grand gift. The cover is an extra pie plate. 8-Piece Matched Set **$1.00**



5. HELPS THE HOME HOSTESS! Food goes right from the stove to the table and looks lovely! The new Pyrex Mixing Bowls help out for mixing, baking, serving and storing. They nest to save space. This set of three bowls costs just. **95¢**

6. A GIFT FOR EVERY WOMAN ON YOUR LIST! Watch her eyes sparkle when you give her this useful set of Red-Marked Pyrex Measuring Cups! One qt. liquid—**75¢**. One pt. liquid—**50¢**. One cup liquid—**15¢**. One cup dry—**15¢**.

GET THESE POPULAR GIFTS AT YOUR FAVORITE STORE TODAY

PYREX OVENWARE FLAMEWARE — LOOK FOR THIS LABEL FOR YOUR PROTECTION

"PYREX" IS A REGISTERED TRADE-MARK OF CORNING GLASS WORKS, CORNING, N.Y.

The TROUSSEAU SHEET *of America*

December will be one of the most popular of all the marriage months, this year. There'll be holiday furloughs for many a Service bridegroom. And many a bride will welcome the added incentive of Christmas to have her trousseau completed with a thrilling gift of Wamsutta Supercale* sheets and cases.

The downright dollar value of Wamsutta Supercale is important to today's bride, who must conserve her household furnishings as long as she can. So, be sure they are Wamsutta when you buy trousseau sheets . . . for yourself or others.

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WAMSUTTA MILLS, NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

WAMSUTTA *Supercale* SHEETS

Bake a Batch of Delicious *Cookies* EASY-TO-MAKE with BABY RUTH

Send a box to the boys in service!

Try This Easy Recipe!

½ cup butter, or other shortening
¾ cup white sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces

Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.

***NEW!** Crispy! Crunchy! Chewy!*

. . . It's so inexpensive to make these deliciously tempting cookies, flavored with luscious Baby Ruth candy bars . . . Rich in Dextrose. Here's the swellest tasting cookie . . . New . . . Tasty . . . for your family . . . for the boys in service!

Baby Ruth is the first and only candy served the "QUINTS"

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Dealers are well supplied with these far-famed TABLETS containing NITROGEN and other plant foods that enrich soil. Get yours today. Fulton's Plantabbs grow plants and flowers with bushy foliage and lovely blooms . . . a real joy all winter. Plantabbs Co., Baltimore, Md.

AT DEALERS . . 10c - 25c - 50c - $1 and $3.50

Wyandotte RIPE OLIVES

LOOK FOR THE INDIAN ON THE LABEL

. . He Invented the Rover Boys

(Continued from Page 7)

spirits. But, come what may, the Rovers never grumbled.

Still, they knew their rights and stood up for them. More than one bully was thrashed for failing to keep his distance, or for staring unduly at Dora Stanhope, or Grace and Nellie Laning. Whether the bullies kept their distance or not, they never ceased plotting against the Rovers. Thus the boys were often victims of foul play, though they refused many times to turn an enemy over to the "proper authorities." Sometimes to the Rovers' pleas, a rascal would turn over a new leaf only to revert again, sneering at or menacing the brothers until disposed of by Mr. Stratemeyer. After Dan Baxter became a jewelry drummer, he alone steadily followed the brothers' upright ways.

However involved the affairs of Stratemeyer's heroes became, motivations were of the essence of simplicity. A face at the window, a missing suitcase or the overheard conversation of the enemy was sufficient to send the Rovers off on stirring trips that lasted for 52,000 words. Up and down America, in Southern waters, and in the African jungles, they searched for lost persons and lost treasures; impeded and endangered by blizzards and cloudbursts, runaways and train wrecks. Moreover, it was certain that Josiah Crabtree, the instructor, who lost all combating the brothers, or Tad Sobber, or even Dan Baxter was in close pursuit, eager to frustrate the Rovers' plans or to do them some "bodily harm."

The Rovers, inhabiting a timeless world, are ageless. And in spite of movie and radio serials, Superman and others of that educational brotherhood, boys of the present generation are still mentally nourished by the Rovers.

Mr. Stratemeyer's work sells moderately well today at 25 cents a copy, after being pegged for years at 50 cents and higher. It would be odd, too, if future boys fail to read of Tom's practical jokes, of the snowball fights at Putnam Hall Military Academy, and the "spreads" in the dormitory rooms at Brill College.

Possessing a German heritage, it was natural that Edward Stratemeyer loved military life, and the discipline it exacted. As one may guess, his strongest traits were orderliness and punctuality. And perhaps it was only justice that his books became as "bread cast upon the water," because he continually contrived to win fortunes for his characters. Above all, his fondest hope was that the poor boys whom he aided would take the Rovers to their hearts.

Like the Rovers, their creator was never free of detractors. So to the last Stratemeyer had but one reply to the legion of critics, and to the librarians who banned his books—particularly the Rovers—from the stacks: "I gave the boys what they wanted, and they were the only critics that I paid attention to."

For Her
"MUSEUM BEAUTY"
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LOVELY Watson patterns have the simplicity and craftsmanship of priceless museum silver. For 66 years Watson silversmiths have been re-creating old masterpieces assurance that your pattern will keep its beauty through the years.
See your jeweler and write for picture brochure showing all 12 Watson patterns. The Watson Company, 9122 Watson Park, Attleboro, Mass.
Modern Silver with the beauty of old masterpieces

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But I Wasted 25 years of My Life"

Ruth De Witt

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"When you're 50 and still a saleslady, you have plenty to worry about. Your earnings are pitifully small, your work backbreaking and there is the constant fear of being replaced by a younger woman. Then I saw the Lewis advertisement. Their book solved my problem. I enrolled. Soon after graduating, the Lewis School notified me of my present position as Hostess-Housekeeper of this hotel. This is the most enjoyable work a woman can do and mature years are a help instead of a handicap. My success is due to Lewis Leisure-Time, Home Study Training."

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Hundreds of Lewis-trained women and men, from 18 to 50, are winning success in the hotel, club and institutional field. They are making good as Managers, Assistant Managers, Hostesses, Housekeepers, Stewards and 55 other types of well-paid positions. Now, the Government's vast wartime housing, food and recreation program swells the demand for trained women and men. Opportunities for Lewis graduates greater than ever. The success of Lewis Graduates has proved previous experience unnecessary. Good grade school education, plus Lewis Training qualifies you at home, in spare time. Free Book tells how you are registered Free of extra cost in Lewis National Placement Service. Mail your coupon NOW!

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*Make Her Christmas a Brilliant Event with Lovely***

KICKERNICK GIFTS

This is a year for practical, wearable gifts! And Kickernick adds the enchantment of beauty to gifts in good taste — prized for high quality and perfection of fit. Convey your Christmas best wishes with one of these smartly styled garments, a matching set or an entire Kickernick wardrobe! At Better Department Stores and Specialty shops.

Quaint, long-sleeved gown and matching bed jacket. Quilted floral crepe for yoke and cuffs, combined with rayon tricot. White or blue. Gown sizes 14-17 about 3.95. Jacket sizes S-M-L about 2.95.

Lounging pajama in deep, glowing colors contrasting with black. A style of great distinction in rayon jersey. Sizes 32-38. About 12.95.

Exquisite slip in Sandra Satin with beautiful Chantilly lace. Two-gore bias style; tea rose, white, black. Sizes 32-40. About 4.95.

Rayon Chiffon pantie with matching trim. White, black. Sizes 00-0-1. About 2.95.

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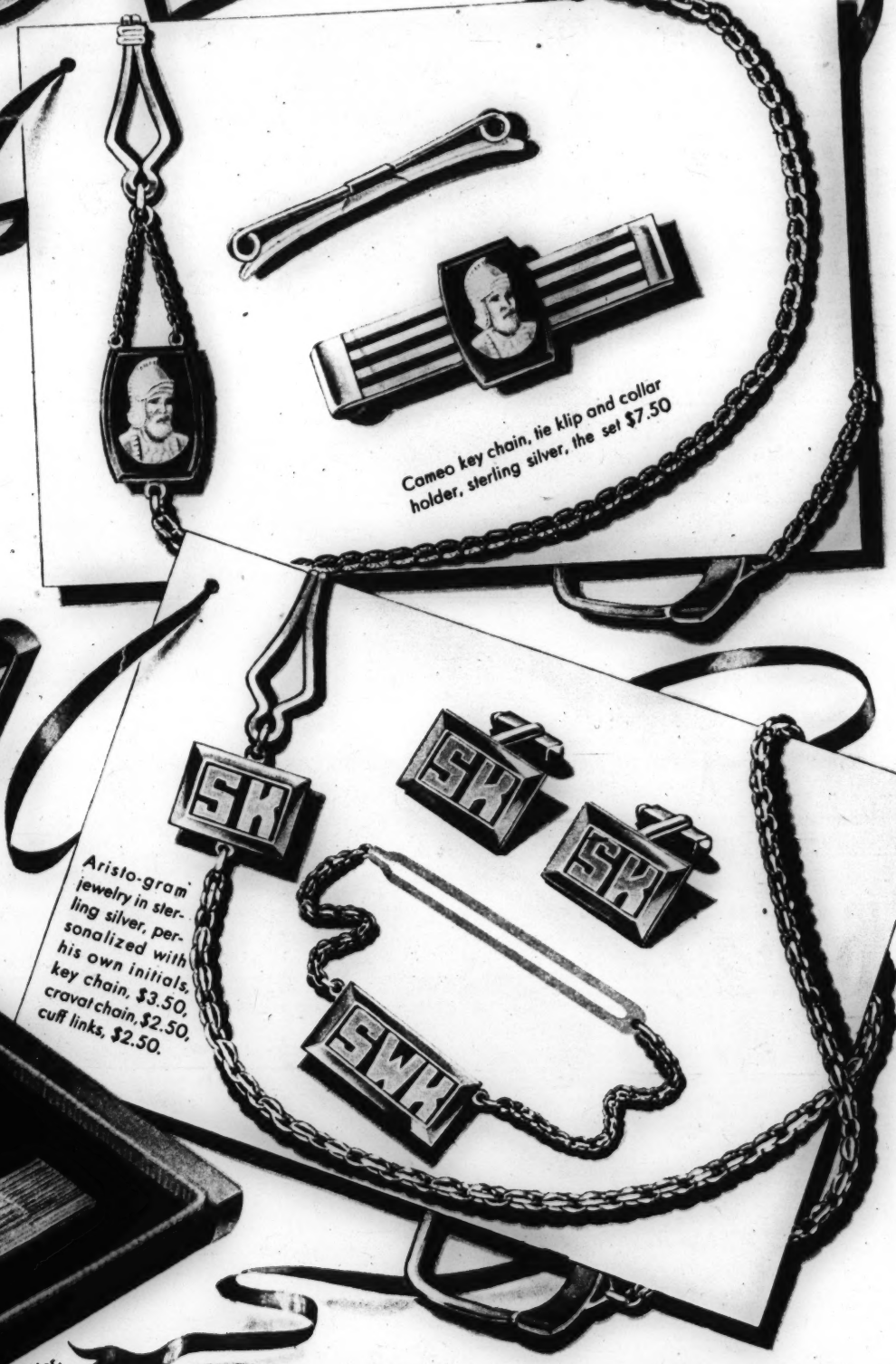
when words fail... SWANK *says it*

This Christmas is not like others. There has never been a time when the exchange of gifts was so meaningful...when the ties of family and friendship were so deeply cherished. Sentimental words come hard for most folks...yet never has the need for their expression been so great. Let Swank say it for you. Let the beauty, endurance and intrinsic quality of Swank sterling silver and gold-filled jewelry, tell your regard and devotion...attractively packaged for giving.

DisCalendar knife, sterling silver, $5

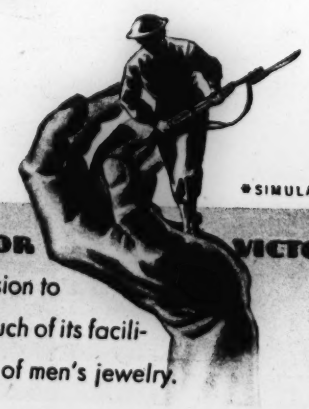
Tie klip and cuff links, sterling silver, the set $6
1/20 12k gold filled . . . . the set $10



Cameo key chain, tie klip and collar holder, sterling silver, the set $7.50

Aristo-gram jewelry in sterling silver, personalized with his own initials, key chain, $3.50, cravat chain, $2.50, cuff links, $2.50.

Cuff links, tie klip and collar holder, 1/20 12k gold filled, the set $8.50



*SIMULATED

HANDS TRAINED FOR CRAFTSMANSHIP WORK ALSO FOR VICTORY

Swank craftsmen are today applying their skilled hands and keen precision to the production of war materials. Swank has converted to war work as much of its facilities as are needed for that purpose. The rest are devoted to the manufacture of men's jewelry.